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Friday, May 9, 1975
Vaisakha 19, 1897 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Thirteenth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA

Friday, May 9, 1975/Vaisakha 19, 1897 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Industries Benefited by IRCI in Calcutta

+

*957. SHRI TUNA ORAON:
SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industries benefited by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India, Calcutta upto date and amount given to them, unit-wise;

(b) whether most of the units at present are on the verge of closure;

(c) if so, names of such units; and

(d) the reasons for such a condition, unit-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT-9731/75].

श्री टुना उरांव : जो यूनिट्स बन्द पड़ी हैं और जो बन्द होने वाली हैं उस मे कोरपोरेशन का कितना व्यय है परसेंटेज के ख्याल से ।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am not able to understand the latter part of the question—percentage of what? But with regard to the first part of the question, I have already said that steps are being taken to get the industries which are closed, reopened. Some expert committees are also looking into it.

श्री टुना उरांव : जो यूनिटें बन्द हैं और बन्द होने वाली है उनमे कारपोरेशन का 50 परसेंट से अधिक शेयर है, उन को कारपोरेशन कब तक ले लेगा और चलायेगा ?

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM: In these cases, IRCI only gives assistance for the purpose of running them If a concern has to be taken over, action will have to be taken under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: From the statement it appears that the parties which had been sanctioned loans had not received the full amount; some of them had been receiving the amount in instalments. As a result the industries concerned suffer heavily. May I know whether the hon. Minister will see that the amount which is sanctioned is disbursed in one instalment so that the industry concerned can survive?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It depends upon the merits of each case. In certain cases perhaps disbursements will have to be in one instalment. We have to see the amount is properly utilised, rather than handing over the entire money to the management and their not utilising it properly is a matter of fact they get into difficulties because of the inefficiency in management.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: From the statement it appears that Sen Raleigh company is on the verge of closure; I find that the sanctioned moneys were not given to that company and its ancillaries. On the one hand you are saying that because of dearth of market and shortage of funds, the company is on the point of closure. It has already appeared in the papers that the company management is at the present moment thinking of closing down the factory; on the other hand the amount which the IFC wanted to sanction to help this company has not been given fully, only a part has been given. It is a good factory and its machines are in running condition; they are manufacturing cycles and there is enough demand for them; there is also scope for export. Even in this case why is the Government not seriously asking the IFC to pay at least the amount that has been assured so that for financial reasons alone, the factory is not closed?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The hon. Member agrees that the affairs of Sen Raleigh are not in a good state. As a matter of fact the bulk of the money of this Corporation has gone into that; there have been advances by the banks also. I think already a total of Rs. 4 or Rs. 7 crores had been made available to them; still they are in difficulties. Therefore, there is something with regard to the management. Therefore, the whole thing is under scrutiny. It is only on the basis of that scrutiny and on the basis of the assessment whether the present management should be continued or changed, that further moneys could be advanced; the effort is to see that this is not closed.

SHRI KRISHNARAO PATIL: In reply to a supplementary question why the sanctioned money was not distributed in one instalment, the hon. Minister says that it depends upon the merits of each case. Do we take it that it is entirely left to the discretion of the officials to distribute the money in one instalment or seven instalments or is there any criteria laid down by the Government to which they should conform?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Each case is considered by an expert taking into account the nature of the industry and also the Cost Accountants are involved in making the assessment. On that basis they make recommendations to the Corporations with regard to the total amount required and how it should be disbursed, and on that basis the disbursements are made. In regard to the guidelines, I think the Government have guidelines. The whole difficulty is that this is a particular sick unit and the treatment of sick units and the diseases vary from unit to unit. Therefore, I do not think there can be a general guideline with regard to this, but certainly we will have to see that proper expertise is utilised for the purpose of examining these units and necessary recommendations are made.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In view of what the Minister has said about the Sen Raleigh concern and also in view of the fact that it is the cheap form of transport—we do not depend on petrol which is becoming daily much more important—would the Government instead of pouring money into this concern consider taking it over so that production of cycles for the small men may be increased? There is a good export market for the Indian cycles abroad. Why don't the Government think in those terms?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is a very constructive suggestion. The whole matter is under examination and before the results of the examination are known, I am not in a position to positively say whether it would be taken over or not, but I am sure the hon. Members are aware when the Hind Cycles were closed down we took them over and it seems

that it has become a healthy unit and very soon it will be making a profit and the production will be in full swing and the labourers will also be employed in full. Therefore, on the basis of the experience we have in Hind Cycles, this also could be considered.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: There is a procedure followed by the banks for giving loans to these units. But the procedure takes a very long time before the loan is sanctioned. Sometimes it takes more than two years before the loan is given. I would like to know from the Minister whether the procedure can be simplified so that the loans can be given within a short period.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I have not received any complaints with regard to the delays. Certainly I shall look into it. If there are complaints, at least I shall try to minimise.

DR. RANEN SEN: May I know and whether it is a fact that in all these Companies and undertakings to whom money is being advanced, IFCI representatives are on the Board of Directors? If so, why some of companies continue to run in red and still money is being pumped into them? May I know what actually the representatives of the IFCI are doing? Whether they are looking the affairs of these companies and also trying to improve the position?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: No doubt there are representatives of the Corporation on the Board. But the Board have only periodical meetings and then scrutinise what has already happened. It depends on the managing director and the other executives who are functioning with regard to the day-to-day management of the institutions. That is why sometimes it becomes necessary to change the management also. In many cases I find some of them have recovered from the setback they had and they are functioning in a healthy manner and some others are recovering. But some of them seem to be incorrigible with regard to the various defects and deficiencies which exist in the organisation itself. Therefore, in this case, unless we change the management itself, particularly the top management, perhaps it cannot improve. This is the case with Sen-Raleigh and this is being looked into.

Value of Rupee

*961. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) what was the value of rupee in 1964 and 1974 taking 1949 as the base year; and

(b) what is its value at present?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b). The value of the Rupee, as measured by the All India Working Class Consumer Price Index (base 1949=100), works out to 65.8 paise in 1964, 27.1 paise in 1974 and 25.3 paise in February 1975 (latest available).

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: It is the primary responsibility of the Government to maintain the purchasing power of its currency. The figures show that there has been a very steep fall in the value of the rupee. From 100 paise in 1949 it has come down to 27.1 paise in 1974 and 25.3 paise in February this year. It can be safely presumed that it is less than 23 paise today. This shows that the Government has failed to discharge its responsibility in maintaining the value of the currency and all its fiscal measures so far taken have failed. In view of this, is the Government thinking of imposing any statutory ceiling on the annual increase in money supply because of the continuing inflationary trend?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This question has been fully discussed with regard to restricting money supply on all the fronts. Simply having a statutory limit in a rigid manner will not solve the problem. On the other hand, various measures will have to be taken. No doubt it looks alarming that it has come down to 25.3 paise in February 1975, but if you also look into the world trends in this matter, particularly in the developing countries, we are not worse than many of the developing countries.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: It might give some consolation to the minister to see that they are not very much worse than other developing countries, but it is a matter of great concern to this country and to this House. As the figures show, Government is the biggest employer and last year, it granted three increases in DA in June, July and September. 50 per cent of it was deposited under the compulsory deposit scheme. It is clear that every Rs. 27 deposited last year has become Rs. 25 within a few months. Similarly, pensioners who were getting Rs. 65 in 1964 are today getting only Rs. 25 or even less in terms of money value. Similarly, Rs. 65 contributed to the provident fund in 1964 has come down to less than Rs. 25 today. How does the Government intend to compensate the workers for this loss, particularly in the pension and provident fund?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Ultimately, the situation can be remedied only by greater productivity and having greater production in which all of us will have to participate. If everybody does less and wants more, naturally the value of the rupee will also go on eroding. Therefore, I do agree that it is a matter of concern. As a matter of fact, this is the present day economic situation and the challenges facing us. We have to discuss in detail what are the steps to be taken for the purpose. It is only by implementing those steps that we will be able to remedy the situation.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: In spite of the anti-inflationary measures taken by the Government, the value of the rupee is falling at a very great speed. In view of that, is it not likely that within a few years it will come down to zero? What will the Government do to stop that?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I hope that would not happen. I know there are certain elements which want to take it to the zero level, but it will be our attempt to see that it does not happen and the value of the rupee improves.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Since the Finance Minister has announced certain fiscal measures in the last budget, is any periodical assessment going to be made to see what is the effect of the measures that have been taken on the rupee value, as compared to its value in the last two years?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I agree that this periodical review has to be made, and it is being made in a way. As a matter of fact, I am sure the hon. Members are aware that from September onwards the price trend has at least been stabilised. There has also been a slight fall in prices.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Wishful thinking.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I know their wishful thinking is that it should go on deteriorating. The decrease in wholesale prices has also got reflected later on in the retail prices. In the consumer price index also it will be reflected slightly in March-April when there will be an increase in the value of the rupee. This will have to be a continuous effort so that we are able not only to stabilise the value of the rupee but also improve it.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: The Minister has said that the value of the rupee had come down to 25.3 paise by February 1975. In what way will the Government compensate the working class and agricultural labour? Secondly, is the Government considering paying back the money which has been impounded from the salaries and wages of the workers?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The second question does not arise out of this. That is a completely different question altogether. If the hon. Member is interested in it, he may put a separate question.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: To what extent are the workers going to be compensated?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: When the cost of living index goes up, automatically dearness allowance is paid. Unfortunately, particularly during the last two years, the index of prices has went up very high. One has contributed to the other. That is why we are considering how to stabilise the situation. Fortunately, we have stabilised the situation to a certain extent. We should take all other measures which had been indicated during the budget debate for the purpose of improving the economic situation.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: Apart from the compensation to the hon. Speaker and Members of this House...

MR. SPEAKER: You have got much more increase. The value of what I am getting now is only Rs. 300 in real terms. I have assessed it already.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हमारा क्या होगा ? हमारा तो और कम होगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका बढ़कर 51 हो गया है । हम तो वहीं खड़े हैं ।

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: We are all basically concerned with the compensation to our constitutents. The majority of them at least do not come from the fixed income bracket. Whereas the wage-earner gets some compensation by way of Dearness Allowance, is there any provision for providing Dearness Allowance to farmers, the unemployed agricultural labourers and the villagers? Is the Finance Minister in a position to say that the average cost of agricultural products has gone up four times from 1949 to 1975?

MR. SPEAKER: You have widened the scope of this question. It was a very innocent—looking question.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: If at all, it is only possible that a small section can be compensated taking into account the totality of the community's resources, but if it is a question of the total community being compensated, then I do not know what procedure should be adopted. We should find some other financial reserve for that purpose.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: He has not replied to my question which was very specific.

MR. SPEAKER: You take whatever answer he has given.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: May I know which section of the people in this country according to the Government has been the hardest hit by reason of the fall in the value of the rupee, and what is the Government going to do to look after the interests of that secton of the people?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Naturally the hardest hit would be the poorest, those who are living below the subsistence level and their power will go on decreasing whereas there are certain sections who can be compensated at least to a certain extent. That is why our priorities will have

to be to see that the poorer sections are taken care of first, and this is the approach which we have made and that is why we are appealing that those of us who are better off compared to the poorer sections should be able to make little more sacrifices so that they can get the benefit.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is the vaguest reply about Government's policy. We shall have to make sacrifices. Who will make, to what extent and what type of sacrifice for which people? Please indicate something.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: In view of the steep fall in the value of the rupee admitted by the hon. Minister, may I know if he would think of devaluing the face value of the rupee itself as it was done in France a couple of years ago so that other contradictions like higher wages etc., can be done away with?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Devaluation is with reference to some other unit, for example with reference to an external currency. Certainly, as far as this is concerned, there is no question of revaluation or devluation. Whatever value is there is there. I do not know how you devalue inside, it may be that with reference to other things you can consider it

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि रुपये का मूल्य जा घटता जा रहा है इसको रोकने के लिए देश में अधिक उत्पादन की आवश्यकता है । इस समय देश में कोयले, इस्पात, कपड़ आदि का उत्पादन बहुत ज्यादा हो गया है और बडी मात्रा में स्टाक जमा हो गये है और माल कोई नहीं उठा रहा है । मंत्री महोदय ने एक पहले वाले प्रश्न के उत्तर मे बताया था कि कलकत्ता के एक औद्योगिक सस्थान मे उत्पादन अधिक हो गया है, इसलिये वह बन्द हो गया है । उत्पादन बढ़ने के कारण कारखाने बन्द हो रहे हैं और उनमें स्टाक जमा होते जा रहे है । ऐसी स्थिति में मंत्री महोदय का क्या विचार है कि कितना उत्पादन बढ़ना चाहिये ताकि रुपये का मूल्य जो घटता जा रहा है उसमे कमी आए और उसका मूल्य बढ़े और साथ साथ उद्योगों के बन्द होने की नौबत न आए ? क्या यह सही नही है कि आप नोटो का फैलाव जो करते जा रहे हैं, अधिक मात्रा में नोट छापते जा रहे हैं उसके कारण भी रुपये का मूल्य घट रहा है ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This is beyond my intelligence, because I do not understand the full scope of the question, because he was referring to the answer which I gave on the previous occasion. One point which the Hon. Member mentioned is whether we are going to print more and more currency notes. As a matter of fact, that is one of the evils of our economy. That is why, we want now to curtail this money supply, and that is why, various measures are being taken. But, unfortunately, there are pressures which would lead to further increase in the money supply. This is where we have to resist it as much as possible

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं यह स्वीकार किया है कि अगर उत्पादन बढ़ेगा तो रुपये का जो मूल्य घट रहा है, वह रुकेगा । मेरा कहना यह है कि सरकारी कारखानों में स्टाक बढ़ता जा रहा है और लोग बेकार होते जा रहे हैं । मंत्री महोदय से मेरे इस प्रश्न का उत्तर दिलवाइये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये, मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर दिया है ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The hon. Minister, while replying to a earlier question by Mr. Birender Singh Rao, said as a matter of consolation. that in a number of countries of the world, the value of currency is going down and prices are rising. On that background, he also tried to justify what is happening in our country. On that background, may I know from him, whether it is not a fact that in a number of capitalistic countries also where there has been a considerable rise in prices, the corresponding rise in wages outstripped the rise in prices; and as a result of that, the working class does not suffer to the extent to which it is suffering? In view of this, will you evolve a uniform national wage policy in this country?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: As far as the evolution of a national wage policy is concerned, apart from this aspect, it is a must. That is why, we are considering this aspect. But, I am sure, the hon. Member will agree that this is not such a simple matter which can be evolved overnight. That is why, we are looking into the matter and there has been a preliminary report on this, and this is being studied. Let us hope, very soon, it should be possible for us to evolve a national wage policy.

MR. SPEAKER: Mrs Maya Ray.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is replying to my question. What about the comparison with the rest of the world? He is on his legs. Let him remain on his legs. That is a very important aspect. Repeatedly, every Finance Minister compares the conditions here with the rest of the world. That is a very relevant point. He is almost replying to that point. Please do not curtail his freedom of speech. He is already on his legs. He was almost on the point of replying.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not ask him to discontinue. He himself sat down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You can ask him whether he is willing to reply to that or not. Out of chivalry for Mrs. Ray, he says that he does not want to reply to that.

Facilities for Landing of Boeing 747 Aircraft at Calcutta Airport

*962. SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) when will the Calcutta airport be ready for the landing of Boeing 747 planes;

(b) what are the reasons for the delay; and

(c) whether a number of foreign airlines, notably the British Airways, are wanting to fly Boeing 747 through Calcutta airport and would like Air India to introduce the facilities required for the landing of that aircraft at Calcutta airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The runway at Calcutta airport is ready to receive Boeing 747 aircraft. The equipment required for handling such aircraft is yet to be positioned at Calcutta. At present no airline is operating Boeing 747 aircraft to Calcutta

(c) No communication has been received from any foreign airline regarding its decision to operate Boeing 747 aircraft to Calcutta. However, in April 1974, British Airways had inquired from Air India whether they had any intention of equipping Calcutta Airport with Boeing 747 handling equipment. British Airways had mentioned that they only wished to explore the feasibility of handling equipment being positioned at Calcutta Airport by Air India should they

decide to operate Boeing 747 at some future date. Air-India had confirmed to British Airways that as soon as British Airways' future plana were made known they would examine the question of providing the necessary services at Calcutta Airport for the handling of Boeing 747.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us as to what steps the Government has taken to justify the amount that has been spent in building one of the finest international airports in our country if, at the same time, they neglect us by not propagating or giving the right incentive to resume international air services at the Calcutta Airport? What steps have exactly been taken by the Government in this respect.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: We are ourselves very anxious that 747 services to Calcutta Airport should start as early as possible and the Government has taken a number of steps, one of them being that the main terminal building has been constructed. The runway has already been widened and strengthened for operational purposes and other facilities have also been provided. It is true that traffic has not picked up even though we tried to persuade international airlines to start services to Calcutta. Our efforts in that direction are continuing. The international airlines have taken a stand that it is not commercially viable to operate 747 services to Calcutta.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: In view of the fact that there is the huge continent of South-East Asia, east of Calcutta, what has the Government done in thinking about decentralising the top-heavy Air India administration in Bombay so that they could have a Branch office in Calcutta to give facilities to the travelling public from there. Secondly, the hon. Minister should bear in mind that the north-eastern region contributes considerably to the national economy and it is therefore, essential and legitimate that we should have a proportionate amount of facilities and money ploughed back into that region.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: So far as the question of strength of staff at various Airports is concerned, it is determined by the volume of traffic and the work handled at a particular Airport. We would very much like a 747 service to Calcutta and the Airport to be fully utilised. For that purpose, we have built a Hotel also. But the fact remains that the volume of traffic towards East and from East does not justify the operation of 747 by Air India and other Air. lines are not yet prepared to operate it. We are pursuing them to operate such services.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The hon. Minister said that the runway is ready for the purpose of receiving Boeing 747 but the necessary equipment is not available at the Calcutta Airport. May I know why only in other Airports in India this equipment has been made available and for so long steps have not been taken to keep the equipment or to bring the equipment to Calcutta Airport? Why this delay? Is it a part of the definite policy of the Central Government to deny facilities to the eastern region of this country? May I know, if Bombay and Delhi, if not Madras, had been chosen earlier, why Calcutta was not chosen earlier for the purpose? Why Air India is not operating Boeing 747 to Calcutta? Why are you running after the foreign Airlines and persuading them to operate 747 to Calcutta?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: About Air India, I have already said that it depends upon the volume of traffic from East and to stations East of Calcutta. Our definite policy is to encourage as much traffic as possible to and from alcutta About the positioning of the equipment, there will be no problem whatsoever. We can position the equipment as quickly as possible after we know that a particular Airline is ready to operate a 747 service to Calcutta. The equipment costs about Rs. 1 crore. To position the equip-

ment costing Rs. 1 crore and not to have the service will amount to an anomalous situation.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What about Air India?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I have already replied about Air India. They will certainly operate 747 as soon as the volume of traffic emanating towards East and from East of Calcutta justifies it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Shri Raj Bahadur has given a very confusing reply when he says that, because in future this Boeing 747 may go to Calcutta, in their scale of priorities, they have begun constructing a hotel. I do not know how much the hotel is costing them; he should tell us He has said that the equipment would cost Rs. 1 crore and he does not want that equipment to lie idle if no planes are coming, but he does not mind a hotel being built if no planes are coming. I do not know who is going to stay in that hotel when there is no 747 service. Is it meant for people who can afford to go and spend week-ends there? What kind of priority is this?

I would like to know whether, if any foreign airline today wishes to operate 747 from Calcutta, if they don't get the necessary landing facilities, they will not be further discouraged. What is the point of view of the Government in this regard.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: The Hon'ble Member is extremely intelligent and I am sure he can understand the answer given, which is not confusing at all. The hotel is not merely for 737's Services.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But you said so.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I said that this can help—that it is one of the steps taken. But the hotel is serving and will be serving various international airlines—Air India (three services), BOAC (five services), SAS (one service), Thai International (five services), RNNC (two services), Bangladesh (two services) and Burma Airlines Corporation (two services). There is no dearth of services to Calcutta. In fact the traffic has also increased from 75,000 in 1971 to 206,000 in 1973. We have taken all possible steps to increase the traffic. To begin a 747 Service, there has to be enough traffic for it and it should not be said later that there is surplus capacity which is being left unutilised.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA. How much do you spend on the hotel?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I have already answered that. I do not have the figures with me at the moment.

Civil Aerodrome, Ahmedabad

*963 SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the runway at Ahmedabad civil aerodrome is not fully satisfactory and/or safe for aircraft, particularly the bigger ones, to land and take off smoothly and efficiently;

(b) whether the said runway needs to be strengthened and resurfaced properly and promptly; and

(c) if so, when will Government take up this work in hand and how will it be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The main runway at civil aerodrome, Ahmedabad is considered safe and satisfactory for the present aircraft operations.

(b) and (c). No further strengthening of the main runway for the present aircraft operations is required. However, the need for improving its riding qualities is under consideration in the Civil Aviation Department.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, to say the least, I must say that the answer given is very interesting but far from satisfactory—and from truth. I want to know who considers this runway as safe and satisfactory—the Minister or the Department—because my information is that quite a few pilots who are running the air craft have made complaints that they sometimes find lending operations, particularly, hazardous and difficult. Surely, the Minister does not want the passengers travelling by the air-craft and alighting at Ahmedabad, to land there?

Therefore, my question is whether it is a fact that the pilots have complained that the runway at Ahmedabad is unsatisfactory, that it gives a lot of bumps—particularly at the time of landing—,that the surface is rough and therefore it requires prompt and urgent attention in terms of strengthening it and re-servicing it.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: In the last portion of my reply to (b) and (c), I had said that the need for improving its riding qualities is under consideration. It is a fact that reports have come in that the surface has certain undulations and bumps. On a previous occassion I had tried to explain to the Hon'ble Member that the Civil Aviation Department was seized of the problem and attending to it, and I think this defect will be removed very soon. But it is a fact that the runway is quite safe for operations.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: My second question is this. While replying to my first supplementary, he referred to what he told me at a Committee meeting; but the answer given today—after a week—is that the matter is under consideration. If it was decided to do certain things, you have only to implement them and not consider them again. Therefore, my second supplementary would be, when will this consideration stop and when will implementation begin—particularly, in regard to the improvement of riding qualities.

I would also like to know whether, since in both the replies (b) and (c) he has used the words "for the present aircraft operations", he is considering an alternate air-port for bigger aircraft. Surely, it is not the Government's intention to keep Ahmedabad permanently an alternate airport. It has to be converted into a full-fledged international airport, specially in view of the fact that many aircraft cannot land in Bombay because of monsoon and other difficulties and they have to be diverted to Ahmedabad. In view of the fact that there is a lot of international traffic from Ahmedabad, from Gujarat, to places in Africa, to London, etc., and also in view of the fact that it has to be converted into a full-fledged international airport, why should the Government not take up the question of strengthening and lengthening the runway at this stage?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SNIGH: The existing facilities at Ahmedabad are quite adequate for all types of aircraft operating there at present. It is an alternate airport to Bombay only for 707 and not for 747. For all the planes which are now in the fleet of the Indian Airlines, the present runway and the airport facilities are adequate.

As far as the other question about surface of the runway is concerned, I have already said that it is being examined by the DGCA, the estimates are being prepared and we are hopeful that this defect will be removed as early as possible.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Several times the former Minister, Dr. Karan Singh, has promised to reconstruct and remodel the whole building of Ahmedabad aerodrome. If you see it, Sir, you will find that it is just like a godown and not an aerodrome building. The present Minister has also said that it will be remodelled and

reconstructed. I have seen in the Consultative Committee that the present Minister just talks and makes only promises, but he is not taking any action. I want to know from the hon. Minister what was the estimated cost of the building and how much amount has already been consumed and utilised for the building and whether they are going to remodel the whole building or only the extended portion is sufficient for them

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: We have already informed him that it is proposed to take up during the Fifth Plan period the construction of a new terminal complex with associated apron and taxi-track at a new site at an estimated cost of Rs. 35 lakhs, and subject to the availability of resources We would certainly like to start the work on it as soon as possible. But since that may take some time, we have already spent a sum of Rs. 6.5 lakhs for the improvement of the present air-port, including the extension of the areas available. The areas available for various purposes, arrival concourse, departure concourse, baggage delivery, departure holding, reserved lounge, restaurant, etc., have been increased from 4,031 sq. ft. to 13,655 sq. ft. We have done every thing possible for the interim period. I fail to see how can I satisfy the hon. Member. We have taken, practically, all the steps, in consultation with them in some cases

Replenishment Export Permit Licences transferred to Export Houses

*966. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN:
SHRI LAJLI BHAI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Replenishment Export Permit licences transferred to eligible export Houses during the period 26th March to 31st March, 1974;

(b) the names and addresses of the parties from whom and to whom these REP licences were transferred; and

(c) value of each such licence?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The information asked for is not readily available. Also, the time and labour involved in collection of this information may not be commensurate with the results sought to be achieved

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा क्वेश्चन बहुत सिम्पल था और इसका नोटिस भी मैंने समय के अनुसार दिया था। अगर मंत्री महोदय यह जानकारी नहीं देते हैं, तो यह सन्देह होना स्वाभाविक है कि दाल में कुछ काला है। कम से कम वह उन एक्सपोर्ट हाउसिज के नाम तो बतायें, जिनको लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं। यदि नाम बताने में भी यह कहते हैं कि इन्फार्मेशन कलेक्ट करने में टाइम लगेगा तो यह तो एक बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है। ये कुछ अपनी बातों को छिपाना चाहते हैं। मैं एक्सपोर्ट हाउसेज के नाम जानना चाहता हूं। उनके नाम आप बतलाइये। हमें बिल्कुल शंका है इस बारे में।

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, so far as the names of the export houses are concerned, it is not difficult to give; there are about 164 export houses which have been given eligibility certificates in 1974-75. That information could be passed on to the hon. Member. But the question asked is, how many replenishment export permit licences have been transferred to the eligible export houses. Various licensing authorities transfer these licences and the number is quite large. For the specified period for which this is asked, end of the year, it becomes specially large because everybody tries to clear and get those

licences. There is a drive also on the part of the authorities to transfer the licences for which the dates are expiring. All the files have to be gone into. I hope, the hon. Member will appreciate that this will require stoppage of normal work.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह 26 मार्च से 31 मार्च सन् 74 तक कुल पांच दिन की जानकारी मांगी है ।

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : जो लाइसेंस दिये हैं किन किन देशों से उनका सम्बन्ध है एक्सपोर्ट करने का ? कम से कम उन देशों के नाम तो आप बतलाइए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब वह ट्रांसफर के बारे में कह रहे है कि नहीं पता है तो देश कहां से पता लगेगा ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: It will cover every country, if we take this. This information is not ready in hand. I have explained the difficulty in collecting the information. I hope, the hon. Member will appreciate it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह जो निर्यात करने के लाइसेंस चेंज किए जाते हैं या रिन्यू किए जाते हैं, इसमे केवल 5 दिन की जानकारी मांगी है । सरकार के पास सब प्रकार की मशीनरी है, सरकार सब प्रकार से शक्तिशाली है, इतना समय सरकार को मिला है, इतने समय के अन्दर पांच दिन की जानकारी देने में सरकार की क्या असमर्थता है ? क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि यह इन्फार्मेशन इसलिए नही दे रहे हैं इसमें कुछ अफ़सरों और कुछ मंत्रियों का हाथ भी पाये जाते है ? इस बात को छिपाने के लिए आप जानकारी नही देना चाहते ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप हर बात को इसी तरह बना देते हैं । हर बात को इसी से ला कर जोड़ देते हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 21 दिन पहले सवाल दिए जाते हैं । उसमें कुल केवल पांच दिन की जानकारी मांगी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 21 दिन में से बहुत सा समय तो दफ्तर से वहां जाते जाते निकल जाता है । बहुत कम वक्त मिलता है । आपने तो 21 दिन पहले दे दिया और समझ लिया कि यहां से सीधे फेंक दिया उन को यहां से जाने मे वक्त लगता है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय वह जवाब तो दे ।

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: First, I want to refute that we are concealing any information because there is something wrong. There is a genuine difficulty. It is not a question of five days. Going into the files of various licensing authorities which are not at one place and sorting it out will involve a lot of work.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वह जानकारी वह कब तक देंगे ? एक महीना लगेगा, दो महीना लगेगा, साल भर लगेगा, कुछ तो जानकारी दिलवाइए । इतना उत्तर दिलवा दीजिये कि जानकारी कब देंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझको दिलवाना है ? उनके पास आएगी तो वह देंगे । जैसे मैंने रोक रखा है जो मैं कहूं कि जानकारी कब देंगे । आप बैठिए ।

Metal Detectors to detect Hidden Treasures

*969. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income Tax Authorities have decided to import 'highly sensitive' metal detectors to facilitate detection of hidden treasurers; and

(b) if so, whether such instruments are not available in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री एम०एस० पुरती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर ना में दिया है। मै जानना चाहता हू कि गत दो वर्षों मे आयकर अधिकारियों के द्वारा क्या कही हिडन ट्रेजर का भी पता चला है ? यदि पता चला है तो किन तरीका से उन्हे ढूढ निकालने का प्रयास किया गया है ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: It is not a fact that these sophisticated instruments are not available in our country. In fact, we have these instruments in the National Geophysical Institute and whenever it is necessary to find out hidden treasures, we get these instruments from them.

श्री एम० एस० पुरती : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर स्पष्ट नही हुआ। मैंने पूछा कि गत दो वर्षों मे कहा-कहा हिडन ट्रेजर का पता लगा है ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: The question relates to metal detectors to be imported. But if the hon. Member wants information about the income-tax raids, many a time I have given it on the floor of the House and I can give it.

श्री भागीरथ भवंर : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इस प्रकार का यत्न हमारे पास नही है। मै यह जानना चाहता हू कि देश मे कई जगह ऐसे खजाने है जो छिपे हुए है और उनको बताने के लिए लोग तैयार नही हैं तो जो इस प्रकार का छिपा हुआ धन या खजाना देश मे है उसका पता लगाने के लिए क्या सरकार की ओर से कोई प्रयास किया जाएगा और उनका पता लगाया जाएगा ? यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार से ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I have already replied that the metal detector is not available with the Department of Income-tax, but it is available with other institutions from where we get it. In fact, in one place we got the equipment from them and used it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Recently, some raids were conducted in the place of Jaipur and it is reported that jewellery and gold and other things of the value of Rs. 50 crores were detected with the help of these equipment. Even with the help of these sophisticated equipment you could detect hidden treasures of the value of Rs. 50 crores from an hon. Member of the BLD of this House. I would like to know whether the Government will employ these sophisticated instruments more extensively and find out how many Maharajas and Maharanis of Gwalior and Jaipur are having unaccounted hidden treasures.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Whenever we get information about any hidden treasure belonging to either a Maharaja or a Maharani or anybody else, for that matter, we have got to detect the treasure . (*Interrutpions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know one information. According to sources available to us, the total quantity of gold and jewellery unearthed in these raids is valued at Rs 32 crores I would like to know what is the information of the hon. Minister and what is the total

quantity of gold and jewellery recovered from the Jaipur palace.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: We have replied to this question on many an occasion on the floor of the House. Up till now the total quantum of gold which we have obtained from the Jaipur palaces is 871 kg. and there are certain other jewellery also and the valuation is still in the process. Up till now whatever we have been able to evaluate, it is in the order of Rs. 1.84 crores and during the recent raids we got two things, one a necklace and another, an emerald whose value is approximately Rs. 2 crores.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Memorandum from Chairman, Small Scale Industrial Association, Batala regarding 1 per cent Excise Duty

958. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum has been received from the Chairman, Small Scale Industrial Association. Batala (Punjab) regarding the 1 per cent Central Excise Levy on commodities not specified elsewhere;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on this memorandum; and

(c) when a decision would be taken so as to provide relief to small scale industrialists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No such memorandum appears to have been received in this Ministry from the Chairman, Small Scale Industrial Association, Batala, regarding the levy of excise duty under Item 68 of the Central Excise Tariff. However, a telegram has been received from the said Association as also a joint memorandum addressed by 27 Associations of Punjab, the Small Scale Industrial Associations, Batala, being one of them, regarding levy under Item 68 of the Tariff. Neither of the above two representations is, however, addressed by the Chairman of the said Association.

(b) and (c). The Government has carefully considered the requests of the Association, but consider that there is not sufficient justification to liberalize the exemption beyond what has already been announced in Parliament.

Branches of Nationalised Banks in Orissa

*959. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of nationalised banks operating in Orissa at present;

(b) the total investments made by these banks in Orissa during the financial years 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75, and

(c) the total amount of money advanced by them as loans for agricultural and industrial purposes, separately during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). As at the end of December, 1974, there were 291 branches of commercial banks in Orissa. Of these 275 belonged to public sector banks, including the fourteen nationalised banks.

Available information regarding flow of bank credit in Orissa as at the end of December, 1972, and December, 1973 is set out in the Statement.

Besides bank credit as such, banks also invest funds in the securities of the State Government and in the

bonds and debentures of their associated bodies. Investments of all scheduled commercial banks in such securities in Orissa amounted to Rs. 38.29 crores as at the end of March, 1973 and Rs. 46.89 crores as at the end of March, 1974, of these, public sector banks accounted for Rs. 34.40 crores and Rs. 43.08 crores respectively.

Statement

*Outstanding advances of scheduled commercial Banks in Orissa**

(Rs. crores)

	Dec. 1972	Dec. 1973	
(a) As per district of sanction			
(1) Nationalised Banks	17·85	23·50	
(2) State Bank of India	7·54	13·79	
(3) Public Sector Banks	25·39	37·29	
(4) All Scheduled Commercial Banks	29·06	40·50	
(b) As per district of utilisation			
All Scheduled Commercial Banks	43·53	55·83	
(of which public sector banks)	Not available	(51·55)	
(c) Sectoral break down for (b) above			of which public sector banks
(1) Agriculture	1·65	3·36	(2·98)
(2) Industry	32·85	41·42	(37·83)
(3) Trade	4·50	6·62	(6·43)
(4) Personal loans	1·26	1·67	(1·65)
(5) All others	3·27	2·86	(2·66)

*Data regarding aggregate bank credit in Orissa is available according to the district of sanction i.e., sanctioned by branches located in Orissa for different bank groups separately. The sectoral break down of bank credit in Orissa for Decebmer, 1972 is, however, available for all scheduled commercial banks only and as perdisitrict of utilisation i.e., credit actually utilised inOrissa not with standing the location of the sanctioning branch. The difference between the figures represents advances sanctioned outside Orissa but utilised in that State.

महालेखाकार, इलाहबाद के कार्यालय के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध आरोप

*960. **श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महालेखाकार, इलाहबाद के कार्यालय के जिन वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों की जाच की जानी थी, उन में श्री जेरथ, महालेखाकार, इलाहबाद का नाम भी शामिल था,

(ख) यदि हां, तो जाच रिपोर्ट की मुख्य बाते क्या है; अ।र

(ग) इस बारे में मरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखार्जी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नही उठते ।

Foreign made Watches found in Diplomatic Bags intercepted by Customs Authorities in Calcutta

*964. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Customs Authorities in Calcutta intercepted diplomatic bags arriving from destinations in West Germany and Italy;

(b) whether the bags were marked "medicines" but contained over 300 foreign made watches; and

(c) whether Government are aware that economic offences by the "diplomatically immunised persons" are on the increase and if so, the steps being taken to prevent this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Customs authorities in Calcutta have not intercepted any diplomatic bag in the recent past from the countries referred to. However, some packages containing contraband consigned to diplomatic officials have been intercepted occasionally.

(c) The Government have no specific information to justify this assumption.

Report of the Study Team on Production in Textile Industry

*965. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 11th April, 1975 to the Unstarred Question No. 5973 regarding findings of Study Team on production in textile industry and state:

(a) whether Report of the Study Team has since been received, if so, the main features thereof and Government's reaction thereon and if not, causes of delay and time-limit for submission of report;

(b) the absolute and proportionate reduction since July, 1974 of cotton cloth production in the Mills run by the N.T.C. and those in private sector respectively and the causes thereof; and

(c) whether it is proposed to nationalise or at least take-over the management of the textile mills which have reduced production since July, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Study Group has decided to revise and update its Report earlier prepared, to reflect the position at the end of April, 1975. The work of the Study Group is nearing its conclusion and the Report is expected shortly.

(b) There has been no reduction since July, 1974 of cotton cloth production either in the N.T.C. mills or in the private mills.

(c) Does not arise.

Intelligence Cell to deal with Income Tax Evasion and Smuggling

967. SHRI D. K. PAND: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to set up a full-fledged intelligence cell to deal with Income-tax evasion and smuggling; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). On the Customs side, the Customs formation already have intelligence units for collection and follow-up of intelligence regarding smuggling. The Directorate of Revenue Intelligence assists the Customs authorities in co-ordination and dissemination of intelligence.

On the Income-tax side, the Intelligence Units which were initially set up at Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Calcutta for tackling cases of substantial tax evasion have been created at the headquarters of other Commissioners of Income-tax Lately, Special Units have been set up at Ahmedabad, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi to deal with the cases of smugglers detained under COFEPOSA Act and their associates etc. The work of these Units is being coordinated by a Cell in the Directorate of Inspection (Investigation) Income-tax.

Impact of Anti-Inflationary Measures on Prices

*968. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual rate of inflation has steadily decelerated;

(b) if so, whether the index of wholesale prices is maintaining a downward trend from January, 1975;

(c) whether Government are considering to take any further anti-inflationary measures, and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). As a result of a steady decline in the Index of Wholesale Prices, the annual rate of inflation has come down from 31.9 per cent during the week ended September 21, 1974 to 7 per cent by the week ended April 5, 1975. Although the Wholesale Price Index has risen marginally in the following two weeks, the rate of annual inflation has further declined to 5.9 per cent.

(c) and (d) While the strength of inflationary forces has considerably weakened as a result of the measures taken so far, the Government is keeping a close watch on the situation and further action will be taken as and when considered necessary. However, the only lasting solution lies in increased production. In the annual plan 1975-76 outlay in the public sector has accordingly, been stepped up by 23 per cent and larger allocations have been made for the core sectors such as food and energy.

Arrest of Indian Nationals in Bangladesh Border Districts

*970. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Indian Nationals were arrested in Bangladesh border districts on charges of possessing large sums of demonetized 100 taka notes; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). No official intimation has been received by the Government in this respect.

Dilution of Equity Participation of Foreign Companies

*971. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign firms have till now brought down their equity participation to 40 per cent in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973;

(b) what steps have been taken to enforce the law in respect of those firms which have not yet fallen in line; and

(c) whether Government will set up a deadline by which the equity of all foreign firms is brought down to 40 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). In terms of the guidelines on Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha, all branches of foreign companies operating in India will be required to convert themselves into Indian Companies with non-resident interest upto 40 per cent and all Companies incorporated in India and having more than 40 per cent non-resident interest will be required to reduce the non-resident interest to 40 per cent in the following cases in which the Indian participation will not be less than 26 per cent of the equity of the Company:—

(i) those engaged in manufacturing activities covered under Appendix I of the Industrial Licensing Policy of 1973 or which require sophisticated technology; or

(ii) those engaged in predominantly export oriented industries; or

(iii) those engaged in Tea Plantation; or

(iv) Airlines and Shipping companies whose applications will be decided on reciprocity basis.

The information regarding the names of the companies who have been asked by the Reserve Bank of India to bring down the non-resident interest of 40 per cent in accordance with these guidelines is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

The period in which the foreign companies will be required to reduce the non-resident interest generally ranges from one to two years depending on the merits of each case.

The Reserve Bank of India have adequate powers under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 to take appropriate action against the companies which do not comply with the conditions imposed by the Bank relating to reduction of non-resident interest.

Raids on Tax Evaders

*972. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the latest facts relating to the raids against tax evaders;

(b) the state-wise figures relating to the raids and the results of those raids; and

(c) the steps taken so far to fight the tax evaders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) During 1974-75, the Income-tax Department intensified search and seizure operations against tax evaders. During this financial year, 2024 searches were conducted resulting in seizure of assets worth of Rs. 17 crores as against 538 searches conducted during the financial year 1973-74 in which assets worth over Rs. 4 crores were seized.

(b) State-wise figures relating to searches are not maintained. Information relating to the searches, Commissioners of Income-tax Charge-wise, during 1974-75 is given in the statement No. I laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Measures adopted recently to fight tax evasion are given in the Statement No. II laid on the Table of the House.

Statement I

Number of searches conducted and assets seized during 1974-75

Sl. No.	C. I. T. Charge	No. of searches conducted during 1974-75 (April, 1974 to March, 1975)	Assets seized
1	Andhra Pradesh	52	16,75,755
2	Assam	31	9,59,065
3	Bihar	19	25,40,112
4	Bombay (including Central)	258	3,72,55,953
5	Delhi (including Central)	60	1,71,64,669
6	Gujarat	217	1,61,03,729
7	Jaipur	34	71,91,961
8	Kerala	101	40,82,484
9	Kanpur	241	98,42,117
10	Lucknow	81	1,24,14,953
11	Madhya Pradesh	87	7,86,413
12	Madras (including Central)	74	59,30,337
13	Mysore	55	57,25,423
14	Nagpur	39	16,90,496
15	Orissa	13	11,16,196
16	Poona	107	52,70,808
17	Patiala	326	1,04,16,783
18	Amritsar	89	1,05,45,668
19	West Bengal	140	1,81,14,060
		20,24	17,08,26,982

Statement II

Measures adopted recently to fight tax evasion

Legislative

(i) Provisions made through the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1972 for acquisition of immovable properties, where they have been undervalued at the time of transfer, as such under-valuation facilitate generation and circulation of black money. During the period March 1973 to January, 1975 notices for acquisition of properties were issued in 7502 cases. Orders of acquisition were issued in respect of 110 crores. The total apparent consideration shown and the total fair market value estimated in respect of these cases are Rs 114 lakhs and Rs. 228 lakhs respectively.

(ii) Provisions made through the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1972, that no suit to enforce any right in respect of any properly held 'benami' shall be instituted in any Court unless the property has been disclosed to the Income-tax Department. The same Act also contains measures for strengthening the valuation machinery of the Department to check tax evasion through under-valuation.

(iii) The Finance Act, 1973, provides for partial integration of agricultural income with non-agricultural income for tax purposes, absence of which has been a fruitful source of tax evasion. By this Act, another provision was introduced so as to widen the scope of the provision relating to deduction of tax at source from insurance commission. Besides, co-operative societies have been included in the categories of tax payers who are required to deduct tax at source from payments made to contractors in respect of works and labour contracts.

(iv) Reduction in the rates of income-tax, and raising the exemption limit for income-tax from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 through the Finance Act, 1974 should also help to reduce tax evasion.

(v) Filing of returns of income by salaried tax payers with incomes upto Rs. 18,000 has been made optional. A summary assessment scheme under which returns of income are accepted without calling the assessees to the Income Tax Office on the basis of trust has been introduced. These should help to utilise the available manpower for better investigation in bigger cases.

Administrative

(i) There is an intelligence Unit attached to each Commissioner's office. These are manned by Deputy Directors of Inspection (Intelligence) and Assistant Directors of Inspection (Int.). The function of the Intelligence Wing is to scout for information about tax evasion, to screen cases for conducting searches under section 132 of the Income-tax Act and also to process prosecution cases. The seniormost Commissioner at Bombay|Calcutta|Delhi| Madras and Ahmedabad has been designated Director of Inspection in order to facilitate issue of search authorisations.

(ii) A Special Cell has been set up in the Directorate of Ins-

pection (Inv.) to investigate the cases of some of the large industrial houses. As a result of the enquiries conducted by this Cell, a number of assessments under Income-tax, Wealth-tax and Gift-tax have been reopened in the Birla and Bajoria-Jalan group of cases. Prosecutions have also been launched.

(iii) A large number of prosecutions for concealment of income in glaring cases of tax evasion have been launched. The figures for the Calendar year 1973 and 1974 are as under:—

Calendar year	No. of prosecutions launched
1973	38
1974	120

(iv) An intensive survey has been ordered, particularly regarding newly constructed properties in urban areas, persons having income from profession contractors and salaried employees. The new cases reported during 1972-73 and 1973-74 are as under:—

	1972-73	1973-74
Income-tax .	89,424	64,126
Wealth-tax .	4,276	9,219

(v) The powers of surprise survey under section 133A of the Income-tax Act are also being utilised more frequently.

(vi) *Penalties for concealment of Income.* In the course of assessments, the Income-tax Department has also levied a large number of penalties for concealment of income. The number of penalties levied and the amount of penalty imposed for the latest years for which figures are available are as under:—

Year	No.	Penalty imposed in Rs. lakhs.
1971-72 .	18051	957
1972-73 .	12544	1219
1973-74 .	12407	1622

(vii) New Reward Rules which are in some respects more liberal than the old rules have been promulgated recently and, as a result, it is hoped that collection of information regarding tax evasion will be speeded up.

(viii) In recent years, the tempo of searches and seizures made by the Income-tax Department has been kept up as will be seen from the following figures:—

Year	No. of searches	Value of assets seized (Rs. in Lakhs)
1970-71 .	195	140
1971-72 .	516	243
1972-73 .	532	454
1973-74 .	538	440
1974-75 .	2024	1708

The value of assets seized above is not the only indicator of the result of searches conducted by the Department because, generally, in these searches duplicate books of accounts and other

incriminating documents showing substantial concealment of wealth and income are also seized.

Through the medium of searches, the Income-tax Department has also been able to unearth several rackets, such as hundi racket, ghost-firms racket, bogus-vouchers racket, cross-word puzzles racket, ownership flat racket and racket in Customs Clearance Permits.

Hunger Strike by Central Government Clerks' Union

*973 SHRI K. M. 'MADHUKAR': Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of the Central Government Clerks' Union had been on hunger strike on 21st and 22nd March to press the demands of the employees working at Udyog Bhawan; and

(b) if so, what are their demands and Government's decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) No, Sir

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

The Central Government Clerks' Union (Ministry of Commerce Branch) had given a notice for launching hunger strike for 2 days from 21st March, 1975, to press their demands, which were as follows —

(a) Matriculation be prescribed as minimum educational qualification in the recruitment rules for the post of Investigator.

(b) Immediate promotion be given to LDCs/UDCs to the next higher grades covered by zones prescribed by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms;

(c) More posts of UDCs/Assistants be created in the Ministry commensurate with increased work-load;

(d) Due reservation be given to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for appointment to the post of Investigator, and

(e) Irregular appointments made in the grade of Investigator be nullified.

2 The position in regard to the various above mentioned points was discussed at a meeting held on 20th March, 1975 by officials of the Ministry of Commerce with the representatives of the Union, who, on being satisfied with the deliberations, agreed not to resort to the proposed hunger strike.

Remarks made by Chairman of Cotton Corporation of India regarding Monopoly Cotton Procurement Scheme

*974. SHRI DHAMANKAR:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the remarks made by Chairman Cotton Corporation of India, criticising the monopoly cotton procurement scheme of Maharashtra State;

(b) whether these remarks are based on Government's policy;

(c) what is the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) steps taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). No criticism of the monopoly cotton procurement scheme of Maharashtra Government has been made by the Chairman of the Cotton Corporation of India.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Investments by States in Public, Private and Joint Sectors

*975. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to paucity of investible resources in hand, guidelines have been handed down by the Centre to almost all the State Governments regarding future investments by them in public, private and joint sector;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the States thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). No general guidelines have been issued to State Governments regarding investments inpublic, private and joint sectors. In connection with the preparation of the Annual Plan for 1975-76. Planning Commission had indicated to the State Governments the priorities to be observed in regard to inclusion of projects and schemes in the Annual Plan. It was suggested that priority should be given to agriculture, power, irrigation and core industries, even within core sectors, projects should be identified on the basis of both the time profile and the nature of benefits. Investments should be concentrated from the point of view of assuring maximum return over the shortest possible time and high priority should be given to projects which are designed to produce goods and services required for mass consumption and reduce shortages of key inputs and increase exports.

आयकर और सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध उनकी आय की तुलना में बहुत अधिक सम्पत्ति होने के बारे में जांच

*976. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री आर० बी० बड़े :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमा शुल्क और आयकर विभाग के ऐसे अधिकारियों का पता लगाने के लिये नियमित रूप से गोपनीय या खुली जांच की जाती है जिन के पास उन की आय की तुलना में बहुत अधिक चल और अचल सम्पत्तियां हैं;

(ख) ऐसी जांच का मान दण्ड और प्रक्रिया क्या है;

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य के उन अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन के पास गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उन की आय की तुलना में अधिक मूल्य की सम्पत्ति पाई गई; और

(घ) क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कोई विशेष अभियान चलाया जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव) कुमार मुखर्जी : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (आचरण) नियमावली, 1964 के अन्तर्गत चल और अचल सम्पत्तियों के क्रय-विक्रय के लिये विभिन्न विनिर्दिष्ट दशाओं मे सरकारी कर्मचारियों को निर्धारित अधिकारी से पूर्वानुमति लेना होता है अथवा उस को सूचना देनी होती है। इस प्रकार के क्रय-विक्रय के सम्बन्ध मे स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने के लिये दी जाने वाली सूचनाओं/आवेदन पत्रों की सावधानीपूर्वक छानबीन की जाती है और जिन मामलों मे आवश्यक समझा जाता है उन मे विभाग अथवा केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जाच-पडताल की जाती है। इस के अतिरिक्त, संदिग्ध आचरण वाले अधिकारियों पर निगरानी रखी जाती है।

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों मे, निम्नलिखित अधिकारियों के पास उन की ज्ञात आय के स्रोतों की तुलना में अधिक मूल्य की सम्पत्ति पाई गई :

क्रम सं०	नाम तथा पद	स्थान/राज्य जहां तैनात है
1.	श्री हरभजन सिंह, आय-कर अधिकारी	दिल्ली
2	श्री एम0 एल0 दलाल आय-कर अधिकारी	गुजरात

(घ) वर्तमान कार्यविधि उपयुक्त समझी गई है तथा कोई विशेष अभियान चलाने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Export of Human Skeletons

9278. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been exporting human skeletons to foreign countries; and

(b) if so, since when and the foreign exchange earned during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Human skeletons are not separately classified in the Revised Indian Trade Classification and, hence, no separate export statistics for this item are readily available.

Bonus shares issued by Companies

9279. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of companies have issued bonus shares during the last one year; and

(b) if so, the names of the companies which have issued such shares?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Names of Companies who have issued bonus shares during the financial year 1974-75, as per reports received, are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-9732/75.]

कार्यालयों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

9280. **श्री सुधाकर पांडे:** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन के मंत्रालय के अधिकारी जब वे अपने अधीन कार्यालयों में निरीक्षण पर जाते है यह भी सुनिश्चित करते हैं कि इन कार्यालयों में सभी काम सरकार की नीति के अनुसार हिन्दी मे किया जा रहा है;

(ख) गत वर्ष कितने अधिकारियों ने ऐसे निरीक्षण किये हैं और निरीक्षण किये गये कार्यालयों की सख्या क्या है ;

(ग) निरीक्षण रिपोर्टों से विदित हुई स्थिति सामान्यत क्या है, और

(घ) जिन कार्यालयों में अभी भी हिन्दी का प्रयोग नहीं हो रहा है वहां पर स्थिति सुधारने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) सरकारी नीति के अनुसार सारा काम काज हिन्दी में किया जाना सुनिश्चित करने के लिये विशेष दल इस मंत्रालय के अधीन विभिन्न कार्यालयों का निरीक्षण करते रहे हैं ।

(ख) वर्ष 1974 के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी निम्नलिखित है ·

निरीक्षण करने वाले अधिकारियों की संख्या	वर्ष 1974 में निरीक्षित कार्यालयों की संख्या
4	4

(ग) सरकारी कामकाज हिन्दी में शुरू करने से सम्बन्धित सरकारी नीति के कार्यान्वयन के लिये अभी इस में से अधिकांश कार्यालयों द्वारा ये कदम उठाये जाने है ?

(घ) सम्बन्धित कार्यालयों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे राजभाषा अधिनियम तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा समय समय पर जारी की गई विशेषत· निम्नलिखित हिदायतों का कार्यान्वयन तत्काल सुनिश्चित करें (1) राजभाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3(3) में उल्लिखित कागजात के सम्बन्ध में हिन्दी का प्रयोग, (2) राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति का गठन, (3) हिन्दी स्टाफ की नियुक्ति , (4) हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों की खरीद, (5) हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के साथ हिन्दी मे पत्र-व्यवहार, (6) नामपट्ट पत्र-शीर्ष आदि में हिन्दी का प्रयोग, (7) अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों का हिन्दी का प्रशिक्षण देना, (8) टिप्पणी तथा मसौदा लेखन में हिन्दी के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देना, (9) मैनुअल, संहिताएं तथा प्रचार सामग्री आदि हिन्दी मे जारी करना ।

Functioning of branches of SBI in Rural Areas of Rajasthan

9281. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of branches of SBI functioning in rural areas of Rajasthan; and

(b) the number of new branches to be opened in the near future and the factors taken into account for opening of new branches by the bank?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) As at the end of December, 1974 State Bank of India had 4 offices in Rajasthan located at rural centres.

(b) Branch expansion work is undertaken by the banks within the framework of three year rolling plans. Reserve Bank of India have reported that as on December 31, 1974, State Bank of India had on hand one licence for opening an office at a rural centre in Rajasthan.

Main factors taken into account by the banks for opening new branches relate to such aspects as the potential for mobilising savings and for lending to productive ventures, the availability of infra-structure facilities, the lead responsibility, existing branch network etc.

Central Excise Division

9282. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to bifurcate jurisdiction of the Central Excise Division into small units to exercise efficient control and to stop leakage of revenue; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Apparently the Question has a reference to the proposal arising out of the recommendations contained in the Report of the Central Excise (S.R.P.) Review Committee to the effect that norms should be evolved for various items of work to be performed by an Assistant Collector and his office in terms of the requirements of the proposed new pattern of control on excisable units and that the size of a Division should be determined on the basis of the workload so arising. The various recommendations made by the Committee are being examined. It is likely to take some more time before the Government's decisions on these recommendations which include the creation of more Central Excise Divisions become available.

Tea Industry in Assam

9283. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tea industry in Assam is facing a lot of crisis;

(b) if so, whether there are chances of the closure of the tea industry there very soon; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI WISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No Sir. In fact, production of tea in Assam has increased from 223.7 m.kgs. in 1971 to 265.5 m.kgs. in 1974. Annual average price per kg. of Assam tea in Calcutta auctions has also increased from Rs. 6.87 per kg. in 1972-73 to Rs. 11.30 per kg. in 1974-75 (upto 22-4-75).

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

गुजरात में बरामद किया गया काला धन

9284. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में गुजरात मे कितना काला धन बरामद किया गया;

(ख) इस बारे मे कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है, और

(ग) इस अवधि में कितने व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमे चलाया गये और इन में से कितने व्यक्तियों को दण्ड दिया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुकर्जी) : (क) और (ख). तलाशी और माल पकड़े जाने के अभियान के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े राज्य-वार नही रखे जाते हैं। वित्तीय वर्ष 1973–74 तथा 1974–75 में गुजरात के आयकर आयुक्तों के अधिकार क्षेत्रों में आय कर प्राधिकारियों द्वारा की गयी तलाशियों एवं माल पकड़ने के लिये की गई कार्यवाहियों की संख्या और

पकड़ी गई परिसम्पत्तियों का मूल्य नीचे दिया गया है : —

	तलाशी एवं माल पकड़ने की कार्यवाहियों की संख्या	पकड़ी गई परिसंपत्तियां का लगभग मूल्य
		(लाख रुपयों में)
1973–74	13	6
1974–75	217	161

(ग) गुजरात के आय-कर आयुक्तों के अधिकार क्षेत्रों में वित्तीय वर्ष 1973–74 में कर-अपवंचन के कारण 22 अभियोग चलाये गये थे। ये न्यायालयों में विचाराधीन हैं।

वित्तीय वर्ष 1974–75 में कर-अपवंचन के सिलसिले में कोई अभियोग नहीं चलाया गया था।

Loans for self-employment in Orissa

9285. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether nationalised banks were approached by individuals for loans for self-employment in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the amount granted by the banks during 1973-74 and 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b) Individuals approaching the public sector banks, including the nationalised banks, for assistance to take up self-employment ventures are covered under different sectors of economic activity, particularly such categories as agriculture, small scale industries, transport operators, retail trade and small business and professional and other services etc. Out-standing advances of public sector banks to these categories of borrowers in the State of Orissa amounted to Rs. 6.9 crores, Rs. 9.8 crores and Rs. 14.9 crores as at the end of June 1972, June 1973 and June, 1974 respectively.

Exports under PL-480 Agreement

9286. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total yearly production of items which are listed to be exported under PL-480 agreements;

(b) what is the demand for these items within the country; and

(c) the policy of Government to meet the domestic demand as well as export requirements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The list of items to be exported to the U.S.A. under the PL-480 Agreement has not been finalised. Any decision about the items to be exported under the Agreement will be taken with due regard to their availability for export.

मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये अग्रिम ऋण

9287. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि क्षेत्र के लिये राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये अग्रिम ऋण की प्रतिशतता क्या है; और

(ख) किसानों को अधिकतम सहायता देने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में, जून 1973 के अन्त तक सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये कुल अग्रिमों से इन बैंको द्वारा दिये गये (प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष) कृषि अग्रिमो की बकाया राशि की प्रतिशतता 14.7 थी ।

(ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा कृषकों को, विशेष रूप से छोटे किसानों को, विभिन्न कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिये, ऋण प्राप्त करने में सहायता देने के वास्ते कई उपाय किये जाते हैं । कृषि सहित प्राथमिकता प्राप्त सेक्टर के सम्बन्ध में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंको के कार्य निष्पादन की, सरकार लगातार समीक्षा करती रहती है और बैंकों से अनुरोध करती है कि कृषि क्षेत्र को, विशष रूप से छोट किसानों को, अधिकाधिक मात्रा तथा संख्या में ऋण दे । भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने कृषि का वित्त पोषण करने के बारे में वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को मार्ग दर्शक आदेश जारी किये हैं ताकि कृषि ऋणों का मूल आधार, नीतियों और प्रक्रिया सभी स्तरों पर स्पष्ट हो जायें । सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों से ऋण प्राप्त करने में छोटे किसानों द्वारा अनुभव की जाने वाली कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के वास्ते किये गये उपाय संलग्न विवरण में प्रस्तुत किये जाते हैं :

विवरण

सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों से ऋण लेने में छोट किसानों द्वारा अनुभव की जाने वाली कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं : —

(1) सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक देश के विभिन्न भागों में लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी सीमांतिक कृषक और कृषि श्रमिक एजेंसी के साथ सक्रिय सहयोग करते हैं ।

(2) विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक लघु, सीमांतिक कृषिको और कृषि श्रमिकों को, कृषि बन्धक रखे बिना, निर्धारित सीमा तक धन दे रहे हैं । वास्तव में, जमानत के आधार पर ऋण देने के बजाय उत्पादन और आय की वृद्धि के आधार पर ऋण देने के लिये बैंकों पर जोर दिया जा रहा है ।

(3) दिसम्बर, 1974 के अन्त तक भारतीय स्टेट बैंक समूह द्वारा विशेष योजनाओं के क्षेत्रों में चुने हुए 177 निर्धारित केन्द्रों में विशेष कृषि विकास शाखाएँ खोली गई हैं ।

(4) ऋण गारन्टी योजना के उपबन्धो को उदार बना कर 1000 रुपये से 2500 रुपये तक के अल्पकालिक ऋण और 5000 रुपये से 10,000 रुपये तक के सार्वजनिक ऋण इस योजना के अन्तर्गत लाये गये हैं । बाढ़ और सूखे आदि के कारण मध्यम अवधि के ऋणो में बदले गये 5000 रुपये तक के अल्पकालिक ऋण इस योजना के अन्तर्गत लाये गये हैं । कृषि क्षेत्र के सभी ऋण निर्धारित सीमा तक इन उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत आ जाते हैं ।

(5) अत्यन्त छोट कृषकों बटाईदारों (शेयर क्रापरों) को मंजूर किये गये ऋणों के मामले में बैंकों ने सामूहिक गारन्टी लेना आरम्भ कर दिया है तथा एसे मामलों में अन्य प्रकार की प्रतिभूति नही मांगी जाती है ।

(6) विभदी ब्याज कर योजना, अन्यों के साथ साथ, अत्यन्त छोटे कृषको पर भी लागू होती है । इस के अतिरिक्त, सरकारी क्षेत्र के कुछ बैंकों ने कृषिकों की जोत के आकार के अनुसार विभिन्न ब्याजदरों की योजना लागू की है । इन योजनाओं से भी छोट कृषकों को लाभ होगा ।

(7) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने छोटे और अर्थ क्षमता की सम्भावना वालों कृषकों को धन देने के लिये भी मार्ग दर्शक आदेश जारी किये हैं ।

(8) छोट और सीमांतक कृषको के ऋण प्रस्तावों के सम्बन्ध में कानूनी खर्च वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा स्वयं किया जाता है ।

Development of Ladakhi Handicrafts

9288. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved any scheme for development of age old Ladakhi handicraft; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Jammu & Kashmir Government are operating the following schemes for development of Ladakhi handicrafts:—

(1) Spinning of Pashmina and Shawl.

(2) Tibetan Type of Carpet Weaving.

(3) Knitting by hand operated machine.

(4) Namdah Making.

70 trainees are presently receiving training under these schemes. The State Government earmarked a sum of Rs. 1.25 lakhs during 1974-75 and have also provided Rs. 1.25 lakhs in 1975-76 for the aforesaid training schemes.

Functioning of Branches of SBI in Rural Areas of Goa

9289. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of branches of State Bank of India functioning in rural areas of Goa; and

(b) the number of new branches to be opened in the near future and the factors taken into account for opening of new branches by the bank?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) As at the end of December, 1974, State Bank of India had 10 offices in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu located at rural centres.

(b) Branch expansion work is undertaken by the commercial banks, including State Bank of India, within the framework of three year rolling plans. Reserve Bank of India have reported that as on December 31, 1974. State Bank of India had on hand licence for opening one office at a rural centre in Goa. In addition, applications from State Bank of India to open 4 more rural offices in Goa are currently under consideration of the Reserve Bank of India.

Bank Credit Due for Repayment during Current Financial Year

9290 SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the increases in the aggregate bank credit, aggregate bank deposits and the outstanding bank credit due for repayment during the current financial year as compared to the preceding year, and the percentage of increase in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Deposits and Advances of all scheduled commercial

banks as on the last Fridays of March 1973, 1974 and 1975 are given below:

(Amount in Rs. crores)

	Deposits	Increase over the year	Advances	Increase over the year
1973	8643	..	6115	..
1974	10139	1496 (17.3)	7399	1284 (21.0)
1975*	11800	1661 (16.4)	8537	1138 (15.4)

(*Provisional)

(Figures in brackets show percentage increase).

Bulk of the commercial bank credit relates to the working capital requirements of production and trade, which are normally met by the banks by way of sanctioning cash credit limits. The borrowers operate within the limits sanctioned, the amount of advances outstanding fluctuating from time to time depending on the borrowers' liquidity requirements.

Officers and Employees in Branches of State Bank and Nationalised Banks in Assam

9291. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total number of various categories of officers and other employees in the branches of State Bank and nationalised banks in Assam?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Total number of employees in branches of State Bank and the nationalised banks, operating in Assam as reported by these banks as on 31st of December 1974 are as shown below:—

	State Bank of India	Nationalised Banks
Officers	251	373
Clerical Staff	928	997
Subordinate Staff	395	515

Wagon Export during Fifth Plan

9292. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the prospects of wagons exports during the Fifth Five Year Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Exports of Railway wagons during the first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan amounted to Rs. 9.29 crores and during the second year, *viz.*, 1975-76, exports are expected to be of the order of Rs. 19 crores. It is hoped to maintain the increasing trend despite recession in world markets.

Seizure of Smuggled Goods

9293. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of goods, seized/confiscated by the Customs Collecto-

rates at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Daman, separately after the promulgation of the MISA ordinance for detaining smugglers; and

(b) what was the total value of these goods seized/confiscated by these Customs Collectorates during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

O & M Activities of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation

9294. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in regard to O & M activities as referred to in Chapter X of the Report for 1973-74 of his Ministry and the name of the authority that makes inspection as also the manner in which inspection is carried out; and

(b) the dates on which inspections were carried out during the year 1974 and the salient features of the inspection reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) During 1974-75 further O & M inspections were conducted. A few procedure orders emphasising the need for expeditious disposal of work were issued, watch was kept on the number of cases pending disposal for over a month and stress laid on proper record management. O & M meetings were also held.

O & M inspections are carried out by officers of the rank of Under Secretary in accordance with the instructions contained in the Manual of Office Procedure.

(b) During the year 1974 six inspections were conducted between September, 1974 and December, 1974. The inspection reports brought out the deficiencies noticed; if any, and improvements required to be effected

Investment Ratio in Industrial Sectors

9295. SHRI GAJADHAR MATHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment about the investment ratio in industrial sectors in different regions for the last three years; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). According to the latest available data with the Government, the capital invested in industrial sectors in different regions for the years 1967, 1968 and 1969 is as in the statement attached.

Statement of Capital invested in the Industrial Sector in different Regions.

(Rs. in crores)

Region	1967	1968	1969
Northern Region	624·16 (6·9%)	851·81 (8·5%)	975·61 (9·0%)
North-Eastern Region	165·08 (1·8%)	183·14 (1·8%)	221·38 (2·0%)
Eastern Region	2818·31 (31·0%)	2746·52 (27·4%)	2884·84 (26·5%)
Central Region	1410·74 (15·6%)	1548·72 (15·4%)	17[illegible]6·53 (16.0%)
Western Region	2151·60 (23·7%)	2545·87 (25 4%)	2703·82 (24·8%)
Southern Region	1901·68 (21·0%)	2155·83 (21 5%)	2[illegible]60·66 (21·7%)
TOTAL	9071·57 (100·0%)	10031·89 (100 0%)	10882·84 (100·00%

C.B.I. Enquiry against Officers of Exhibition Department

9296. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.B.I. enquiry has been conducted against any officers of the Exhibition Department during the last three years;

(b) if so, who are those officers and charges against them; and

(c) how many officers have been exonerated so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. C. B. I. is conducting an enquiry into the loss of an original letter written by Mahatma Gandhi to Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru in October, 1935 and a photo copy thereof, from Indian Pavilion at Montreal in 1967.

(b) The enquiry is in progress with the C. B. I. and their report is awaited.

(c) Does not arise.

Investment in Public Sector Hotels

9297. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public sector hotels in the country under his Ministry and their State-wise break-up and the amount invested in each of these hotels, particularly the Five Star hotels, and

(b) how many of them have earned profit and how many incurred losses during 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) A statement showing the State-wise break-up of the hotels operated by the India Tourism Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking, indicating the star category, location, along with investment in each of the hotels as on 31-3-1974, is attached

(b) The statement of accounts of India Tourism Development Corporation for the year 1974-75 has not yet been finalised.

Statement

State-wise Break-up of the Hotels operated by the India Tourism Development Corporation, investment in each of them as on 31-3-1974.

Sl. No.	Name of the Hotel	Star category	Location	Amount invested as on 31-3-1974
				(Rs. in lakhs)
	UNION TERRITORIES OF INDIA			
1	Ashok Hotel . . .	5 Star Deluxe	Union Territory of Delhi	505·34
2	Akbar Hotel . . .	5 Star	Do.	96·65
3	Jan Path Hotel . . .	3 Star	Do.	71·03
4	Lodhi Hotel . . .	2 Star	Do.	37·43
5	Hotel Ranjit . . .	2 Star	Do.	37·43
6	Qutab Hotel . . .	4 Star	Do.	16·26
	KARNATAKA			
7	Hotel Ashoka . . .	5 Star	Bangalore	174·37
8	Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel	3 Star	Mysore	4·69
	MAHARASHTRA			
9	Aurangabad Hotel .	2 Star	Aurangabad	17·34
	MADHYA PRADESH			
10	Khajuraho Hotel .	2 Star	Khajuraho	33·45
	RAJASTHAN			
11	Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel .	2 Star	Udaipur	33·01
	KERALA			
12	Kovalam Grove	1 Star	Kovalam	42.40
	UTTAR PRADESH			
13	Varanasi Hotel .	2 Star	Varanasi	62·94
			TOTAL .	1132·64

(i) Hotels as at Serial Numbers (2), (6), (7), (8), (10), (11), (12) and (13) have yet to be classified by the Hotel Classification Committee, but they offer facilities and standard of comfort as per star category indicated under column-3.

(ii) Amount invested as on 31st March, 1974 and indicated as per column No (5), excludes cost of works in progress in respect of expansion schemes.

Visit of a Marine Products Sales Team to USA

9298. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government sent a marine products sales team to United States; and

(b) if so, the results of this visit in terms of foreign exchange earned during December, 1973 to March 1974 compared to the same period of 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Export statistics for the period December 1974 to March 1975 are not yet available as such information as regards the foreign exchange earned during this period as compared with same period during 1973-74 cannot be furnished at present.

Arrears of Taxes against Begum of Rampur

9299. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of arrears of demand outstanding against the Begum of Rampur under the Income Tax Act, Wealth Tax Act, Expenditure Tax Act, Gift Tax Act and Estate Duty Act;

(b) the period for which the arrears demands have been outstanding and the steps taken for recovery of the tax arrears;

(c) whether any recovery/attachment proceedings have been initiated against the Begum of Rampur; and

(d) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) There are no arrears of demand outstanding against the Begum of Rampur under the Income Tax Act, Expenditure Tax Act, Gift Tax Act and the Estate Duty Act. The arrears totalling Rs. 93.869/- are outstanding against the Begum of Rampur under the Wealth-tax Act The details of these arrears are given below:

Assessment Year	Demand
1962-63	. Rs. 9931
1963-64	. Rs. 26248
1964-65	. Rs. 29102 (This includes Rs. 6195 raised u/s. 15B on 27-7-71)
1965-66	. Rs. 28588 (This includes Rs. 928 raised u/s. 15B on 27-7-71).

(b) The wealth-tax assessments relating to the above mentioned assessment years were made on 28-2-74. Appeals were filed against these assessments before the Appellate Assistant Commissioner. The Appellate Assistant Commissioner (Central) Range II passed the orders on appeal on 6-3-75. The outstanding demands mentioned above are after giving partial effect to the order of the Appellate Assistant Commissioner.

(c) and (d). Recovery certificates have been issued in respect of all the above mentioned demands. There has been, however, no recovery of wealth-tax subsequent to the issue of recovery certificates.

Fertilizer Purchases

9300 SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the fertiliser purchases during September, 1973 to December, 1974 from the East European countries and whether they were made on the FOB or CIF basis;

(b) the original rates and increase in prices granted subsequently, quality-wise; and

(c) the freight element in prices including the increases granted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The position regarding purchases of fertilizers from September, 1973 to December, 1974 from East European countries is briefly stated below:—

U.S.S.R.—200,000 tonnes of urea, 75,000 tonnes of ammonium sulphate, and 50,000 tonnes of muriate of potash were purchased. These were c&f contracts, and no increase over the contracted prices was given. Deliveries have been nearly completed.

POLAND—180,000 tonnes of urea, 35,000 tonnes of calcium ammonium nitrate, and 30,000 tonnes of di-ammonium phosphate was purchased. These were f.o.b. contracts. The contracts for urea and calcium Ammonium Nitrate contained an escalation clause, and under this clause, the Polish suppliers asked for enhancement of price with respect to urea and CAN. The price of urea was increased after negotiations with respect to 143.000 tonnes. The prices of calcium ammonium nitrate was not enhanced. Deliveries under these contracts have been completed.

G.D.R.—200,000 tonnes of muriate of potash was purchased. Out of this, contract for supply of 120,000 tonnes was on f.o.b. and remaining 80,000 tonnes on c&f basis. Price with respect to 130,000 tonnes was increased after subsequent negotiations. Deliveries under this contract have been completed.

BULGARIA—Contract for 46,000 tonnes of urea was concluded during this period. This was on f.o.b basis. No subsequent increase in price was made. Deliveries under the contract have been completed.

However, during this period (September 1973 to December, 1974), price with respect to about 82,000 tonnes of urea, under a contract concluded in January, 1973, was enhanced after negotiations. This contract was on c&f basis.

ROMANIA—Purchase of 290,000 tonnes of calcium ammonium nitrate and 50,000 tonnes of urea was contracted during this period. These contracts are on c&f basis. No increase in price has been made. Deliveries under contracts concluded earlier in 1974 have been completed, and deliveries scheduled in 1975 are under way.

However, during this period, prices under three contracts for balance supply of 170,000 tonnes of CAN, and about 18,000 tonnes of urea, concluded in August and December, 1972, were re-negotiated, and increase in price was allowed. Deliveries under those contracts have since been completed.

Since these are commercial contracts between the MMTC, and the exporting enterprises in these countries, their details are no-made public.

Valuables belonging to Nawab of Rampur

9301. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 5735 on the 23rd July, 1971 regarding valuables belonging to the Nawab of Rampur and state:

(a) whether Government now propose to valuate the so called heirloom jewellery of the former Nawab and the Begum of Rampur for the purposes of recovery of tax arrears and for wealth tax assessment, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) On 24th May, 1972 Delhi High Court issued an interim injunction order restraining Syed Murtaza Ali Khan Bahadur, the Begum of Rampur, or their agents from disposing of or alienating or removing the property in dispute, which includes heirloom jewellery, in any manner whatsoever till further orders of the Court. A miscellaneous petition has been submitted on behalf of the Income-tax Department seeking clarification and also permission to operate the lockers in which the jewellery has been kept so as to make valuation of the jewellery The matter of valuation of the jewellery could not be taken up further as the clarification requested for by the Department has not yet been available.

(b) Does not arise in view of the reply to (a).

Policy of Government in regard to Loans to weaker sections of Society

9302. SHRI H. K. L BHAGAT Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) the policy of Government in regard to provision of loans from the nationalised banks to weaker sections of Society;

(b) what are the categories to whom such loans are given and on what conditions; and

(c) the amounts of such loans given in Delhi by nationalised banks since after the last session of the Parliament?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Since nationalisation, the policy of the Government and the Reserve Bank has been to encourage banks to lend more and more to economically weaker sections of the society for productive endeavours. Banks have been identifying and providing financial assistance to these sections of the society at concessional and liberal terms under special schemes formulated by them The scheme of Differential Interest Rate is also in operation since June 1972.

(b) Public sector banks have separate schemes to assist borrowers coming under the following categories.

1 Agriculture.

2 Small Scale Industries.

3. Small transport operators.

4 Retail Trade.

5. Small business.

6. Small farmers.

7. Professional and self-employed persons, and

8. Education.

Under these schemes, need-based assistance is provided taking into account the merits of each case. Generally loans are given at lower margins, lower rates of interest, with longer repayment period etc. Under the Differential Interest Rate Scheme, the following sectors are eligible for financial assistance provided they

comply with the income and other criteria stipulated in the scheme:—

1. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and others engaged on a very modest scale in agriculture.

2. People who themselves collect or do processing of forest products; collect fodder and sell.

3. People physically engaged on a modest scale in the fields of cottage and rural industries and vocations in urban areas.

4. Indigent students going for higher education who do not get scholarships.

5. Physically handicapped persons and institutions for such persons, pursuing a gainful occupation.

6. Orphanages and women's homes where saleable goods are made.

The Differential Interest Rate Scheme is currently in operation in backward districts and districts covered by SFDA and MFAL schemes. So far as the Union Territory of Delhi is concerned, the scheme is applicable only to rural areas of this Union Territory.

(c) Particulars of advances granted by public sector banks to the above categories of borrowers in Delhi and outstanding as on last Friday of June, 1974, which is the latest data for which the data are available are given below—

OUTSTANDING ADVANCES GRANTED BY PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS TO PRIORITY SECTORS AS AT THE END OF JUNE 1974.

(Rs. lakhs)

	Number of Accounts	Outstanding Balance
1. Small Scale Industries .	4701	3740
2. Small Transport Operators .	2640	384
3. Retail Trade .	2968	263
4. Small Business .	1241	61
5. Professional & Self employed Persons	1325	49
6. Agriculture .	3710	342
7. Education .	485	19
8. D. I. R. .	368	4

Visit by an Economic Team from Kuwait

9303. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether an Economic Team from Kuwait visited India during the month of April, 1975;

(b) if so, the main purpose of the visit;

(c) the subjects discussed and the conclusions arrived at; and

(d) whether any agreement was reached between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) A Kuwait Delegation led by the Director General of the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development visited India in March/April, 1975.

(b) to (d). The visit was in the nature of a Reconnaissance Mission

undertaken for purposes of determining the possible areas of economic cooperation and project assistance. As the discussions were exploratory in character, no formal agreement was reached.

Alleged Involvement of Punjab Finance Minister in Foreign Currency Racket

9304. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER.
SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA·

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the alleged involvement of Shri Umrao Singh, Finance Minister of Punjab in a foreign currency racket which was published in 'Lok Lehar' a Punjab Daily from Jullundhar;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) whether CBI conducted any inquiry into this matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Investigations made so far have not revealed involvement of Shri Umrao Singh in violations of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

Issue of Import Licences

9305. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether supplementary Import Licences are to be issued in the light of new automatic licensing policy to the industrial units exporting 20 per cent of their production;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether new policy envisages any features in order to avoid procedural delays?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Industrial units which exported 20 per cent or more of their production during 1974-75 or during the calendar year 1974 and the end products of which are covered by the import policy for Registered Exporters are eligible for supplementary licences during 1975-76 for import of raw materials and components.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Working of Public Sector Undertakings

9306. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:
SHRI HARI SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item published in 'Hindustan Times' dated 24th March, 1975 under the caption "What ails public sector units"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The article points out to the various factors which have inhibited public sector performance and the steps necessary to tackle them. Government continuously review the performance of the public sector companies and have taken the following action to improve results:—

(1) Better Plant maintenance to reduce machinery down-time.

(2) Better Materials Management.

(3) Improved supply of power and critical materials and components.

(4) Better Industrial Relations.

(5) Improved motivation.

(6) Strengthening marketing and undertaking export drive where demand has been poor.

Outstanding Amount of C.D. against Jaipur Udyog Limited

9307. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jaipur Udyog Limited belonging to Alok Udyog group has not deposited Rs. 3.29 lakhs under the Compulsory Deposit Scheme;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken against the management for failure to deposit this amount?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Reference presumably is to Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974. The default noticed, in remittance by the management of Jaipur Udyog Limited, Sawaimadhopur, to the nominated authority under the Act (Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur) amounted to Rs. 3.88 lakhs. This was for the period from 6th July, 1974 till 5th February, 1975 for which additional wages and additional dearness allowance were deducted from the emoluments of employees of the Company, for deposits under the Act. Because of the coercive and penal steps initiated by the Government, the management of the Company have, from 25th April, 1975 onwards, remitted to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur the entire amount deducted from additional dearness allowance and additional wages of employees for the above period. However, the management is yet to remit to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner an amount of Rs. 2,72,778 which was deducted for deposit towards Additional Wages Account and Additional Dearness Allowance Account from the emoluments of employees of the Company in the months of February and March, 1975, paid in March and April, 1975, respectively.

(c) The following steps were taken:—

(1) The Collector, Sawaimadhopur, was moved to recover the amount as an arrear of land revenue, on 26th February, 1975.

(2) The Government gave sanction on 15th April, 1975 to prosecute the Company as well as the Managing Director and other concerned officials of the Company for violating the provisions of the above Act. Accordingly, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Rajasthan, Jaipur, has filed a criminal complaint in the court of the Judicial Magistrate, Sawaimadhopur, on 3rd May, 1975.

Export of Iron Ore from Karnataka Ports

9308 SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of iron ore exported from the ports of Karnataka in the year 1974-75, port-wise;

(b) the quantity of iron ore exported from Bellary District of Karnataka through different ports of the country in the year 1974-75, port-wise; and

(c) whether it is not possible to export the ore from Bellary District only through ports in Karnataka and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The following quantities of iron ore

were exported from the ports in Karnataka during 1974-75:—

Karvar	. 4·49 lakh tonnes
Belikeri	. 0·40 lakh tonnes
TOTAL	. 4·89 lakh tonnes

(b) The following quantities of iron ore from Bellary District were exported from other ports during 1974-75:

Madras	. 22 47 lakh tonnes
Marmugoa	. 4·04 lakh tonnes
Kakinada	. 1·88 lakh tonnes
Cuddalore	. 1·16 lakh tonnes
TOTAL	. 29·55 lakh tonnes

(c) No, Sir. Inadequate port facilities in Karnataka and difficulties of rail/road movement.

Import of Caterpillar Marine Engines

9309. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given permission to import caterpillar marine engines for using in fishing trawlers to the multinational company, Union Carbide when there is ample indigenous capacity to produce this item; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). M/s. Union Carbide India, Limited placed orders for the construction of six trawlers with M/s. Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay. The shipyard approached the D. G. T. D. for indigenous clearance for the import of caterpillar marine diesel engines of 336 HHP. The firm mentioned in their letter that they advertised the equipment in the Indian Export Service Bulletin and no offer was received from indigenous machinery manufacturers in response thereto. Accordingly the imports were cleared by the Government.

Persons Dealing in Forged Transport Documents in Coimbatore

9310. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Central Excise officials of Coimbatore have apprehended certain persons dealing in forged transport documents which has resulted in loss of revenue of several lakhs of rupees to the Central Government;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken so far against the concerned persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) No. of persons involved: 8

(ii) Quantity of tobacco involved: 50,289 Kgs.

(iii) No. of counterfeit T.P.ls used and recovered: 23

(iv) No. of unused counterfeit T.P.ls recovered; 153

(c) Out of the eight persons mentioned above, two were arrested and released on bail. Two others surrendered before the Magistrates and were released on bail. Further investigations are in progress.

Raid on the Residence of Regional Manager, Bank of Baroda

9311. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is true that a demand was made on the floor of the Lok Sabha on the 11th April, 1975 that a statement should be made by the Finance Minister as to whether any agency had conducted raid on the residence of Shri K. C. Chokshi, a Bombay Regional Manager of Bank of Baroda, leading to the seizure of large amount of money and valuables;

(b) whether the Member who raised the issue in the House had also mentioned the sources from which he had secured the confirmation of the news about the raid;

(c) whether enquiries have been made regarding the raid; and

(d) if so, what is the outcome of the enquiries?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) and (d). According to enquiries made, no raid has been made at the residence of Shri K. C. Chokshi, Regional Manager, Bank of Baroda, Bombay by any of the investigating agencies of the Central Government.

सुनीता चिट फंड लिमिटेड के निदेशक तथा अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

9342. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सुनीता चिट फंड प्राईवेट लिमिटेड, जवाहर मार्ग, इन्दौर के निदेशक तथा अन्य अधिकारियों के और स्वयं इस कम्पनी के विरुद्ध ग्वालियर स्थित कम्पनियों के रजिस्ट्रार तथा भारत के रिजर्व बैंक के गैर-बैंकिंग कम्पनी जमा राशि अनुभाग के पास कोई शिकायतें की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा उसके उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं, और

(ग) इन शिकायतों में मुख्यत. किन-किन बातो का उल्लेख किया गया है और ये शिकायतें कब की गई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी):(क) से (ग). सम्भवत: माननीय सदस्य के ध्यान में सुनीता चिट एण्ड फाइनेंस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड है जिसका पंजीकृत कार्यालय 234, जवाहर मार्ग, इन्दौर है। रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि अक्तूबर, 1973 में उसे एक शिकायत मिली थी, जिसमें आरोप लगाया गया था उपर्युक्त कम्पनी और उसके प्रबन्ध निदेशक ने सदस्यों की देय राशि वापिस करने तथा साथ ही उन्हें ऋण मंजूर करने से इन्कार कर दिया है। इसके पहले रिजर्व बैंक को इस कम्पनी द्वारा जारी किए गए ब्रोशर से पता चला था कि वह कम्पनी चिट का कारोबार कर रही थी। रिजर्व बैंक ने यह महसूस किया है कि कम्पनी द्वारा किया जाने वाला कारोबार लाटरी जैसा है इस लिए रिजर्व बैंक ने इस मामले के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को लिखा था और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचना दी कि चिट फण्ड के कार्यालयों को विनियमित करने के लिए, उचित विधान बनाने का प्रश्न उसके विचाराधीन है। रिजर्व बैंक ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि इस कम्पनी ने रिजर्व बैंक को डिपॉजिट रिमांडर, निर्धारित विवरणियां नही भजी है इस लिए रिजर्व बैंक इस कम्पनी को "कारण बताओ नोटिस" जारी करने का विचार कर रहा है।

रिजर्व बैंक ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि मार्च, 1975 में उसे दूसरी शिकायत मिली थी जिसमे आरोप लगाया गया था कि अगस्त, 1974 में एक शिकायतकर्ता जब कम्पनी के कार्यालय में गया तो उसे देय राशि वापिस करने में कम्पनी के एक अधिकारी ने असमर्थता व्यक्त की तथा शिकायतकर्ता को अक्तूबर 1974 मे फिर आने की सलाह दी गई। शिकायतकर्ता ने यह भी आरोप लगाया था कि कम्पनी को जारी किया गया वकील का नोटिस "कार्यालय बन्द हो गया" टिप्पणी के साथ डाक खाने ने वापिस कर दया। रिजर्व बैंक ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि वह इस मामले के बारे मे मध्य प्रदेश सरकार तथा कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार, मध्य प्रदेश, ग्वालियर को लिख. है। साथ ही जिन चार बैंको से कम्पनी का लेन देन रहने की सूचना मिली है उन्हे भी रिजर्व बैंक लिख रहा है ताकि कम्पनी की वर्तमान स्थिति का पता लग सके।

क्योंकि चिट फण्ड योजनाओ के चन्दे का लेन देन इस योजना को चलाने वाली कम्पनी तथा अशदाता के बीच एक सविदा जैसा होता है अत प्रभावी पक्षो को उन्ही सामान्य उपायो का सहारा लेना होता है जोकि सविदा-भग की स्थिति मे उन्हे उपलब्ध हो सकते है।

जहा तक इस कम्पनी के खिलाफ कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार, मध्य प्रदेश, ग्वालियर को की गई शिकायतो का सवाल है इस बारे मे आवश्यक सूचना रजिस्ट्रार से प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Anti-Smuggling Drive

9313 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether anti-smuggling drives are continuing;

(b) if so, latest facts about goods, currencies and other valuables seized and persons arrested during this drive upto 30th April, 1975;

(c) whether gold and jewellery have been seized from the secret treasuries of former princes;

(d) if so, facts thereabout;

(e) latest figures about number of cases instituted against smugglers and men arrested in connection with smuggling activities,

(f) whether Government have finalised a Bill for acquiring smuggled goods, and

(g) if not, the present position of the seized properties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

(c) and (d) Searches are being conducted by the Income-tax authorities for some time in the palaces/premises belonging to the former princely houses of Jaipur resulting in the seizure of the gold, jewellery and other items The details are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-97733/75]

Regarding the seizures effected, if any, from the secret treasuries of other former princes, information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

(e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(f) and (g). Provision exists in the Customs Act for seizure and confiscation of smuggled goods. The smuggled goods after seizure remain under the control of the Customs authorities and on confiscation the property in the confiscated goods vests in the Central Government.

Loan sanctioned for Additional Employment Programme

9314. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan sanctioned and given for 'Additional Employment Programme' by the nationalised banks during 1972-73, 1973-74;

(b) the amount of loan sanctioned and given to big business houses, specially Tata Group, Birla Group and Goenka Group during the above period;

(c) whether there is any policy of Government not to encourage any more small scale unit formation through bank loan; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the progress made by the nationalised banks in extending credit support for the schemes formulated by the State Governments under the 'Half-a-Million Jobs Programme'. According to the available data, outstanding advances of public sector banks (which mean the 14 nationalised banks and the State Bank Group of banks) under this Programme as at the end of September, 1974 amounted to Rs. 1383 lakhs.

(b) Banks generally sanction loans in the form of limits upto which the borrower can draw funds. These drawals very from time to time depending upon the needs of the borrowers. The present system of data flow in the public sector banks provides for compilation of statistics relating to the outstanding advances of banks at a point of time. Such outstanding advances of the 14 nationalised banks to the industrial concerns belonging to the 75 large industrial houses listed in the Monopolies Enquiry Commission's Report amounted to Rs. 551 crores as at the end of December, 1972 and Rs. 582 crores as at the end of December, 1973.

The available data regarding the outstanding advances of 14 nationalised banks to Tata, Birla and Goenka Groups as at the end of December 1973 are giving below:

OUTSTANDING ADVANCES OF 14 NATIONALISED BANKS TO CERTAIN SELECTED HOUSES AS AT THE END OF DECEMBER, 1973.

Name of the House	Rupees in Crores
Tata Group	60·13
Birla Group . .	87·41
Goenka Group .	10 69

(c) and (d). The credit policy for the 1974-75 busy season announced by the Reserve Bank of India on the 29th October, 1974 continues to lay stress on increasing the flow of bank credit to priority sectors, including small-scale industries. A certain degree of selectivity has been introduced in as much as small-scale industrial units having credit limits of Rs. 10 lakhs and below would receive preference in the matter of credit. Also small-scale industrial units producing inputs for the 'core' sector and wage goods industries would be given preference as compared to units in less essential lines.

राज्य व्यापार निगम में मैनेजरों की नियुक्ति

9315. श्री हेमेन्द्र सिंह बनेरा :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में राज्य व्यापार निगम की प्रत्येक शाखा में गत एक वर्ष में किस-किस व्यक्ति को कब-कब नियुक्त किया गया।

(ख) उनमें से कितने मैनेजरों की नियुक्ति खुले चुनाव के आधार पर नहीं की गई और उनमें से कितने अभी भी परिवीक्षाधीन हैं ? और

(ग) ऐसे अधिकारियों की योग्यताओं, अनुभवी, वेतन तथा भर्ती एवं अन्य सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जानकारी सभा पटल पर रखे गये अनुबन्ध 1 पर विवरण में दी गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या LT 9734/75]

(ख) सभी प्रबन्धक खुले चुनावों के आधार पर नियुक्त किए गए थे और उनमें से सभी अभी भी परिवीक्षा पर हैं क्योंकि उन्हें अभी एक वर्ष की परिवीक्षा की सामान्य अवधि पूरी करनी है।

(ग) जानकारी सभा पटल पर रखे गए अनुबन्ध-2 पर विवरण में दी गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या LT 9734/74]

Evasion of Excise Duty by Cement Factories under Sahu-Jain Group

9316. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some of the cement factories of Sahu-Jain Group have been provided with two gates and the excise officers knowingly do not take notice of it; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The desired information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Pay-scales in Public Sector Undertakings

9317. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the old pay-scales and the revised pay scales now made applicable to all the public sector undertakings;

(b) the broad distinctive groups under which they fall and the nature of duty and responsibility at each stage;

(c) whether these apply uniformly to all the public sector units and if not, the details of variations;

(d) whether remuneration paid in private sector industries at approximate levels is taken into consideration while fixing these revised scales and if so, the particulars thereof; and

(e) if not, what other norms are followed for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). While earlier, Central Government companies were generally following Central Government pay-scales, subsequently, most of them have determined their own wage policies taking into account their special requirements. There are several scales of pay which are operated in the more than 125 Central Government companies depending upon their individual requirements. The revisions of these scales of pay were broadly done by merging the dearness pay with basic pay as in Government.

(c) to (e). Wage levels in the public sector companies are generally determined by bilateral negotiations and awards on an industry-cum-region basis. There cannot, therefore, be complete uniformity. In recent years, while effecting revisions of pay-scales, overnment have endeavoured to remove distortions and avoid irrationality in comparative wage levels. Government have also kept in mind

the need to contain inflationary pressures, which have plagued the economy for some time.

Appointment to posts of the level of Director, Managing Director and Chairman of public sector companies are made by Government. The pay scales attached to these posts are, therefore, decided by Government. There are four scales of pay applicable to these posts:—

Schedule 'A' — Rs. 3500-125-4000

Schedule 'B' — Rs. 3000-125-3500

Schedule 'C' — Rs. 2500-100-3000

Schedule 'D' — Rs. 2000-100-2500

The determination of the scale of pay for these posts is done by a careful evaluation of the responsibilities of each post judged by the relevant criteria including investment, turnover, employment, technology, organisational problems, etc. Government have not accepted that private sector remuneration levels should govern the pay scales for these posts. Except for the Schedule 'D' scale, none of the other three scales of pay has been revised.

Scheduled Castes/Tribes employees in Cotton Corporation of India

9318. SHRI A. S. KASTURE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various categories of services in Cotton Corporation of India;

(b) whether the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees therein is adequate considering the fixed mandatory percentage of these communities in services in various categories; and

(c) if not, the steps Government contemplate to increase the number of these communities in various categories of services?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) 53.

(b) The percentage is adequate in respect of all categories except Class I and Class II.

(c) At present the Corporation is considering reduction in overhaul expenditure including organisational personnel. However, efforts will be made to achieve the required percentages of reservation while implementing the process of reduction or redeployment of personnel.

Suggestion made by All India State Cooperative Banks to introduce lower rates of interest to small and marginal farmers

9319. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India State Cooperative Banks Federation has urged the introduction of lower rates of interest to small and marginal farmers; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) No proposal has been received by the Government so far from the All India State Cooperative Banks Federation for introduction of lower rates of interest to small and marginal farmers. The Federation has, it is reported, considered this matter in its Board Meetings and has requested its Member Banks to work out necessary details for introduction of differential lending rates in the cooperative sector.

(b) Does not arise.

Scheme for resource transfer from rich nations to poor nations

9320. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) had initiated a scheme for resource transfer from the rich nations to poor nations by setting up internationally held buffer stocks of primary commodities;

(b) whether Government have studied the whole scheme and if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) to what extent the UNCTAD initiated scheme will strengthen and stabilise prices of these commodities in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The Action Programme adopted at the Sixth Special Session of the UN General Assembly held in April-May, 1974 called for the preparation of an overall integrated programme for a range of commodities of export interest to developing countries and made specific recommendations for strengthening UNCTAD's activities in this area. In response to this, the UNCTAD Secretariat prepared studies on an integrated programme for commodities Buffer stock arrangements for price stabilisation would constitute one of the main elements of an integrated programme.

During the 8th Session of the Committee on Commodities of UNCTAD held in February, 1975, it was agreed that UNCTAD would further elaborate on the components and detailed provisions of an integrated programme, aggesting *inter-alia* the terms, techniques and prospective sources of financing stocking arrangements.

The Government of India have in principle supported the UNCTAD initiative and will take appropriate action to obtain equitable and fair treatment to her export commodities. But at this stage it would be premature to draw any specific conclusions from these proposals.

Assets of Tobacco Companies

9321. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the structure of paid up share capital of ITC Limited, Vazir Sultan Tobacco Company Limited, and Godfrey Philips India Limited;

(b) who are the major foreign shareholders and their shareholding; and

(c) what are the total assets of the three majority foreign owned companies in 1957, 1965 and 1974 (at original cost); and whether such increase was permitted by Government under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act or any other Act, if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Details are given in the Statement attached.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

1. **ITC Ltd.**

Share Capital:—Rs. 18,95,00,000 in equity share of Rs. 10 each. Major foreign shareholders with their share holdings are as under:—

(i) Tobacco Manufacturers (India) Ltd., U.K.	Rs. 8,27,73,610
(ii) Tobacco Investments Ltd., U.K.	Rs. 2,64,72,160
(iii) Rothmans International Ltd., U.K.:	Rs. 43,06,480
Total	Rs. 11,35,52,250

2. Vazir Sultan Tobacco Ltd.

Share Capital:—Including the issue of Rs. 177 lakhs made to the Indians by prospectus on 7th April, 1975 on which 50 per cent is only called up at present:—Rs. 377 lakhs in equity shares of Rs. 10 each. Major foreign shareholders with their shareholdings are as under:—

(i) Raleigh Investment Co. Ltd., U.K.	Rs.	88,38,920
(ii) Tobacco Manufacturers (India) Ltd., U.K.	Rs.	31,22,420
(iii) Tobacco Investments Ltd., U.K.	Rs.	9,98,600
(iv) Rothmans International Ltd., U.K.	Rs.	1,62,460
Total	Rs.	1,31,22,400

3. Godfrey Phillips India Ltd.

Share Capital:—Rs. 98,34,900 consisting of equity capital of Rs. 68,34,900 in shares of Rs. 10 each and preference capital of Rs. 30,00,000 in shares of Rs. 100 each. Majority shareholders Philip Morris International Finance Corp., USA, hold equity capital of Rs. 55,49,240.

World Bank Loan for Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority

9322. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loan has been sanctioned by the World Bank for Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority Projects in Calcutta and the terms on which such loan has been granted;

(b) whether the amount of loan is being made available to the CMDA; and

(c) whether any part of such loan is being diverted for projects other than the CMDA projects and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) India has signed an agreement with the International Development Association for a credit of $ 35 million (about Rs. 26 crores) for the CMDA Project in Calcutta. The credit carries no interest, but a service charge of 3/4 of 1 per cent, and is repayable in 50 years including a grace period of 10 years.

(b) and (c). The amount is made available to the State Government as a part of the normal process of transfer of funds from the Centre to the States.

Promotion of Class II Income Tax Officers

9323. SHRI S. A. KADER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Third Pay Commission has recommended the grant of weightage to class II, Income-Tax Officers promoted to class I;

(b) if so, when was it implemented and how many officers were given the advantage; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The Third Central Pay Commission have not made a recommendation that Income-tax Officers (Class II) should, on promotion to Class I, be granted weightage for the purpose of determining seniority *inter se* between such promotees and the direct recruits to the Income-tax Officers (Class I) Service.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Raids by Customs Authorities in Gujarat

9324. SHRI P. M MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many raids were conducted by Customs authorities in Gujarat in the beginning of this year;

(b) whether some big business men who have large industrial houses in Gujarat, have not been touched because of their influence in the Administration; and

(c) what steps are being taken to continue raids in the States during 1975?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) In all 32, 52 and 84 raids were conducted by the Customs authorities in Gujarat in the month of January, 1975, February, 1975 and March, 1975 respectively.

(b) Searches are carried out by the Customs Officers as authorised by law and no case where search is justified, is left out on the ground that the persons who may be touched are influential.

(c) Preventive and Intelligence staff has been strengthened and informers are being encouraged to give reliable information by grant of rewards. On the basis of information thus received, raids would be conducted as and when warranted.

Export Duty on Carpet Backing

9325. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a jute delegation, led by Secretary, Export Production, recommended to Government that the export duty on carpet backing be abolished thereby making Indian Jute Products competitive in the United States and Canadian markets;

(b) whether the said delegation which went on a fact finding mission has come to the conclusion that in primary carpet backing, India is fast losing its hold and in the secondary carpet backing it can recover its lost position provided the prices is made competitive; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The jute delegation to USA and Canada led by Secretary (Export Production) in February 1975 had recommended that immediate steps should be taken for making jute carpet backing competitive with its synthetic substitute in order to retain the existing share of jute exports in the North American markets.

(c) Government have since abolished the export duty on primary and secondary carpet backing.

Loans advanced by Nationalised Banks without security

9326. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in several nationalised banks loans have been advanced by senior bank officials without obtaining necessary security or on fake and unidentified persons' name; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Within the framework of the credit policy laid down by the Reserve Bank and the directions/guidelines issued by it in that behalf to the banks from time to time, loans are sanctioned by different authorities at various levels of a nationalised bank, including its senior officials

in accordance with the powers delegated to them. While sanctioning loans, instructions laid down by the bank in regard to the procedural and other requirements, including identification of the borrower, security to be obtained, if any, etc. have also to be complied with. When instances of unjustified departure by the loan sanctioning authority from the prescribed instructions or impersonation by a borrower or offering of fraudulent security etc. come to notice, appropriate action is taken by the bank against the persons concerned.

Weston Electronik (P) Ltd., Okhla, Delhi

9327. SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) details of import licences/letters of authority and release orders granted in favour of Weston Electronik Private Ltd., 244 Okhla, Industrial Estate, Delhi since 1970;

(b) items and their value actually imported against such licences;

(c) end products of the firm and their quantities for which licences have been granted;

(d) details of export of the end-products of the firm made during this period;

(e) details of import entitlements gained through export promotion schemes; and

(f) names and addresses of the parties outside India from whom they got orders for exports and their annual values?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Particulars of import licences/Release Orders are published in the Weekly Bulleting of Industrial licences, Import Licences and Export Licences published by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi. The information about Letters of Authority issued to this firm is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Information about actual imports is not mentioned firm-wise.

(c) M/s. Weston Electroniks Private Ltd., Okhla Industrial Estate, New Delhi obtained actual user licences during 1974-75 for manufacture of the end-products falling in Electronics industry. Import licences are issued in terms of value and not quantities.

(d) Particulars of exports are not maintained firm-wise.

(e) Particulars of import licences and Release Orders are published in the Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences published by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi.

(f) Particulars of exports are not maintained firm-wise.

LIC's outlay in Private Sector

9328. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the LIC's outlay in private sector has fallen;

(b) if so, by how much and the reasons therefor; and

(c) its effects on money market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) No, Sir. The gross total investments of Life Insurance Corporation of India in the Private Corporate Sector dur-

ing the last three years were as under:—

(In crores of Rs.)

Year	Private Sector	Gross total Invest-ments	Percentage of (2) to (3)
1	2	3	4
1972-73	13·59	369 97	3·67
1973-74	19 85	378 73	5 24
1974-75 (Provisional)	32 69	452 63	7 22

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

राज्यों की ओर बकाया ओवरड्राफ्ट

9229. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 मार्च, 1975 तक विभिन्न राज्यों की ओर उनके द्वारा किए गए ओवर-ड्राफ्टों की कितनी राशि बकाया है ।

(ख) क्या ओवरड्राफ्टों की राशि की वसूली के लिए केन्द्र की ओर से राज्यों को कोई निर्देश दिये गए थे , और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) 31 मार्च, 1975 को राज्यों के नाम बकाया ओवरड्राफ्टों की कुल रकम 106 96 करोड़ रुपये थी ।

(ख) और (ग) केन्द्र का विचार है कि राज्य सरकारों के साथ वर्ष 1974–75 के उनके इतिशेष और अन्य सम्बद्ध बातों के सन्दर्भ में उनकी वित्तीय स्थिति और 1975–76 की वार्षिक योजना के लिए आवश्यक साधनों के विषय पर विचार-विमर्श किया जाए ।

Increase in fictitious insurance claims

9330. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the nationalisation of the general insurance business in India, fictitious insurance claims have been showing a sharp increase;

(b) whether it is a fact that these claims on motor vehicles alone run to crores of rupees;

(c) whether any investigation has been carried out into these bogus claims;

(d) whether officers or employees responsible for this racket have been prosecuted and punished; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not carrying out the investigation and punishing those found guilty?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (e). Information is being gathered and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Credit facilities for Jute Industry

9331. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jute industry has asked for additional credit facilities and further reduction in export duties;

(b) whether Government have decided to meet the request and if so, to what extent and on what grounds; and

(c) whether Government have also agreed to a reduction in mills' output, with consequent retrenchment/lay off of labour?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Export duty on primary and Secondary Carpet Backing after consideration of overall situation, have been abolished. Reserve Bank of India have enhanced the stock limits of finished goods for purposes of credit.

(c) No, Sir

Hindustan Lever Limited

9332. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of foreign majority concerns are operating in our country, which deal in low-technology, high profit mass consumption sector of our economy;

(b) whether the C.O.B. time period limits of such companies as laid down under the guidelines governing operation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act have long expired;

(c) whether Hindustan Lever Limited having 85 per cent Unilever holding and producing mass consumption items like Dalda, Lifebuoy, Lux, Rexona and Surf is one such company;

(d) whether Hindustan Lever also manages and controls Sharpedge Limited producing Erasmic Blades, which is another mass consumption item and if so, the reasons which have weighed with Government to allow Hindustan Lever Limited with such overwhelming foreign interests; and

(e) by what time Hindustan Lever Limited is expected to be fully Indianised?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (e). Under Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, all branches of foreign companies operating in India and Indian companies in which the non-resident interest is more than 40 per cent were required to apply to the Reserve Bank of India for permission to carry on their existing business activities upto 31st August, 1974. Some of such companies are engaged in production of consumer goods. Hindustan Lever Limited is one such company and has some equity holding in Sharpedge Ltd.

The application of Hindustan Lever Ltd., made under Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 is under examination in accordance with the guidelines issued under Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

Setting up of Jute International

9333. SHRI BANAMALI BABU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a United Nations Development Project study has recommended setting up of Jute International;

(b) if so, the draft constitution of the proposed body and the names of countries as its major partners;

(c) the place where its headquarters will be located; and

(d) the main functions and objectives of the proposed Jute International?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A desk review on the project prepared by U.N.D.P. is under consideration of the participating Governments. Apart from India, Bangladesh and Nepal have signified their willingness to participate in the Jute International.

(c) The proposal is to locate its headquarters in India.

(d) International co-operation in research, development and promotion of jute goods is the main function and objective of the proposed Jute International.

Discussion with Bangladesh about Export of Jute

9334. SHRI RAM HEDAOO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discussion took place recently between India and Bangladesh about the export of jute goods, the price of raw jute and jute manufactures through buffer stock operations; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During informal discussion India and Bangladesh have agreed to ascertain from I.M.F. the details of the scheme of financing jute buffer stock operations

Corned Meat Factory in Aurangabad

9335. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Brooke Bond India has been granted a letter of intent to establish a corned meat factory in Aurangabad involving a total outlay of Rs. 4.5 crores;

(b) if so, whether the entire output of the factory is planned to be exported;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) why a foreign monopoly concern is being allowed to spread out in the name of "diversification" and "export earning"?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. M/s. Brooke Bond India Limited, Calcutta, have been issued a letter of intent for establishment of a new undertaking in a backward district of Maharashtra State for the manufacture of Corned Meat and other by-products. The cost of the project is estimated to Rs. 404 lakhs.

(b) Yes, Sir. The entire production is to be exported for a period of 10 years which may be extended for another five years at the discretion of the Government.

(c) Letter of Intent No. 955(74) dated 28th October, 1974 has been issued to M/s. Brooke Bond India Limited, Calcutta for manufacture of 10,740 metric tonnes of Corned meat as main product and other by-products like Extracts, Soap stock medium, Bone meal, Tallow and Semi-finished and finished leather.

(d) The proposal was examined by the different Departments concerned (DGTD, DGSSI, and Department of Agriculture) and was found acceptable from MRTP angle also. It was found to be attractive as the entire production is to be exported yielding substantial net foreign exchange earnings. The applicant has also agreed to reduce the foreign equity from 75 per cent to 60 per cent.

Pay scales of staff and officers of Head Quarters Establishment of I.T.D.C.

9336. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the general conditions of service, leave and holidays, scales of pay and allowances, pay fixation formula and fringe benefits of the staff and officers of ITDC Headquarters establishments are governed by and are on the lines of Central Government employees and officers;

(b) whether the scales of pay of the staff working at ITDC Headquarters establishment have been revised and payment made as per the Third Pay Commission's Recommendations; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not revising the scales of pay of the ITDC officers of Headquarters establishment whose general conditions of service are also governed by and on the lines of Central Government and are drawing the same scales of pay as that of the Central Government officers and staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Generally the service conditions, leave and holidays, scales of pay, pay fixation formula, Dearness Allowance and City Compensatory Allowance of the staff and officers of India Tourism Development Corporation Headquarters are in line with Central Government employees and officers. However, as in other public sector undertakings, they are in receipt of House Rent Allowance at 30 per cent of basic pay in Bombay, 25 per cent in Delhi, Calcutta and Madras and at Central Government rates in other places.

(b) The Third Pay Commission's recommendations are applicable only to the Central Government Employees. However, the pay-scales of the staff of India Tourism Development Corporation Headquarters have been revised on the basis of those recommendations.

(c) The question of revision of scales of pay of officers of the India Tourism Development Corporation Headquarters is under consideration of Government.

Effect of unhealthy business tactics of World Airlines on Air India

9337. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a growing tendency of resorting to unhealthy business tactics among the world airlines;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether Government are concerned about its consequent effect on the business potential of Air India; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Although there is no positive and concrete evidence against any particular airline, there is no positive and concrete evidence against any particular airlines, undercutting of IATA fares and indulge in malpractices.

(c) and (d). The Government are concerned about such malpractices but it is difficult to assess their effect on the business potential of Air India. Following steps have been taken in the recent past to deal with the situation:—

(i) Introduction of special rebated fares between India/UK, India/USA and special youth fares between India/France and India/Switzerland.

(ii) Incorporation of a rule in the Aircraft Rules making it compulsory for airlines to file their tariff with the Director General of Civil Aviation for approval.

(iii) It has been agreed to give special facilities to IATA Compliance Officers in India to purchase 'test' tickets with a view to detect malpractices.

अभ्रक के निर्यात के लिए खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम (एम० एम0 टी० सी०) द्वारा सोवियत संघ के साथ समझौता

9338. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम और सोवियत संघ के बीच हाल में हुए समझौते से अभ्रक के व्यापार में संकट अथवा मन्दी पर काबू पाने में सहायता मिला है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बात क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) अभ्रक व्यापार में कोई संकट अथवा व्यापारिक मंदी नहीं थी। 1974-75 से माधित अभ्रक के निर्यात 16 5 करोड़ रु० मूल्य के रहे। इस वर्ष सोवियत संघ तथा अन्य देशों के साथ अभ्रक व्यापार निगम द्वारा की गई संविदाओं से अभ्रक उद्योग को अपने उत्पादन तथा निर्यातों का सामान्य स्तर बनाए रखने में मदद मिलगी।

(ख) 1 मार्च, 1975 को जो स्थिति थी उसके अनुसार अभ्रक व्यापार निगम के पास पहले ही साखिक अभ्रक की सप्लाई करने के लिए 16 4 करोड़ रु० मूल्य से सप्लाई क्रयादेश थे।

Supply of Indigenous Rubber to Rubber Goods Manufacturers at International Prices

9339 SHRI VARKEY GEORGE Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a scheme for the supply of indigenous rubber to rubber goods manufacturers at international prices for export production, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b) The rubber goods manufacturers have represented to Government to supply natural rubber to them at international prices for export production purposes Government are examining the relevant rubber content and costing aspects to assess the need and quantum of relief, if pay is warranted.

चीनी का निर्यात

9240. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या वर्ष 1974 से पहले चीनी का निर्यात एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कोर्टल के माध्यम से किया जाता था जिसके कारण बहुत कम मूल्य मिलता था,

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1974 के बाद राज्य व्यापार निगम चीनी का निर्यात एक स्विस कम्पनी के माध्यम से कर रहा है जिसके फलस्वरूप इसके मूल्य में काफी वृद्धि हुई है, और यदि हां तो तत्सम्बन्धी लक्ष्य क्या है।

(ग) क्या उक्त कार्टेल स्विस कम्पनी द्वारा चीनी का निर्यात न किए जाने के लिए प्रयत्नशील है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) ईरान, श्रीलंका, मालदीप तथा कतार में सरकारी अभिकरण को बिक्री करने के अलावा राज्य व्यापार निगम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खरीदारों में सब से ऊंची बोली देने वालों को चीनी बेच रहा है जिनमें से स्विस कम्पनी भी एक है। 1974-75 के दौरान, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मांग तथा सप्लाई स्थिति के कारण कीमतें ऊंची रहीं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

पाली जिले में राणी रेलवे स्टेशन क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक की शाखा खोलना

9341. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाली जिले के रानी रेलवे स्टेशन क्षेत्र के राणी औद्योगिक बस्ती के लघु उद्योगपतियों को कर्जा देने तथा अन्य सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक की कोई शाखा है ; और

(ख) यदि नही, तो क्या सरकार का विचार कोई शाखा वहां खोलने का है और यदि हां, तो कब?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) और (ख) : भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि (राजस्थान) पाली जिले के राणी में सरकारी क्षेत्र की कोई शाखा नही है किन्तु, इस केन्द्र पर अवस्थित निजी क्षेत्र के एक बैंक-बैंक आफ राजस्थान, लिमिटेड-की एक शाखा आज कल इस क्षेत्र की बैंककारी आवश्यकताओ को पूरा करती है।

निजी क्षेत्र के बैंको सहित वाणिज्यिक बैंक मूलभूत सुविधाओ की उपलब्धता तथा केन्द्र पर बैंक कार्यालय चलाने की सम्भावना का भी मूल्याकन करने के पश्चात् तीनवर्षीय "रोलिंग" योजनाओ के ढाचे के भीतर शाखाओ का विस्तार करते है। रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि राणी में बैंक कार्यालय खोलने के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र के किसी बैंक का कोई आवेदन पत्र इस समय रिजर्व बैंक के पास नही है।

Development of Sabarimala as a Tourist Centre

9342. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes formulated to develop Sabarimala (Kerala) as a tourist centre during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the salient features of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The development of facilities at pilgrim centres is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. A provision has been proposed in the State Sector for the development of accommodation and other facilities at Sabarimala in the draft Fifth Plan.

Increase in D.A. of Officers of State Bank of India

9343. SHRI B. V. NAIK:
KANNA NAIK:
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Allahabad Bank officers have been sanctioned increase in their Dearness Allowance within the past ten days;

(b) whether the same concession has been denied to the officers of the State Bank of India, inspite of their agitation and token strike on 4th April, 1975; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). Allahabad Bank has reported that it has sanctioned an increase in Dearness Allowance for its officers staff effective from 1-2-1975 in April, 1975 without proper sanction from Government in accordance with the procedure applicable in such matters to all public sector banks. This matter is being looked into by Government.

Export of Shellac

9344. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:
SHRI R V BADE

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the maximum export price for Shellac has been fixed for about Rs 1844 per 75 kg while the world market prevailing price is much lower than that,

(b) the Shellac exported (in quintals) in each of the last three years and also in each of the first three months of 1974 and 1975, and

(c) whether there is a steep fall in exports and if so, how much and the reasons thereof and steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) The Government of India fixes the minimum (not maximum) export price The prevailing international price of shellac changes from time to time and the minimum export price fixed by the Government is adjusted accordingly

(b) India's export of shellac during 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 were 75636, 56077 and 70009 quintals respectively The exports during first three months of 1974 and 1975 were 13539 and 9520 quintals respectively. The figures for 1975 are proviso

(c) The main reason for decline in exports during the last two decades has been the increasing competition from cheaper synthetics The exports have picked up to some extent during 1974-75 as compared to 1973-74. To stimulate demand for shellac in the long term interest of the industry and the exports, the Government of India have already reduced the minimum export prices by 15 per cent in the case of machine made grades and 22 per cent in the case of hand-made grades as compared to the prices fixed last year.

Decline in Export of Shellac

9345 SHRI G P. YADAV Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Adivasis in villages Balumat, Madhu Dand and Chianki of District Palamau (Bihar) are getting these days about Rs 1 50 for each kilogram of lac (raw shellac) while they used to get about Rs 11 last year,

(b) is it the result of the steep downfall in exports of Shellac due to Government's fixing the minimum export price at Rs 1844 per 75 kg while the international prices are much lower,

(c) has it also thrown out of gear about 25 000 poor employees working in about 400 cottage industry shellac manufacturing units in rural areas; and

(d) full facts in this regard and remedial measures being taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) It is admitted that the price of sticklac has declined steeply as compared to last year

(b) No, Sir The fall is due to higher production combined with slackening of demand in the world market on account of recession, and increasing competition from cheaper synthetics

(c) and (d). The fall in exports has affected the industry As a remedial measure, Government have recently reduced the Minimum Export Prices of Shellac by 15 per cent in the case of machine made grade and 22 per cent in the case of handmade grades as compared to the prices fixed last year to stimulate demand for shellac in the long term interest of the industry and the exports

Subsidy to Meet Expenditure Incurred by Indian Council of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions

9346. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trade fairs in which India has participated in each foreign country during last three years;

(b) the total amount of subsidy given by Government in each fair during the last three years, to meet the expenditure incurred by Indian Council of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions; and

(c) the name and designation of officials of the Council against whom enquiries of mal-practices or misconduct have been instituted during the last three years or are pending with Government and the charges levelled against each official?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Government of India, Ministry of Commerce, Directorate of Exhibitions and Commercial Publicity and the Indian Council of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions, Bombay arranged Fair participation/Exhibitions abroad in 55 events during the last 3 years (Statement laid on the Table of the House) [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9735/75].

(b) An amount of Rs. 34.81 lakhs has been given by the Government to the Indian Council of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions during the last three years as subsidy to meet the expenditure on the organisation of participations in trade fairs (Statement laid on the Table of the House). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9735/75].

(c) The Government has not instituted any enquiry against any official of the Council for mal-practices or misconduct, nor is any enquiry pending.

Surrender Values fixed by L.I.C.

9347. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether surrender values fixed by LIC are too harsh on policy holders; and

(b) why are they very low in comparison to other countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) No, Sir. The L.I.C. fixed the surrender values, after carrying out a detailed study and also taking into account the surrender values being offered by the private insurers prior to nationalisation. These values have continued till now with some minor modifications, even though, according to the L.I.C., the present economic conditions may justify reduction in the surrender values because of the fall in the asset values due to high rates of interest prevailing in the market.

(b) As conditions obtaining in different countries are not the same, the surrender values are not strictly comparable.

Amount of money given by I.R.C. to Sick Units

9348. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money given by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India to different sick units during 1973 and 1974, unit-wise;

(b) the number of units amongst these sick units which have become viable during this period, the number of units that are still running at a loss and the number of those that have been closed down permanently; and

(c) the names of the units where no further loans are being advanced and the reasons for not granting further loans?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) The amounts disbursed by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India (IRCI) during the last two years (January-December, 1973 and January-December, 1974) to 66 different industrial units, State-wise and Unit-wise, are as under:

(Rs in lakhs)

Serial No	Name of the unit	IRCI reconstruction assistance disbursed during 1973 (Jan Dec)	1974 (Jan-Dec)
1	2	3	4
WEST BENGAL			
1	Sircar Dairy & Farm (P) Ltd		
2	United Cereals Products Ltd,	5 34	3 46
3	Bangodaya Cotton Mills Ltd	16 65	1 37
4	Mayurakshi Cotton Mills Ltd		
5	Shri Durga Cotton Spg & Wvg Mills	5 00	
6	Mohini Mills Ltd		
7	Young India Cotton Mills Ltd	0 70	
8	Shri Annapurna Paper & Pulp (Cottage) Industry		
9	Priti Paper Board Mills (P) Ltd	0 12	
10	Satish Paper Board Mills Ltd	5 40	1 30
11	Shree Krishna Rubber Works Ltd	1 68	1 78
12	Indian Rubber Manufacturers Ltd	19 31	26 80
13	C S I Chemical Industries (P) Ltd,		
14	R K Chemical Industries (P) Ltd,	0 07	
15	Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd,	15 00	25 00
16	Dr Bose's Laboratories (P) Ltd		0 60
17	K M Chemicals (P) Ltd		1 10
18	National Iron and Steel Co Ltd		15 12
19	Associated ASBEY Industries (P) Ltd	0 59	0 14
20	Aluminium Mfg Co Ltd,	9 05	36 18
21	Mackintosh Burn Ltd	12 80	(—)4 30*
22	Saroj Iron & Steel Co (P) Ltd	0 34	0 94
23	Annapurna Metal Works (P) Ltd,	3 31	1 36

1	2	3	4
24	Automotive Enterprises Ltd.,	4·13	3 54
25	Containers & Closures Ltd.	38 38	9·62
26	Banerjee Chakraborty & Co. Ltd.	.	5·13
27	The Oriental Metal Industries (P) Ltd.	5·00	26 18
28	City Stores Supply & Co. (P) Ltd.,		2·27
29	India Machinery Co. Ltd.,	5·21	..
30	Calcutta Fan Works (P) Ltd.	0 20	..
31	Power Equipments (P) Ltd.,	.	8·05
32	Tarit Appliances & Equipments (P) Ltd.	2·64	2 00
33	Motor & Machinery Mfrs. Ltd.,	3·01	4·15
34	G. T. R. Company (P) Ltd.,	1 75	0·50
35	Panday Industries Ltd.,	5·62	16·94
36	Desapriya Auto Works	0·31	0·24
37	Wheeler Cycle Industries (P) Ltd.	0·56	2 59
38	Indo Japanese Industries Ltd.	1·33	..
39	Sen Raleigh Ltd	18 co	55·08
40	Sen & Pandit Industries Ltd.	8 75	14·50
41	Ancillary Industies (Cranks) Ltd.	1·61	1 10
42	Ancillary Industries (Lugs) (P) Ltd.	1 25	4·38
43	Ancillary Industries (Forgings) (P) Ltd.,	0·90	4 22
44	Hoogly Docking and Port Engineering Co. Ltd.,	108·06	62·61
45	Indian Standard Wagon Co. Ltd.,	20·00	38·00
46	Burn & Co Ltd.	30.00	228 00
47	Equitable Coal Co. Ltd.	..	(—)6 52
48	Gooptu's Pencil Industries (P) Ltd.,	..	..
49	New Indian Glass Works (Cal.) (P) Ltd.,	2 51	1·39
50	Bengal Potteries Ltd.	2·80	19·08
51	D. S. Glass Containers (Mfg.) Enterprises (P) Ltd.	1·57	0 61
52	India Steam Laundry	2·91	0 99
53	Republic Engg. Corporation Ltd.	1·00	1·14
54	Purban Pvt. Ltd.	..	1·27
55	Allied Chemical Industries	..	0·30
56	Rajbandh Spl. Castings & Industries	..	1·55
57	Bharat Electrical Industries Ltd.,	..	9·51

1	2	3	4
58 Shree Saraswati Press Ltd.		..	3·53
59 National Tannery Co. Ltd.,		..	15·00
BIHAR			
1 Arthur Butler & Co. (Muzaffarpur) Ltd.,		..	2·50
2 Britannia Engg. Co. Ltd. (Mokameh Unit)		..	13·11
DELHI			
1 Ganesh Flour Mills Ltd.		56 75	35 00
MAHARASHTRA			
1 Cooper Engineering Ltd.		39 00	38·00
2 Hind Cycle Ltd.		..	67 40
ANDHRA PRADESH			
1 Saslar Malleables (P) Ltd.		4 32	4·70
PUNJAB			
1 Amritsar Sugar Mills Co. Ltd		.	33 50

N.B. Disbursements include disbursements out of the sanctions of earlier years.

(b) Of the 66 sick/closed units that were disbursed reconstruction assistance by the Corporation as stated above, 14 units showed cash profits during the year 1973-74 (July-June) while the rest were yet to reach break-even point. So far no assisted unit has been closed down permanantly.

(c) The Corporation has reported that none of its assisted units has so far been refused further grant of reconstruction loans considered necessary for their viable operation.

Loss incurred by Hotel Corporation of India

9349. SHRI R S. PANDEY. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hotel Corporation of India is incurring loss inspite of an annual business turnover of rupees one crore; and

(b) if so, the loss incurred last year and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND

*In the case of Mackintosh Burn Ltd. the figure for 1974 (Jan.-Dec.) is negative since a part of the guarantee was converted into loan.

@In the case of Equitable Coal Co. Ltd. the figure for 1974 (Jan.-Dec) is negative as a guarantee furnished earlier was not utilised fully and as the utilised portion of the guarantee was subsequently converted into loan at the time of nationalisation.

CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The loss suffered by the Hotel Corporation of India during 1973-74 was Rs. 17 lakhs against a turn-over of Rs. 1.47 crores. The loss for the year 1974-75 is also estimated to be at the same level, *i.e.*, about Rs. 17 lakhs against a turn-over of Rs. 1.43 crores.

Some of the reasons for the losses are as under:—

(i) Due to Indian Airlines' lock-out for about four months during 1973-74, resulting in considerably reduced uplift of meals on flights from the HCI flight kitchens at Delhi and Bombay;

(ii) Due to Air India Pilots' strike for about three months during 1974-75, resulting in considerably reduced unlift of meals on flights from the HCI flight kitchens at Delhi and Bombay;

(iii) During 1974-75, Indian Airlines considerably reduced their meals service in their flights and did not uplift any meals from the HCI flight-kitchen at Delhi except for small quantities uplifted on the aircraft chartered by them from Air India;

(iv) Inspite of reduction in business, HCI did not lay-off any staff in order to maintain good industrial relations.

Loan to Small Scale Industries by Nationalised Banks

9350. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalised banks, especially State Bank of India, have recently stopped giving loan to small scale industries and the farmers, in the country;

(b) whether any directions have been given to the banks to this effect;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and if not, why the banks are not helping these small scale industries and farmers; and

(d) whether Government propose to give clear fresh directions to the nationalised banks throughout the country to give loans to Small Scale Industries without any hinderance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Both the Government and the Reserve Bank attach great importance to the financing of small scale industries and agriculture by the public sector banks. Guidelines have been issued to them to ensure easy and greater flow of credit to these sectors. Thus at the time of the announcement of the busy season credit policy on October 29, 1974, the Reserve Bank had instructed the banks that the agricultural credit requirements, including those for distribution of agricultural inputs, should continue to be given the maximum possible attention. As regards small scale industries, banks were advised that the policy of giving priority to this sector as such should be refined in its application so as to accord such treatment more particularly to units having credit limits of Rs. 10 lakhs and below. It was further suggested to the banks that the benefit of access to the scarce resource of bank funds should be extended in accordance with the needs of the borrowing unit, determined not only by its size but also by the type of production in which it is engaged and that small scale industrial units producing inputs for 'core' sector and wage goods industries should be preferred to the small-sized units in less essential lines.

Within the broad framework of the policy of giving priority to agriculture

and small scale industry, suitable adjustments are made from time to time in the credit measures keeping in mind the emerging situation.

Securities by United Commercial Bank, Rohru, Simla

9351. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Commercial Bank operating in the rural areas particularly its branch at Rohru in Simla District of Himachal Pradesh has been mortgaging land worth double the amount of loans and taking personal securities besides hypothecating the machinery for sanctioning industrial loan;

(b) whether this practice varies from practice adopted for loans sanctioned for industries in urban areas where only land on which industry is set up is mortgaged and machinery hypothecated; and

(c) if so, the reasons and justification for this variation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) United Commercial Bank has reported that no instructions to its rural branches, including the Rohru branch, have been issued to the effect that in the case of industrial loans the Bank should always insist upon obtaining mortgage of land worth double the amount of loan, in addition to obtaining personal guarantees and securing hypothecation of machinery.

(b) The Bank has further reported that industrial loans in rural areas are treated on the same footing as similar loans in urban areas.

(c) Does not arise.

Loan of Haryana State towards Centre

9352. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Haryana State owes Rs. 52 crores as loan to the Centre; and

(b) if so, the amount of loan which other States owe to the Centre Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). A statement giving the amounts of Central loan outstanding against State Governments including Haryana as on 31-3-1974 is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Central loan to States outstanding as at the end of 1973-74 (Provisional).

(Rs. lakhs)

	State	Loan outstanding
1.	Andhra Pradesh	691,80
2.	Assam	391,58
3.	Bihar	720,33
4.	Gujarat	350,02
5.	Haryana	230,83
6.	Himachal Pradesh	140,05
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	330,15
8.	Karnataka	451,55
9.	Kerala	366,58
10.	Madhya Pradesh	416,78
11.	Maharashtra	685,25
12.	Manipur	43,60
13.	Meghalaya	19,00
14.	Nagaland	25,38
15.	Orissa	513,04

State	Loan outstanding
16. Punjab	247,95
17. Rajasthan	769,62
18. Tamil Nadu	426,13
19. Tripura	38,98
20. Uttar Pradesh . . .	903,33
21. West Bengal . . .	807,84
TOTAL	85,69,79

Licences for construction of Hotels

9353. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of licences issued during the last three years year-wise, for the construction of hotels in the private sector with total room capacity to be generated as per each licence and the locations for their construction;

(b) what is the progress of construction of these hotels; and

(c) in how many cases, construction has not started at all and whether Government propose to issue fresh licences in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Department of Tourism approves hotel projects specifically from the point of view of their suitability for foreign tourists. Of the hotel project presently on the approved list of the Department, 58 hotel projects were approved during 1972, 1973 and 1974. A statement giving year-wise distribution of these projects approved in the private sector, with total room capacity to be generated at different places, is attached.

(b) and (c). While approving hotel projects, the promoters are asked to send quarterly progress reports on the construction of their projects. They are also periodically reminded in this regard. However, in spite of that, the latest position about the construction work on all hotel projects is not readily available at a given point of time. Therefore, while in some cases the construction of the project may be nearing completion, there may be some projects on which the construction work may have yet to start. The approval accorded to a hotel project by the Department of Tourism is withdrawn only after it is fairly certain that there are no reasonable prospects of its being taken up for implementation.

Statement

Total number of approvals accorded by the Department of Tourism to hotel projects during the year 1972, 1973 and 1974.

	Location	No. of projects	Rooms
1972	Agra . .	1	200
	Bhubaneshwar	1	29
	Bombay . .	2	290
	Delhi . .	3	614
	Gauhati .	1	21
	Goa . .	1	120
	Hyderabad .	2	188
	Khamam .	1	28
	Khajuraho .	1	40
	Kulu-Manali .	1	24
	Madras . .	2	181
	Patna . .	2	148
	Tirupati .	1	40
	Vishakhapatnam	1	97

Location		No of projects	Rooms
1973	Bombay	1	64
	Goa	2	157
	Harihar	1	24
	Hyderabad	2	273
	Khamam	1	26
	Madras	5	377
	Silchar	1	23
	Varanasi	2	163
1974	Agra	1	85
	Ahmedabad	1	50
	Allahabad	1	60
	Aurangabad	1	29
	Bombay	2	84
	Coimbatore	1	73
	Dehra Dun	1	25
	Delhi	1	70
	Guntur	1	36
	Hyderabad	3	259
	Jodhpur	1	80
	Lucknow	1	36
	Madras	3	129
	Ootacumund	1	25
	Patna	1	62
	Tiruchirapalli	1	32
	Varanasi	1	54
	Warangal	1	34

Export of Footwear

9354. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of footwear exported to various countries in 1973-74 and 1974-75, country-wise;

(b) whether any assessment has also been made about the further export potential in footwear;

(c) whether the footwear industry represented that the incidence of excise duty on the import of footwear machinery has discouraged modernisation and mechanisation of the industry; and

(d) if so, the steps Government intend to take to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) A statement showing India's export of leather footwear in 1973-74 and 1974-75 (April-November) country-wise is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c), Yes, Sir. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9736/75].

(d) The matter is under consideration.

Hostels and Restaurants

9355. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where his Department has started hostels and restaurants; and

(b) the rates of rent charged at present for boarding and lodging per day?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The places where the Central Department of Tourism/ India Tourism Development Corporation have started Travellers' Lodges/ Tousist Bungalows/Youth Hostels and Restaurants are given in the attached list. The rates charged are also indicated in the Statement attached.

Statement

List of Travellers' Lodges, Tourist Bungalows, Youth Hostels and Restaurants started by the Central Department of Tourism.

I. TRAVELLERS' LODGES AT (Operated by I.T.D.C.)

	Rates (Boarding & Lodging)		
	Single Occupancy	Double Occupancy	Extra beds
		(in rupees)	
1. Madurai	70	120	50
2. Bhubaneshwar 3. Kulu 4. Manali	65	115	50
5. Bodhgaya 6. Thanjavur 7. Bijapur 8. Kanchipuram 9. Trichirapalli 10. Kushinagar	60	110	50
11. Konarak 12. Sanchi 13. Mandu 14. Bharatpur.	55	105	50

II. TOURIST BUNGALOWS (Run by State Governments)

	Rates per day (Lodging only)		
	Single Occupancy	Double Occupancy	Dormitory
1. Jaisalmer	11	16 (for two)	4 per head
Meals—a la carte charges.			

III. YOUTH HOSTELS

	Rates per day (rent only)		
	Single Occupancy	Double Occupancy	Dormitory
		(in rupees)	
1. Jaipur (run by Youth Hostel Association of Infia)			
(Non Member)	11	22 (for two)	6 per head.
(Members)	6	12 (for two)	
	Meals—a la carte basis.		
2. Panchkula (run by State Government)	Rs. 4/- per head per day.		
	Meals—a la carte basis.		

IV. RESTAURANTS

(A) RUN BY INDIA TOURISM DEVELOPENT CORPORATION

1. Taj Restaurant, Agra.
2. Ajanta Restaurant, Ajanta.
3. Qutab Restaurant, Delhi.
4. Elephanta Restaurant, Elephanta Caves.
5. Ellora Restaurant, Ellora.
6. Mahabalipuram Restaurant, Mahabalipuram.
7. Kosi Restaurant, Kosi Kalan.
8. Sagar Restaurant, Bakra Dam.

(Charges—a la carte basis)

B. RUN BY STATE GOVERNMENTS

1. Travellers' Restaurant, Hampi.
2. Travellers' Restaurant, Suraj Kund.

(Charges —a la carte basis)

Claims paid by Ruby Norwich Union and Royal Exchange/Guardian Units of National Insurance Company Limited, Calcutta

9356. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of claims paid during 1973 and 1974 by Ruby, Norwich Union and Royal Exchange/Guardian units of National Insurance Company Limited, Calcutta;

(b) whether a thorough probe was made into the alleged irregularities in settlement of claims by Norwich Union, Royal Exchange/Guardian and Ruby, whose principal officer is now the Chairman-cum-Managing Director, National Insurance Company Limited, Calcutta?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Gross claims paid in 1973 and 1974 by Units Ruby General, Norwich Union and Royal Exchange/Guardian were as under:—

	1973	1974 (Provisional)
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Ruby General .	2,35,11,660	2,62,80,903
(2) Norwich Union .	82,44,004	94,27,062
(3) Royal Exchange/ Guardian .	1,03,87,055	1,39,02,075

These amounts are on gross basis and do not take any credit for reinsurance recoveries.

(b) No irregularities in the settlement of any particular claims have come to Government notice. Hence, the question of any probe does not arise.

जीवन बीमा निगम का व्यापार

9357. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष जीवन बीमा निगम के व्यापार मे गतवर्ष की तुलना में काफ़ी कमी रही है; और

(ख) गत दो वर्षों के व्यापार के आंकड़े क्या हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) वर्ष 1974-75 में निगम का कुल नया कारोबार 3, 113.34 करोड़ रुपया रहा, जबकि वर्ष 1973-74 में कुल कारोबार 2,586.33 करोड़ रुपया था, जिसमें 20.6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दिखायी देती है। किन्तु व्यक्तिगत बीमों के अधीन

कारोबार में 7.9 प्रतिशत तक की कमी रही है।

(ख)	1-4-1973 से 31-3-1974 तक	1-4-1974 से 31-3-1975 तक
व्यक्तिगत बीमा	1924.19	1772.27
सामूहिक बीमा	662.14	1341.07
कुल बीमा	2586.33	3113.34

Joint ventures with Netherlands

9358. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Netherlands have shown keen interest in joint ventures in industrial and agricultural fields and have examined in detail the possibility of raising Indian exports to Netherlands; and

(b) if so, the main features of the joint venture?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b): During the meeting of the Indo-Dutch Joint Committee held in New Delhi from February 25, 1975 to March 4, 1975, discussions were held regarding joint ventures/cooperation in various sectors e.g. programme in improvement of cattle breeds, fodder, flour, meat products, production of turnips and maize, cauliflower, white cabbage, onion seeds, musrooms, electronics etc. The proposals will be/are being examined by concerned organisations/Departments.

Buyers of Confiscated goods

9359. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are finding it difficult to find good number of buyers for the confiscated goods; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Government has not faced any difficulty in finding adequate number of buyers for the confiscated goods. However, with a view to further speed up the pace of disposal, the Government have recently issued a new of set of instructions to the field formations.

Central Aid to drought and flood affected States during last three years

9360. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance given as grant subsidies and loan to the various States of the Union during the past three years on account of drought, floods and other natural calamities separately for each State for each year;

(b) whether some projects have also been sanctioned in some States by the Central Government so as to provide employment in times of drought and other natural calamities;

(c) if so, the names of the States alongwith the projects and the estimated amount for which they were sanctioned; and

(d) whether the claim of any State has been ignored or not fully met in regard to financial assistance during each one of these years and also the exact assistance sought by these States?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The information is given in statement I laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT 9737/75].

(b) and (c): The following additional allocations were made in 1974-75 under the Central Plan for flood/drought relief:

	(Rs. Crores)
Assam: Brahamputra Flood Control Works	2.00
Gujarat: Drought Prone Area Programme	4.25

(d) The requirements of relief expenditure are assessed by the Central teams and Central assistance is made available on the basis of the recommendations of the teams and the progress of expenditure reported by the State Governments. From 1974-75, the policy of Central assistance is based on the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission. The requirements of the State Governments very from time to time. The expenditure indicated/the assistance sought by them during the last three years is indicated in statement II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library*. *See* No. LT-9737/75].

Use of PL-480 Fund for Research in Institutions

9361. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given permission to use P.L. 480 funds for research in the Institutions; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and brief substance of the permission?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b): Under the Agreement on PL. 480 and Other Funds signed in February, 1974, the U.S. Government gave as grant all their PL. 480 rupee funds, to the Government of India. They have now with them only 'non-PL. 480 funds'; that is, the rupees which have accrued to them from the repayments by India of development loans repayable in rupees.

2. Government have agreed that these non-PL 480 funds can be used *inter alia* to finance researcht activities in the field of Agriculture, Science, Health and Education. Only schemes of high priority essential from the point of view of national requirements are considered and sponsored for being taken up with these grants.

Central grants to drought affected States and their utilisation

9362. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
SHRI TUNA ORAON:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether between 1971—74 Centre gave to the various States a total of Rs. 243.72 crores as out right grant on account of floods, cyclones and drought relief;

(b) if so, the allocation and distribution of such funds to the States, State-wise;

(c) whether a number of States failed to utilise this grant; and

(d) if so, the reasons for non-utilisation of the grant by the States?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). A statement showing the grants given to State Governments during 1971-72 to 1973-74 for natural calamity relief expenditure is attached.

(c) and (d). The assistance has been given on the basis of anticipated expenditure reported by the State Governments concerned in the particular years, and is subject to adjustments on the basis of audited figures of expenditures, which are yet to be received from the State Governments/Accountants General.

Statement

Grant released during 1971—74 to State Governments for natural calamities relief expenditure

(Rs. Crores)

	States	1971-72	1972-63	1973-74	Total 1971-74
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4·00	11·00	13·67	28·67
2.	Assam	0·05	0·61	0·25	0·91
3.	Bihar	4·00	4·00	1·00	9·00
4.	Gujarat	0·40	3·97	22·75	27·12
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0·06	—	—	0·06
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.75	—	0.15	0·90
7.	Karnataka		2 00	11·20	13·20
8.	Kerala	0·24	0·11	0·15	0·50
9.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	3·47	3·47
10.	Maharashtra	6·50	41·11	67·09	114·70
11.	Manipur	—	—	—	—
12.	Nagaland	—	0·03	—	0·03
13.	Orissa	3·00	3·72	1·05	7·77
14.	Rajasthan	—	4·62	13·00	17·62
15.	Tamil Nadu	—	0·87	—	0·87
16.	Tripura	—	0·25	—	0·25
17.	Uttar Pradesh	—	3·77	8·50	12·27
18.	West Bengal	3·00	3·38		6·38
	TOTAL	22·00	79·44	142·28	243·72

Note: The amounts relate to assistance released during a financial year and include arrears of assistance of previous year(s).

Import of wheat from U.S.A. under Food for Peace

9363. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States has agreed to ship 800,000 tonnes of wheat worth 128 million dollars, to India under "Food for Peace" programme; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the terms of agreement?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An agreement was signed between the Government of India and the Government of USA on 20th March, 1975 for the import of 800,000 tonnes of wheat/wheat flour under Title I of the US Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act. The export value of this commodity will be $123 million, f.o.b. Five per cent of this amount (6.4 million) will be paid by India in cash and the balance ($121.6 million) will be on credit repayable in dollars over a period of 40 years, including a grace period of 10 years. The rate of interest on the loan will be 2 per cent per annum during the first 10 years and 3 per cent

per annum during the remaining 30 years.

A copy of the agreement has been placed in the Library of the Parliament.

Groundnut oil exported to Soviet Union during 1974-75

9364. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether groundnut oil was exported to the Soviet Union during 1974-75; and

(b) if so, the value thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Assam Match Co. Ltd.

9365. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assam Match Company Ltd. had about 70 per cent foreign share holders in its paid up capital;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken against the Company for dilution of foreign share holding for Indianization;

(c) the amount of dividend remitted to foreign share holders during the proceeding three years; and

(d) percentage of the total dividend given to Indian share holders?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A proposal to amalgamate Assam Match Company Ltd., with Western India Match Co., Ltd., is under consideration of Government. The holding Company, after the merger, will be required to reduce its foreign shareholding in accordance with the guidelines issued for administering Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

(c) The amount of dividend remitted by the company during the last three years was as given below:

Year	Dividend remitted
1971	Rs. 2 08 lakhs.
1972	Rs. 0·95 lakh
1973	Rs. 0·70 lakh

(d) The percentage of the total dividend given to Indian shareholders was in proportion of their holdings in the capital.

Audit of Delhi Bureau of Text Books

9366. SHRI N. E HORO Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the audit of the Delhi Bureau of Text Books is not conducted either by the C.A.G. or the professional auditors appointed by him and if so, the reasons which prompted the Board of Directors of the Bureau to keep it away from the audit control of the C A.G.;

(b) whether any administrative audit of the Delhi Bureau of Text Books has never been conducted from its inception by any independent authority nominated by Delhi Administration;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and whether the Leave Salary as well as the contribution of Leave Salary is paid by the Bureau in respect of staff on deputation and if so, under what

authority Leave Salary is paid when Bureau is committed to make payment of leave salary contribution; and

(d) whether such irregular payments have even been objected to by Accounts-in-charge/Chartered Accountants and if so, what action has been taken by Delhi Administration thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The Delhi Bureau of Text Books is a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, and is, therefore, body corporate having its own constitution. This is, therefore, not under the audit control of C.A.G. The question of its keeping away from such control does not arise.

(b) Being a statutory corporate body, the question of nominating any independent authority by Delhi Administration for the purpose does not arise.

(c) According to terms and conditions of deputation, Leave Salary contribution is payable by the Bureau to the lending authority. Leave Salary when paid by the Bureau is adjustable against the contribution towards leave salary

(d) The audit raised objection to such payments, but there has been no over-payment on this account. The Bureau has not fully paid leave salary contribution for want of details from the audit office. The payment of Leave Salary by it is, therefore, subject to adjustment in due course.

Grant of ad hoc licences

9367. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:
SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR.

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Import Trade Control Policy for 1975-76, it is stated that ad hoc licences worth Rs. 92.99 crores were granted during the years 1971-72 to 1974-75;

(b) the criteria and policy adopted for granting such ad hoc import licences; and

(c) whether before granting ad hoc import licences, it was ensured that these firms will contribute a net 20 per cent in foreign exchange through exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Ad hoc licences worth Rs. 97 99 crores were granted during the years 1971-72 to 1974-75.

(b) Such licences are granted on merits, in individual cases, on the recommendations of sponsoring authorities concerned and subject to availability of foreign exchange, where there is no specific provision in the Import Policy or to meet other inescapable requirements, for import of items, such as:—

(i) Motor vehicle parts.
(ii) Spare parts
(iii) Life saving drugs
(iv) Spare parts for earth moving machinery.
(v) Spara parts for Air-craft for supply to non-schedule operators and flying clubs, etc.

(c) No, Sir. It is not necessary to impose such a condition for issue of ad-hoc licences under the import policy.

Implementation of section 28 of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act

9368. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:
SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any difficulty in implementing Section 28(1)—(a), (b), (c) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, if so, the particulars thereof and the steps taken in the matter;

(b) the names of companies which have been asked to stop trading in goods not manufactured by them; and

(c) estimated loss of foreign exchange due to slow implementation of Section 28 of FERA?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) As mentioned in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 720 dated 21st February, 1975, certain working guidelines have been evolved for the administration of Section 28 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. These relate to permitting foreign incorporated companies and Indian companies having more than 40 per cent foreign holdings to act as selling, buying, shipping, clearing and forwarding agents etc., and also in regard to accepting appointments as non-technical or management advisers.

As regards use of foreign brand names, the guidelines envisage that the use of such brand names may be permitted on goods exported out of India, and on certain life saving drugs etc. Cases relating to other goods will be considered mainly from the angle of foreign exchange outgo involved, whether directly or indirectly, and also the desirability of the use of such trade marks in the wider public interest.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India have reported that they have so far rejected only the application of Chloride India Ltd., Calcutta for permission under Section 28(1) (a) of FERA in respect of its agency arrangements with Punjab, Anand Batteries Ltd., Punjab for supply of dry Cell Batteries under the brand name "Exide" which belongs to Chloride India.

(c) The applications are being processed in accordance with the guidelines, as expeditiously as possible, and the question of any loss of foreign exchange does not arise at this stage.

Exemption of Hilly and backward areas from operation of ban on Development works

9369. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state: Whether hilly and backward areas of the country which are extremely under-developed and normally do not attract private enterprise for want of infrastructure and other facilities are proposed to be exempted from the operation of ban on development works in the various Departments of the Central Government due to financial stringency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): 1. No ban was imposed at any stage on development works as such under the various Departments of the Central Government.

2. In order to contain inflationary pressures, one of the economy measures introduced in August, 1973 was a temporary ban on construction of non-functional buildings which were yet to be taken up or which had not proceeded beyond the plinth level. The ban applied to construction under the control of the Central Government. The ban is still in operation.

3. The ban order provide for giving exemption in special cases on merits. In pursuance of this provision, right from the time of imposition of the ban, Ministry of Finance have been following a policy of exempting non-functional construction in hilly, backward and especially difficult areas on recepit of requests from concerned authorities. For example, major non-functional construction projects under the control of the Central Government have been exempted in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland. Assam etc. Apart from that, a good number of individual construction schemes throughout the country in backward and especially difficult aras have been exempted from time to time.

4. In addition, construction projects which are part of Plan Schemes in such backward or especially difficult areas are allowed exemption from the ban as a matter of course subject to there being adequate budget provision.

Revenue from Direct and Indirect taxes

9370. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the ratio of the total revenue from Direct taxes to the total revenue from the Indirect taxes realised by the Central Government at the end of each of the financial years 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): The ratio between revenue from direct taxes (income-tax, corporation tax. wealth-tax, gift tax and estate duty) and indirect taxes (Customs and Central Excise duties) for the financial years 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 is respectively 1 to 2.60, 1 to 2.65 and 1 to 2.95 approximately. The ratio for 1974-75 has been worked out on the basis of revised Budget Estimates.

Criteria for selection of places for payment of hill compensatory allowance to Central Government employees

9371. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for the selection of places for the payment of Hill Compensatory Allowance to Central Government employees;

(b) the rates of this allowance payable to the employees at various slabs of pay, including the minimum and maximum limits;

(c) the number and names of places State-wise, which are eligible for the sanction of this allowance; and

(d) the total amount of money paid to the Central Government employees on account of this allowance during the financial year 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) For the purpose of grant of Hill Compensatory Allowance the Hill stations are classified with reference to their height.

(b) The current rates of Hill Compensatory allowance payable to Cen-

tral Government employees are as under:

Stations	Pay p.m.	Rates of Hill Compensatory allowance
	Rs.	
(i) Hill Stations situated at a height of 1500 metres or more.	Below 250	6·5% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 12 p.m.
	250 & above	6% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 16·20 and a maximum of Rs. 75 p.m.
(ii) Hill stations situated at a height of 1000 metres or more but below 1500 metres.	Below 330	5% of pay.
	330 & above	4·5% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 16·45 and a maximum of Rs. 50 p.m.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

वित्त मंत्रालय में हिन्दी में किया जा रहा कार्य

9372. **श्री सुधाकर पांडे :** क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय के अधिकारी, जब वे अपने अधीन कार्यालयों में निरीक्षण पर जाते हैं, यह भी सुनिश्चित करते हैं कि इन कार्यालयो में सभी काम सरकार की नीति के अनुसार हिन्दी में किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) गत वर्ष कितने अधिकारियो ने ऐसे निरीक्षण किए और निरीक्षण किए गए कार्यालयों की संख्या क्या है;

(ग) निरीक्षण रिपोर्टों से विदित हुई स्थिति सामान्यत: क्या है; और

(घ) जिन कार्यालयों में अभी भी हिन्दी का प्रयोग नहीं हो रहा है वहां पर स्थिति सुधारने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्रि की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Development of Pilgrim Centres in Rajasthan

9373. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of TOURSIM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the total amount allotted to Rajasthan for development of pilgrim centres to provide facilities to pilgrims and foreign tourists during 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH). As the development of pilgrim centres visited by domestic tourists is primarily the responsibility of the State Government, the facilities at these places would need to be provided in the State sector. In the Central Sector, facilities are being provided at centres which are already attracting or have the potential to attract international tourists. Thus, in 1974-75, an amount of Rs. 10.75 lakhs was spent by the Department of Tourism on the construction of a Forest Lodge at Bharatpur, a Reception Centre-cum-Hotel at Jaipur and a Tourist Bungalow at Jaisalmer.

Departmental Examination of Income Tax Inspectors

9374. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of successful candidates in the departmental examination of Income-tax Inspectors, 1974 is low as compared to the results declared during the years, 1973, 1972 and 1971;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether certain marks have been squeezed in Income-tax Inspectors' Exmination during 1974 besides grace marks afforded to the candidates of some regions under Commissioners charges;

(d) whether ready reckoners and manual were supplied to the candidates in the examination hall in relation to the question set for different assessment years;

(e) if not, the reasons and action taken to redress the grievances of the candidates; and

(f) whether no publication was available till the commencement of the test about which questions were set?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b)	1974	10 8%
	1973	20 1%
	1972	14·4%
	1971	40 3%

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (f). The Department has ceased publication of ready reckoners. Instead, the Income Tax Manual, which contains the Finance Act incorporating the rates of tax is made available to the candidates. Some of the questions in Income-tax Law II Paper for 1974 examination were to be answered with reference to the Finance Act of 1974. Report was received only from one Centre that as adequate number of up-to-date copies of the Income Tax Manual incorporating the Finance Act, 1974 was not available, an announcement was made in the examination hall that candidates were at liberty to calculate tax as per Finance Act, 1973 or the Finance Act, 1974 whichever Finance Act was provided to them. The candidates were required to indicate the Finance Act according to which tax was calculated. Instructions were issued to the valuers of that Centre to give equal credit in either case.

Tourists visited Orissa

9375. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tourists who visited Orissa during the last one year; and

(b) the amount of earnings as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Department of Tourism maintains a record of foreign tourist arrivals on an all-India basis and not on State-wise basis. The figures pertaining to domestic tourist movements are not being collected by the Department of Tourism.

The number of international tourist arrivals in India during 1974 was 423,161.

(b) Earnings from tourists are not computed on a place-wise basis as no information on expenditure incurred by tourists at particular centres visited is available.

Population of branches of SBI in Rural Areas of Orissa

9376. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of branches of State Bank of India functioning in rural areas of Orissa; and

(b) the number of branches to be opened in the near future and factors taken into account for opening of new branches by the bank?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). As at the end of December, 1974 State Bank of India had 651 offices in Orissa located at rural centres.

Branch expansion work is undertaken by the banks within the framework of three year rolling plans. Reserve Bank of India have reported that as on December 31, 1974 the State Bank of India had on hand 18 licences/allotments for opening branches at rural centres in Orissa Reserve Bank have also reported that in addition to the above, 19 applications from the State Bank of India for opening branches at rural centres in Orissa during the year 1975 are under their consideration.

Main factors taken into account by the banks for opening of new branches relate to such aspects as the potential for mobilising the savings and for lending to productive ventures, the availability of infrastructure facilities, the lead responsibility, existing branch network etc.

Pricing policy of controlled cloth

9377. SHRI C. K CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided that all the five varieties of controlled cloth are made available to the public in the fixed proportions of 20 per cent of the total production each for dhotis, sarees, shirtings drill and long cloth;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) what is the pricing policy of these varieties?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). No such decision has been taken by the Government. However, with effect from 1st January, 1975 the mills are required to produce at least 20 per cent of their total controlled cloth production in the form of dhoties and sarees.

(c) The prices of controlled cloth were initially fixed in 1964 on the basis of cost of inputs and processing charges and overheads. Increases in the prices were allowed from time to time keeping in view the relevant socio-economic considerations.

Valuables recovered during raid on Jaipur Palace

9378. SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Revenue Intelligence made a haul of rare gems and jewels valued over Rs 20 crores from a safe in Shrimati Gayatri Devi's study room at Jaipur palace;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) whether Government have taken action against Shrimati Gayatri Devi and other members of the family for hoarding and violating the laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). During the course of search and seizure operations being conducted at Moti Doongri Palace, Jaipur, the Income-tax authorities found a concealed safe behind a book case in the personal office roof of Smt. Gayatri Devi. In that safe amongst other items the search party

came across an emerald neclace containing over 70 pieces of emeralds and 3 other big emerald pieces in the shape of pendants. There were also matching ear-tops. Valuation of the various items is in progress.

(c) Prohibitory orders under section 132(3) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 have been issued in respect of the contents of the above mentioned safe. Investigations are in progress. Action as called for in law will be taken.

मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटन परियोजनायें

9379. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इससमय मध्य प्रदेश में प्रारम्भ की गयी केन्द्रीय पर्यटन परियोजनाओं की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं;

(ख) इन परियोजनाओं के लिये परियोजनावार अब तक कुल कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की गई हैं; और

(ग) ये परियोजनायें कब तक पूरी हो जायेंगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) :

(क) से (ग): इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में क्रियान्वित की जा रही केन्द्रीय पर्यटन परियोजनाओं का विवरण :—

क्रम संख्या	योजना का नाम	मुख्य विशेषतायें	स्वीकृत धनराशि (1-5-1975 की स्थिति	कब तक पूरा होने की आशा है।
			(लाखों रुपयों में)	
1.	युवा होस्टल, भोपाल	शयनशालाओं में 44 शय्याओं का स्थान, युवा दलों के नेताओं के लिए दो कमरे, लाबी, भोजन कक्ष, रसोई घर, जिसमें स्वयं खाना पकाने की व्यवस्था भी शामिल है, विश्रामकक्ष, वाचनालय, अमानती सामान कक्ष एवं स्नान-व-धुलाई कक्ष की सुविधा, वार्डन के लिए आवास।	3.25	भवन तैयार है और इसके शीघ्र चालू हो जाने की आशा है।
2.	खजुराहो में जल व्यवस्था योजना	खजुराहो नगर के लिये, जो मुख्यतः देशी व विदेशी दोनों प्रकार के यात्रियों को सुविधायें प्रदान करता है, शुद्ध जल उपलब्ध कराना।	7.46	1975 के अन्त तक।

क्रम संख्या	योजना का नाम	मुख्य विशेषतायें	स्वीकृत धनराशि (1-5-1975 का स्थिति)	कब तक पूरा होने की आशा है।
			(लाख रुपया में)	
3	कान्हा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान मे जल व्यवस्था	देशी और विदेशी दोनो प्रकार के यात्रियो के पर्यटक यातायात की आवश्यकताओ की पूर्ति के लिए विभाग केवल एक लाख रूपये दे रहा है। योजना की वित्त व्यवस्था राज्य सरकार कर रही है।	1 00	वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष के दौरान।

शिवरमन समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशें

9380. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या हथकरघा उद्योग पर शिवरमन समिति की रिपोर्ट से विद्युत्चालित करघा उद्योग मे भारी असंतोष पैदा हो गया है, और

(ख) क्या विद्युत्चालित करघा उद्योग की ओर से इस बारे मे सरकार को कोई अभ्यावेदन भी दिया गया है और यदि हां तो उसमे उल्लिखित मुख्य बाते क्या है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां। रिपोर्ट के विरुद्ध शक्ति चालित करघा उद्योग द्वारा उठाये गये प्रमुख मुद्दे निम्नलिखित हैं —

(1) शक्ति चालित करघा क्षेत्र का मिल क्षेत्र से साम्य स्थापित किया जाना और शक्ति चालित करघा क्षेत्र पर और ऊंचे उत्पादन शुल्क लगाने के प्रस्ताव न्यायोचित नही है?

(2) रिपोर्ट मे की गई सिफारिशो पर निर्णय लेते समय शक्ति चालित करघा समिति (1964) की सिफारिशो पर भी गौर किया जाना चाहिए,

(3) हथकरघा क्षेत्र की अपेक्षा शक्ति चालित करघा क्षेत्र मे रोजगार की सभाव्यताए अधिक है,

(4) हथकरघो का पुन स्थापन उन्हे शक्ति चालित करघा मे बदल कर किया जाना चाहिए,

(5) शक्ति चालित करघे हथकरघो के साथ होड नही करते, और

(6) शक्तिचालित करघा क्षेत्र की समस्याओ की जाच करने के लिए एक और समिति नियुक्त की जाये।

मध्य प्रदेश मे काले धन का पता लगाना

9381. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या आयकर और सीमा शुल्क विभागो ने हाल ही मे मध्य प्रदेश मे कुछ अवैध सौदो का पता लगाया है,

(ख) क्या उनके द्वारा इन छापो मे काले धन की बडी मात्रा जब्त की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में तथ्य क्या हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार ने अपराधियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) से (घ). मध्य प्रदेश के आयकर आयुक्तों के प्रभार-क्षेत्र में वित्तीय वर्ष 1974-75 में, आयकर प्राधिकारियों ने 87 मामलों में तलाशी लेने और माल पकड़ने की कार्यवाही की और इनके परिणामस्वरूप लगभग 7 लाख 86 हजार रु० मूल्य की परिसम्पत्तियां पकड़ी गयी। सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कानून के अनुसार यथा आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जायगी जिसमें, जहां भी आवश्यक हो, दंड लगाने तथा इस्तगासे की कार्यवाही भी शामिल है।

सीमा शुल्क प्राधिकारियों द्वारा माल का पता लगाने, पकड़ने आदि के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रखी जाएगी।

Imports by Coca Cola Export Corp.

9382. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all types of proprietary ingredients imported by companies are specified for custom clearance;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the names of firms which have been exempted; and

(c) whether the exact specification of the imported goods is known to the custom people in respect of Coca Cola Export Corporation, if so, the particulars thereof and if not, how these goods are cleared by the custom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

News Report Captioned 'Yet another Hotel in I.T.D.C. Chain'

9383. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news report appearing in the 'Economic Times' dated the 17th April, 1975 under the caption "Yet another hotel in ITDC Chain";

(b) if so, the facts of the matter; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The report contains the following inaccuracies:—

(i) The Chairman and Managing Director, India Tourism Development Corporation, had stated that the Hotel proposed to be constructed adjacent to the Janpath Hotel was likely to be completed in 3-4 years and not 2 years.

(ii) As regards profits of the Corporation for 1974-75, he had indicated that the Ashoka Hotel was likely to earn about Rs. 45 lakhs and the overall profit of the Corporation was likely to be of the same order as the previous year (Rs. 38.16 lakhs).

(iii) As regards Duty Free Shops, he had stated that a portion and not major portion was taken away by the International Airports Authority of India.

Number of Tourists Visited Goa

9384. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tourists who visited Goa during the last one year; and

(b) the amount of earnings as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Department of Tourism maintains a record of foreign tourist arrivals on an all-India basis and not on State-wise basis. The figures pertaining to domestic tourist movements are not maintained by the Department of Tourism.

The number of international tourist arrivals during 1974 was 423,161.

According to a Survey conducted in 1972-73, 4.79 per cent of the total international tourists visited Goa during the period of the Survey.

(b) Earnings from tourists are not computed on a place-wise basis as information on expenditure incurred by a tourist at particular centres visited is not available.

Development of Pilgrim Centres in Goa

9385. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the total amount allotted to Goa for the development of pilgrim centres to provide facilities to pilgrims and foreign tourists during 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): As the development of pilgrim centres visited by domestic tourists is primarily the responsibility of the State Government the facilities at these places would need to be provided in the State Sector. In the Central Sector facilities are being provided at centres which are already attracting or have the potential to attract international tourists. Thus, in 1974-75, an amount of Rs 0.98 lakh was spent on the completion of a Youth Hostel at Panaji. In addition, a loan of Rs. 20.00 lakhs was given through the Industrial Finance Corporation of India to Messrs. Maberest Hotels (P) Ltd., for the completion of their 63-room hotel at Panaji.

Directions to L.I.C. to Devise New Schemes to correct regional imbalances

9386. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have directed the Life Insurance Corporation to devise new schemes with the approval of the Planning Commission to correct the regional imbalance in its investments;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof, the total investments made by the Corporation in Bihar during the last three years, year-wise and the percentage of overall investments;

(c) the projects in Bihar where investments were made; and

(d) the investments to be made there during the next year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir. In November, 1974, the LIC was asked that in the States where the ratio of its investments to the premium collected is less than the All India average the position should be remedied and for this purpose it should explore possibilities of devising new schemes with the approval of the Planning Commission which might suit the needs and institutional capacities of those states failing which the market borrowing of such a state will be so planned that LIC gets a higher share in it

(b) The above matter is engaging the attention of the LIC. It is too early to assess the impact of the above decision. However, the gross investments made be the LIC in Bihar State during the three years ending 31st March, 1975 are as in Annexure A laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No LT 9738/75].

(c) The information is as in Annexure B laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 9738/75].

(d) The budgetary allocations for the next year will be prepared at the beginning of the next financial year.

Export of Man-made Textiles

9387 SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state·

(a) the details of the export of man-made textiles during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of the import during the period, and

(c) the action taken upto-date to increase export market of man-made textiles?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Exports of Rayon and Synthetic textiles during the last three years are as under·

(Rs. in lakhs)

Items	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 (April'74-February'75)
Filament Rayon Fabrics	558·68	1716·50	933·85
Spun Rayon Fabrics	21·39	350·36	155·35
Nylon Fabrics	339·14	633·06	673·79
Polyester & Polyester blended Fabrics	38·91	[illegible]2·19	60·50
Mixed Fabrics	3·34	49·91	87·27
Garments & Made-ups	39·00	90·00	71·30
Hosiery Knitwear	8·00	30·00	41·96
Tyre Cord and Misc. Items	83·00	112·00	96·37
	1091·46	3324·02	2120·37

(b) Import of man-made textiles is banned.

(c) (i) Apart from the normal export promotion measures like replenishment of imported raw materials used in the Export Product and drawbacks of duties, viscose filament yarn is supplied at concessional price to exporters.

(ii) Cash assistance on the export of man-made textiles was given for a number of years till 1st April, 1974.

(iii) Against export of nylon textiles and garments fetching certain minimum f.o.b prices, the entire replenishment of yarn in terms of value can be converted into polyester filament yarn subject to certain conditions.

(iv) The Silk and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council has taken several measures like sending out study-cum-Sales Teams, participations in trade fairs abroad and sponsoring market surveys to promote exports of man-made textiles.

Representation from Silk and Art Silk Research Association

9388. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been made by the Silk and Art Silk Research Association about heavy taxes at each and every stage of process, right from the raw material to finished product, which alone has doubled the price for the man-made fibre; and

(b) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No signed representation has been received in the Ministry from the Silk and Art Silk Research Association; however; some pamphlets on the economics of man-made textiles were distributed to various officials in the Finance Ministry on behalf of the Silk and Art silk Mills Research Association in connection with a seminar organised by that Association at New Delhi on 16th April, 1975.

(b) The issues raised in these pamphlets were already under examination in the Ministry and some modifications in the original Budget Proposals have alreary been announced in the Lok Sabha on 30th of April, 1975.

Number of Tourists visited Punjab

9389. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tourists who visited Punjab during the last two years;

(b) whether part of the money earned by Government from tourists was spent on tourist spots there; and

(c) if so, the broad details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Department of Tourism maintains record of foreign tourist arrivals on an all-India basis and not on State-wise basis. The figures pertaining to domestic tourist movements are not being collected by the Department of Tourist.

The number of international tourist arrivals during last two years was:

Year.	International tourist arrival
1973	409,895
1974	423,161

(b) and (c). The Central Government does not earn any direct revenue as such from tourists visiting tourist spots except in certain cases in the form of entry fees to monuments under the control of the Central Government.

Branches of SBI functioning in Rural Areas of Punjab

9390. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of branches of State Bank of India functioning in rural areas of Punjab;

(b) number of new branches to be opened in future; and

(c) factors taken into account for opening new branches?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) As at the end of December, 1974 State Bank of India had 54 offices in Punjab at rural centres.

(b) Branch expansion work is undertaken by the banks within the framework of three year rolling plans. Reserve Bank of India have reported that as on December 31, 1974 the State Bank of India had on hand 8 licences/allotments for opening branches at rural centres in Punjab. Reserve Bank have also reported that in addition to the above, 4 applications from the State Bank of India for opening branches at rural centres in Punjab during the year 1975 are under their consideration.

(c) Main factors taken into account by the banks for opening of new branches relate to such aspects as the potential for mobilising the savings and for lending to productive ventures, the availability of infrastructure facilities, the lead responsibility, existing branch network, etc.

Problem of Handloom and Yarn Industries of Punjab

9391. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the problem faced by the handloom, yarn and other industries in Punjab which are earning a large amount of foreign exchange for the country every year; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to help the industries to come out of its difficulties?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No specific problem faced by the handloom, yarn and textile industries in Punjab has been brought to the notice of the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Amount advanced by IDBI to Industries and Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation

9392. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount advanced by the Industrial Development Bank of India to different industries and the Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation during the last two years; and

(b) the particulars of projects for which applications for loan from Punjab are pending with Industrial Development Bank of India and by what time decisions are likely to be taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI (SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Presumably information is desired in respect of financial assistance given by the Industrial Development Bank of India to industrial concerns located in Punjab. During its two ac-

counting years, 1973-74 (July-June) and in respect of the period from July 1974 to March 1975, falling within accounting year 1974-75, the Industrial Development Bank of India sanctioned total financial assistance to various industrial concerns in Punjab as follows:—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Financial assistance sanctioned
1973-74 (July-June) .	320 00
1974-75 (July-March) .	951 00

The Development Bank does not provide any financial assistance to State Industrial Development Corporations, as such, including the Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation. However, industrial units sponsored/promoted by these Corporations are assisted by the Industrial Development Bank of India.

Out of the above financial assistance, direct financial assistance sanctioned to one industrial concern with which the Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation is associated as promoter was as under:—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Financial Assistance Sanctioned
1973-74 (July-June)	NIL
1974-75 (July-March)	62·00

(b) The required information is given in the attached Statement

Statement

Particulars of Applications for direct Financial assistance from industrial concerns in Punjab State pending in the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) as on 30-4-1975.

(Rs in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of unit and location	Project cost	Assistance sought from IDBI	Present position
@1.	The Punjab State Co-operative Supply and Marketing Federation Limited, Hoshiarpur* Punjab.	519	336@	The proposal is being examined with the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) as the lead institution.
2.	Punjab Tyres Limited*, Ropar Punjab.	2852	638	The company requires rupee loan of Rs. 1264 lakhs, foreign exchange loan of Rs. 638 lakhs and under writing assistance of Rs. 567 lakhs. The proposals of tyre projects of six states were discussed at the Inter Institutional Meeting (IIM) on 17-3-1975 when it was felt that in view of anticipated rise in the project cost and uncertainty about the market, the institutions should first study whether these units would be economically viable before taking up a decision regarding processing of the applications.

@ Promoted by Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation.

*Located in Specified Backward Area.

Sr No.	Name of unit and location	Projec. cost	Assistance sought from IDBI	Present position
3.	Guptalon, Limited *, Hoshiarpur.	1371	345	The Company has approached for financial assistance by way of underwriting of preference shares of Rs. 115 lakhs. Term loan of Rs. 561 lakhs and foreign currency loan of Rs. 345 lakhs in participation with other financial institutions besides firm subscription of Rs. 68.25 lakhs in equity shares. The case was discussed at thee IIM on 26-8-1974. It was felt that the availability of caprolactum from Gujarat State Fertiliser Company Limited might be difficult and that the IFCI and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited might not be able to meet the complete foreign exchange requirement for the project. The views of the institutions have been communicated to the company by the IFCI which is lead institution.
4.	Sutlan Chemicals Limited, Rajpura, Patiala, Punjab.	530	303	Detailed information from the Company received recently is being examined with IFCI as the lead institution.

*located in Specified Backward Area

Arrears of Income Tax against Industrialists and Firms in Vidarbha

9393. SHRI RAM HEDAOO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of industrialists and firms in the Vidarbha region of the Maharashtra State against whom huge Income tax arrears remain unrealised for long time in the past;

(b) the first fifteen names of firms and industrialists who are in tax arrears for several years in this region; and

(c) the reasons for delay in recovering the arrears of Income tax and the measures suggested for future early recovery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Under the Income-tax, Act, 1961, assessees are classified according to their status, for example, individuals, Hindu Undivided Families, Companies, Firms, etc. Industrialists are not classified separately. Therefore the requisite information in respect of industrialists in the Vidarbha region of the Maharashtra State is not available. If the Hon'ble Member desires to have information about any particular assessee(s), the same can be collected and furnished.

The names of the firms assessed in the Vidarbha region of the Maharashtra State against each of whom arrears of Income-tax exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs were outstanding as on 31st March, 1975, are given in Annexure 'A' laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 9739/75].

(b) The names of the first 15 assessees, irrespective of status, from whom maximum amount of net arrears of income-tax (including Corporation tax) were outstanding as on 31st March, 1975 in the Vidarbha region, are given in Annexure 'B' laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 9739/775].

(c) Some of the major factors which generally impede the reduction/realisation of Income-tax arrears are as follows:—

(i) Amounts are due from companies under liquidation.

(ii) Amounts are disputed in appeals though not covered by stay or instalments.

(iii) Assets are attached but there are difficulties in selling them.

Such of the steps provided in the Income-tax Act, 1961, as are appropriate to the circumstances of each case have been and are being taken for effecting recovery of outstanding demand.

Export of Handloom Cloth

9394. SHRI RAM HEDAOO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries importing handloom cloth from India and the value of cloth imported by each one of these countries during the last two years; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken for finding new markets increasing the quantity of exports and improving design and quality of fabrics?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) A statement indicating the value of handloom cloth imported by various countries during 1972-73, 1973-74 and also for the period April-November, 1974 of the year 1974-75, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 9740/75].

(b) Following measures are taken to boost export of Handloom products on a continual basis:—

(1) Participation in international Trade Fairs and Exhibitions like those at Cologne (West Germany), Copenhagen (Denmark) Paris (France), etc.

(2) Regular advertisements in foreign journals and periodicals;

(3) Sending delegations and study teams to study, explore and create markets;

(4) Assistance to exporters in the form of supply of market information as well as supply of raw materials at reasonable prices;

(5) Efforts to obtain and avail of tariff concessions, whenever possible, from foreign countries;

(6) Necessary simplification of procedures for inspection and certification required for exports to certain countries;

(7) Setting up of more Weavers' Service Centre to assist the handloom weavers in producing new designs and to bring about technical improvement in production of handloom goods; and

(8) Opening of foreign offices by the All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd., and the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation.

Agreement with Saudi Arabia regarding Air Services

9395. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement between the Government of India and Saudi Arabia has been ratified relating to air services between and beyond their respective boundaries; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Agreement provides for operation of two weekly services by each of the designated airlines of India and Saudi Arabia, to/through each other's territory.

Annual Bonus for Employees of Lodhi and Ranjit Hotels

9396. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Lodhi, Ranjit and Janpath Hotels have all along been enjoying uniform service conditions, emoluments, amenities and common seniority list;

(b) if so, the reasons for denying the employees of Lodhi and Ranjit Hotels the same quantum of annual bonus viz., 15 per cent for 1973-74, as has been sanctioned for the employees of Janpath Hotel; and

(c) whether Government propose to remove this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The employees of Lodhi, Ranjit and Janpath Hotels have been enjoying uniform service conditions, emoluments and amenities. However, seniority of workmen below the supervisory level is unit-wise.

(b) and (c). Profitability of a unit and not uniformity of service conditions is the criteria for regulating payment of bonus. Bonus at the rate of 15 per cent was paid to the employees of Hotel Janpath, which earned a net profit of Rs. 8.85 lakhs during 1973-74. Bonus at the rate of 8 1/3 per cent has been declared for the employees of Ranjit and Lodhi Hotels, which have incurred losses of Rs. 11.96 lakhs and Rs. 4.71 lakhs respectively during the same year. Government does not consider this as discrimination.

Cases Filed against Members of Indian Pilots' Guild

9397. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have filed cases against the President and some other members of Indian Pilots Guild;

(b) if so, the names of the courts in which the cases have been filed;

(c) the reasons for filing cases against the leaders of Pilots Guild; and

(d) whether Government propose to withdraw those cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Court of the Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, 32nd Court, Bombay.

(c) They have been prosecuted for offences committed under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

(d) The Labour Minister has received a representation from the Indian Pilots Guild for withdrawal of these cases. The representation is being considered by the Government.

Smuggling of Indian Films to Foreign Countries

9398. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that some top people in Indian film industry are involved in large scale smuggling of Indian films to many foreign countries;

(b) whether any inquiry has been made by Government of India in this regard; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The Government have not received any specific information that some top people in Indian film industry are involved in large scale smuggling of Indian films to foreign countries.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Rules of Recruitment and Conditions of Service in Public Sector Undertakings

9399. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the public sector undertakings which have not yet framed rules regarding recruitment, terms and conditions of service and promotions of their employees; and

(b) the reasons for not framing these rules by each undertaking and the action proposed to be taken in this regard by each undertaking, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Most of the Public Sector Undertakings have framed their own Rules governing recruitment, conditions of employment and promotions while others have adopted either Central Government Rules or the Rules of other similar Undertakings. According to the information available, out of 118 Enterprises, only 31 have adopted either Central Government Rules or the Rules of other similar Enterprises. The detailed information about these enterprises is given in the House Statement laid on the Table of the [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9741/75].

Consortium of Public Sector Organisations

9400. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Consortium of Public Sector organisations engaged in civil works to secure construction jobs in oil-rich countries;

(b) whether some construction works in those countries have already been taken up by some of the Public Sector construction companies; and

(c) if so, the names of the countries and the amount of foreign exchange earned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) No such decision has been taken. However, Public Sector Companies have been bidding and negotiating for civil works contracts in Middle East countries. The Engineering Projects (India) Limited along with the Hindustan Steel works Construction Limited, the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, National Building Construction Corporation Limited, the Bridge and Roof Company Limited and the Hindustan Housing Factory Limited have been seeking business in these coun-

tries. They have in particular tendered for the following 2 major projects:—

Name of the Project	Estimated Cost	Participating Companies
Shipyard Project at Basra .	Rs. 60 crores	National Projects Const. Corpn. and National Bldg. Const. Corpn.
Dry Dock Project in Bahrain . .	Rs. 200 crores	National Projects Const. Corpn., National Bldg. Const. Corpn. and Richardson and Cruddas.

Higher Statutory Minimum Price for Raw Jute

9401 SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has urged the Ministry of Agriculture for a higher statutory minimum price for raw jute as the price fixed by Agricultural Prices Commission is inadequate; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b). Agricultural Prices Commission has submitted its report on price policy for jute for 1975-76 season and the recommendations are under examination of the Government.

Raw Jute Economy

9402. Prof. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the raw jute economy is facing a crisis due to credit squeeze seriously hampering the large scale purchases by the Jute Corporation of India and steep fall in the prices of jute; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to meet the crisis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Jute Corporation of India's purchase operation in the current jute-season had to be pruned down due to a short crop and restraint on credit. The prices of raw jute have by and large remained above the statutory minimum level prescribed by the Government. Efforts are under-way for effecting increases in the quantity of raw jute to be purchased by the J. C. I. in the next season

Non-availability of Nylon Yarn for Nylon Fabrics Industry

9403 SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nylon fabrics industry is facing difficulty as a result of the serious shortage of nylon yarn this year;

(b) if so, the total estimated requirements of nylon yarn and its availability from indigenous sources, and

(c) the quantity of nylon yarn proposed to be imported during the current year and the foreign exchange allocation therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The estimated requirement of nylon yarn was approximately

16,000 tonnes in the year 1973 when the indigenous production was 11,350 tonnes. Though production during the year 1974-75 is almost of the same order, there is no serious shortage of nylon yarn because of sluggish market conditions. Given normal market condition, the estimated requirement for nylon yarn would be more or less equivalent to total indigenous capacity for nylon yarn *i.e.*, 18,210 tonnes.

(c) There is no proposal to import nylon yarn during the current year for domestic consumption. However, import of nylon yarn would be allowed under the Import Policy for Registered Exporters and no separate allocation of foreign exchange has been made for this purpose.

Trade Agreements between India and Iraq

9404. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trade agreement between India and Iraq has been beneficial to India;

(b) the number of trade agreements concluded so far with Iraq and items covered thereby; and

(c) whether India's export to Iraq has been increasing and if so, of which items?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is only one Trade Agreement between India and Iraq which is current. This Agreement was concluded at New Delhi on the 24th September, 1971. Items covered by this Agreement are given in the enclosed Lists A&B. However, the Agreement does not preclude trade in goods not mentioned in these Lists laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9742/75.]

(c) Yes, Sir. The main items, export of which have registered an increase in 1973-74 are tea, Iron and Steel, machinery and transport equipment, Veneer and Plywood boards, coffee, manufactures of metals, articles of rubber, spices, chemical elements and compounds, cotton manufactures, iron ore and concentrates etc.

Population per Bank Office in Lakhimpur District, Assam

9405. SHRI TUNA ORAON:
SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether population per bank office in Lakhimpur district of Assam is 142,000 as compared to 30,000 for the country as a whole;

(b) if so, the particulars of population per bank office in Eastern and North-Eastern Region States, district-wise as in July 1972 and now, with the name of branch office in these States, Bank-wise and district-wise; and

(c) the nature of the measures undertaken by his Ministry to bring these rural districts to the national average of the population and the bank offices, State-wise, district-wise and Bank-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). District-wise data regarding the number of offices of commercial banks and average population per bank office, as on 31st December, 1972 and 31st December, 1974, in the States of Eastern and North Eastern Regions are set out in the *Annexure*. Information relating to branches centre-wise, Bank-wise and district-wise is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9745/75.]

Reserve Bank of India have advised all the commercial banks, particularly the lead banks concerned, that while drawing up the three year rolling plans for branch expansion, they should ensure that appropriate priority is accorded to the opening of offices in unbanked/underbanked rural and semi-urban areas particularly in districts which had a population per bank office exceeding 75,000 as at the end of June, 1974.

Constitution of Review Committee on Development of a Aeronautical Science and Technology

9406. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Aeronautical Society of India have constituted a Review Committee to assess its role in the development of aeronautical science and technology and recommend measures for its growth;

(b) if so, whether it will need foreign know-how; and

(c) whether it will work parallel to the Atomic Energy Commission, Electronic Commission and Space Commission and if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Council of the Aeronautical Society of India which is an autonomous body registered under the Societies' Registration Act, 1860 constituted a Review Committee consisting of some members of the Society with the following terms of reference:—

(i) To review the aims and objects of the Society with a view to determine whether these are adequate to permit the Society to play a useful role in the development of Aeronautical activities in India.

(ii) Whether the Society's activities in the past have fulfilled the Society's aims and objects.

(iii) Recommend such changes as may be desirable to improve and enhance the Society's role and participation in Aeronautical activities.

(b) and (c). The Aeronautical Society of India have intimated that no foreign know-how will be needed and the work will not be parallel to the Atomic Energy Commission; Electronics Commission and the Space Commission.

Smugglers released by Courts

9407. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of smugglers who have been released under orders of various Courts in India, State-wise; and

(b) what further action is proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) According to information available upto 6-5-1975, the names of smugglers who were detained by the Central Government under the provisions of Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 and have been released

under orders of various Courts in India, State-wise, are as follows:—

S. No.	Name	Court by which released
1.	Shri Champalal Punjaji Shah	Delhi High Court
2.	Shri Nainmal Punjaji Shah	Do.
3.	Shri Yusuf Abdulla Patel	Do.
4.	Shri Sukur Naran Tindal @ Bakhia . . .	Do.
5.	Shri S.M.A. Siddique .	Do.

(b) The Supreme Court has admitted appeals filed by the Central Government against the orders of the Delhi High Court, for hearing.

On applications for stay of the orders of the Delhi High Court, the Supreme Court has ordered that persons referred to in Sr. Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5 should report every day to the Police Station in whose jurisdiction each resides; Sr. No. 4 who is in a nursing home is not to leave that hospital until certified fit to do so by the doctor, when he will approach the Supreme Court for further orders

Increase in Trade with German Democratic Republic

9408. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken and the results achieved for increasing the trade turnover with German Democratic Republic during the last year; and

(b) the details of measures proposed for the future in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Indo-GDR Trade Protocol for the year 1974, signed in November, 1973, envisaged a total trade turnover of Rs. 824 million. A mid-term review of implementation of Trade Protocol was conducted in July, 1974, when a G. D. R. Trade Delegation visited this country. As a result of this review and periodical follow-up action, India's trade with G. D. R. during 1974 increased considerably compared to earlier years. Even though trade figures for the full year are not yet available, it is expected that there would be about 55 per cent increase in the 1974 trade turnover over the 1973 trade turnover.

(b) It is proposed to have a mid-term review of implementation of the Indo-GDR Trade Plan for the year 1975 sometime next month, on the occasion of first Session of the Indo-G. D. R. Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The Working Group on Trade Exchanges set up under this Joint Commission will explore ways and means for further expansion and diversification of trade exchanges between the two countries.

Public Sector Projects with Excise aid

9409. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of projects in the public sector which have been or are being executed with Russian aid/assistance; and

(b) the dates when these projects were completed or are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Arrears of Taxes

9410 SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking continuous and concrete steps to recover the tax arrears;

(b) if so, full details thereof;

(c) the total amounts of such tax arrears, giving details of the two separate categories *viz.*, amounts determined as payable from the individuals or companies by the Tax Authorities and amounts of arrears under dispute and consequent judicial review, for the years 1972, 1973 and 1974; and

(d) the amounts collected from the said arrears during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The requisite information is given in the attached statement.

(c) The amount of gross demand and net arrears of Income-tax (including Corporation-tax) outstanding against all assessees, whatever their status, at the end of Financial Years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 were as under:—

Financial Year	Gross demand	Net arrears
	(Amount in crores of Rupees)	
1971-72 . .	805·37	438 60
1972-73 . .	790·02	483 10
1973-74 . .	815 60	471 13

The amounts of the gross demand under dispute and consequent judicial review as on 31st March, 1972, 31st March, 1973 and 31st March, 1974 were as below:—

As on	Amounts under dispute
	(In crores of Rs.)
31-3-72	163·31
31-3-73	199·93
31-3-74 . .	184·37

(d) The amounts of cash collection/reduction out of arrear demand during the Financial Years ending 31st March, 1972, 31st March, 1973 and 31st March, 1974 were as under:—

Financial year ending	Cash collection/reduction out of arrear demand
	(In crores of Rs.)
31-3-72	303·64
31-3-73	324 18
31-3-74	329·05

Statement

(1) For and from the Financial Year 1974-75, the Board have evolved, in consultation with Commissioners of Income-tax, an Action Plan, which lays down targets for key result arrears. The target for the reduction of arrear demand is 45 per cent which is higher than actual performance during earlier years.

(2) The Board have initiated a scheme for giving cash awards on regional and all-India basis for the most outstanding performance in the field of collection and recovery of taxes. Income-tax Officers (Collec-

tion) and Tax Recovery Officers along with their staff are eligible for there awards.

(3) Following a recommendation of the Wanchoo committee, the number of Income-tax Officers under each Commissioner of Income-tax has been reduced to roughly 40. The Commissioners are required to keep a personal watch over cases involving arrears between Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 10 lakhs.

(4) As a result of inspections carried out by the Board, each Commissioner of Income-tax in major charges has been held personally responsible for reviewing, in all aspects, the top cases of his charge and, likewise, the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner, the top cases of his range

(5) The work relating to recovery of tax arrears was done by the State Authorities prior to 1966 The Central Government has taken over this work from 1966 onwards in a phased manner and departmental officers have been entrusted with the task of recovery of arrears all over the country except in a few districts in West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(6) A drive for the early disposal of appeals was launched to ensure the reduction/recovery of taxes under dispute.

(7) A number of recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee which are designed to reduce tax arrears and prevent accumulation thereof, have been incorporated in the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1973 which is now before Parliament.

Economies effected by Indian Airlines

9411. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines have effected any economies during the year April, 1974 to March, 1975;

(b) if so, the areas wherein such economies were effected and the net savings accrued;

(c) whether such economies have affected adversely any standards of efficiency and good reputation of Indian Airlines; and

(d) if so, how are the above defects or deficiencies rectified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The economies were effected by way of.—

(i) Reduction in overtime payments;

(ii) Rationalisation of shift system,

(iii) Reduction in crew night stops.

(iv) Curtailment of expenditure on publicity, printing and stationery, telephones, tlex etc;

(v) Curtailment of some of the unprofitable services;

(vi) Stepping up of utilisation of staff and aircraft;

(vii) Control on fresh recruitment These economies resulted in the anticipated loss of Rs. 16.5 crores being converted into a profit of about Rs. 81 lakhs for the financial year 1974-75.

(c) and (d). There has been an improvement in the productivity and efficiency of the Corporation.

Some complaints have been received about the quality of snacks served on board the aircraft. Steps have already been taken to effect an improvement in this regard by adding to the varieties of the snacks served.

Charges of Smuggling against Directors of Goa Carbon Limited

9412. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether any of the Directors of Goa Carbon Ltd. has been arrested on smuggling charge;

(b) whether any raids were conducted on their premises;

(c) the particulars thereof and the documents and goods recovered as a result thereof;

(d) the total amount of various taxes, *i.e.* Income-tax, wealth-tax, excise duty, corporation tax outstanding against each of them for last three years; and

(e) the particular efforts made to realise the tax dues and further steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Credit advanced by nationalised banks and other Public financial institutions to Goenka group of newspapers

9413. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of credit advanced by the nationalised banks and other public financial institutions to the Goenka Group of Newspapers, including Indian Express and Andhra Prabha groups of papers; and

(b) their total liability and actual assets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) According to the practice and usage customary amongst bankers and also in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, information relating to or to the affairs of the individual constituents of nationalised banks is not divulged. It is, therefore, not possible to furnish information in respect of nationalised banks' advances to the Goenka Group of Newspapers.

Information relating to the advances, if any, of the public financial institutions to the Goenka Group of Newspapers is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in the manner and to the extent available.

(b) Information, to the extent available, regarding assets, loans and other liabilities of the Companies of Goenka Group which are registered as undertakings attracting Section 20(a) of the

MRTP Act and which are engaged in Newspaper industry is given below:—

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Balance Sheet date	Assets	Loans	Current Liabilities and Provisions
1.	Andhra Prabha (P.) Ltd, Vijaywada	30-4-74	1·75	0·51	1·39
2.	Express Newspapers (P.) Ltd., Madras.	31-3-74	3 92	1·31	3·29
3.	Indian Express (Madurai) (P.) Ltd., Madurai .	30-4-74	3 15	2·75	1·51
4.	Indian Express Newspapers(Bombay) (P.) Ltd., Bombay.	30-4-74	10·42	3·84	5·13

Grant of Licences/Letters of Authority and Customs Clearance Permits to parties against claims

9414. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) the names and addresses of the parties who have been granted C.C.P /letter of authority/import licence from January, 1971 to January, 1974 to import goods from Burma against certain funds claimed to have been blocked there,

(b) the value of each such licence. items covered and others details relevant to the grant of CCP/LA/IL; and

(c) the names of the parties whose claims mentioned above were got verified from Reserve Bank of India before the issue of licence and the amount so verified?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b). A CCP dated 23-4-1971 was issued to S.T.C. with a letter of authority in favour of Shri Subhkaran Durgadutt a repatriate from Burma for the import of Nylon Yarn/Polyester Filament Yarn for Rs. 13.1 lakhs which the party claimed as due to them from a Japanese firm

(c) Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, examined the matter in details The Ministry of External Affairs were also consulted before the issue of CCP dated 23-4-1971

Exemption from Wealth tax on investments in Scooters India Limited

9415 SHRI D K PANDA· Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Scooters India Limited has requested Government for the exemption of investments in the Company's shares from wealth tax; and

(b) if so, the fact thereof and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE). (a) and (b). Yes, Sir M/s Scooters India Ltd. have made a request that its industrial unit, which also manufactures 3-wheelers for commercial use, should be treated as priority industry and investment therein should be eligible for the exemption in respect of wealth-tax proposed to be provided

by clause 27(a)(iv) of the Finance Bill, 1975. They have also made a request that the scooter industry should be included as a priority industry in the Ninth Schedule to the Income-tax Act, 1961.

On the facts as brought out in the representation by M/s. Scooters India Ltd., it appears that shares forming part of the initial issue of equity share capital made by the company will not qualify for the proposed tax concession. There is also no proposal at present to add the scooter industry to the list of priority industries in the said Ninth Schedule.

India's Exports to Hongkong

9416. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of India's exports to Hongkong during the last three years;

(b) whether a large part of this export is re-exported to China and Taiwan and if so, whether it is permissible under the terms of the agreement; and

(c) whether Government have studied the possibilities of further trade with Hongkong and if so, the plans for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The value of India's exports to Hong Kong during 1971-72, 1972-73, and 1973-74 were Rs. 15.79 crores, Rs. 20.14 crores and Rs. 36.73 crores respectively.

(b) There is no Trade Agreement between India and Hong Kong. Hong Kong is a prominent entrepot centre, and it is not possible to say to what extent Indian goods are re-exported to other countries.

(c) Possibilities of expanding trade with Hong Kong are constantly under review. Sales/Study Teams are sponsored when considered necessary. A wholly Indian Exhibition is being planned to be held in the near future.

Foreign Collaboration Agreements

9417. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign collaboration agreements were approved by the Government of India during the quarter October—December, 1974 and January—March, 1975; and

(b) the particulars of agreements country-wise, and the foreign exchange component involved?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The total number of foreign collaboration proposals approved by the Government of India during the quarters October-December, 1974 and January-March 1975 was as follows:—

	Total number of foreign collaboration proposals approved	Number of proposals approved involving foreign Capital investment
Oct.—Dec. '74	73	14
Jan. —Mar. '75	53	8

(b) The quarterly statements of these cases indicating the name of the Indian party, the name of the foreign collaborator, item of manufacture and whether the proposal involved foreign capital participation, are available in the Parliament Library.

It is difficult to indicate at this stage the foreign exchange outflow on account of dividends and royalties etc.

involved in these proposals which will be known only after the proposals are implemented and the units go into commercial production.

Crash fire tenders at International Airports in India

9418. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many crash fire tenders are in service at the international airports in India;

(b) from where have they been bought and what has been the foreign exchange content involved; and

(c) whether any global tenders were called for and are the specifications quoted adequate to fight fire in Boeings 707s and Jumbo jets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Twenty-four, six at each of the four international airports.

(b) Of these 24 crash fire tenders, 16 are wheel type and were purchased at different points of time during the period from 1957 to 1969 from the U.K., Czechoslovakia and Japan involving a total foreign exchange component of about Rs. 27.67 lakhs. The remaining 8 crash fire tenders are of track type and were procured from Canada under the Canadian Line of Credit involving a foreign exchange component of about Rs. 78.40 lakhs and were received in 1973 and 1974.

(c) Global tenders were invited by International Airports Authority of India for the procurement of 20 new wheel type crash fire tenders. The specifications adopted for these, the action for procurement of which is being progressed are considered adequate for fighting fires in Boeing 707s and Jumbo jets.

Restriction on Import of items for manufacture of Luxury non-essential goods

9419. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to impose restrictions on import of items for the manufacture of luxury non-essential goods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): The Import Policy for 1975-76 is already restrictive for non-select industries. The units falling under this category will be granted actual users licence for raw material and components on the basis of actual consumption of imported inputs in the previous year or the value of previous import licences whichever is lower. The import of certain items has also been further restricted.

Sale of Trichy units of M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd.

9420. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Lever Limited have sold their vanaspati producing unit at Trichy to M/s. Perumal Agencies Limited;

(b) whether under the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, the company are required to take permission of the Reserve Bank of India before disposing of any property and if so, whether such an application has been submitted;

(c) whether Hindustan Lever Limited re-evalued their properties during 1972, including Trichy factory;

(d) whether Reserve Bank of India has taken into account the re-evalued price of their Trichy unit while granting permission to Hindustan Lever Limited to dispose it of; and

(e) whether the Reserve Bank of India found the sale price of Rs. 70 lakhs as reasonable and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Application for sale of its Vanaspati producing unit at Trichy to M/s. Perumal Agencies Ltd. has been received by the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Reserve Bank of India have informed that Hindustan Lever seems to have revalued its properties during 1972 including Trichy factory.

(d) The Reserve Bank of India have examined the request of the company for permission to sell the Trichy Unit taking into account the latest valuation report.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Establishment of a separate Hindi cell in I.T.D.C.

9421. SHRI K. M. 'MADHUKAR': Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work in almost all the Departments/units of India Tourism Development Corporation is still transacted only in English;

(b) whether the correspondence in Hindi even is being replied to in English in India Tourism Development Corporation; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken to establish a separate Hindi cell to encourage use of Hindi on priority basis in the working of India Tourism Development Corporation so far, as has been done by other Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, English is being used in the working of the various Departments and Units of the India Tourism Development Corporation. India Tourism Development Corporation is an all India organisation, run on commercial lines, and its facilities are geared to meet the demands of mainly foreign tourists However, use of Hindi, besides English, has already been introduced for the following purposes:—

(i) Annual Reports;

(ii) Publicity literature;

(iii) Advertisements and tender notices issued in Hindi-speaking areas.

(c) India Tourism Development Corporation has decided to set up a Hindi Cell to encourage and facilitate the gradual use of Hindi in its working, and a Committee has already been set up to review and watch the implementation of the Government's official language policies and programmes in the Corporation.

Better prices for Indian Tea in International Markets

9422 SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken concrete steps in cooperation with other tea producing countries to secure better prices for tea in the international markets;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the future programme of action formulated in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In addition to bilateral consultations held, the Sub-group of Tea Exporters which met in the F.A.O. meeting in June, 1974 agreed to examine in depth a multi-dimensional approach including a minimum export price arrangement, the co-ordination and regulation of marketing, global promotion, the strengthening of auctions in producing countries and provisions for a market intelligence service However, at a meeting of the Seven nation Working Party in Rome in April 1975, no unanimity could be reached on these points without further studies felt necessary.

Unauthorised Powerlooms

9423 SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI VASANT SATHE.

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of unauthorised powerlooms in the country, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken to check the growth of unauthorised powerlooms and to regularise the detected ones;

(c) Government's policy in regard to this problem; and

(d) whether any special measures are proposed to tackle the problem effectively?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). No reliable estimate of unauthorised powerlooms in the country is available.

2. Government's policy is against the growth of unauthorised powerlooms, in spite of which it is found that such unauthorised powerlooms do come up. After taking all factors into consideration, Government had decided in 1966 to regularies all unauthorised powerlooms which existed on or before 28th February, 1966, by issue of regular permits by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay. Government have decided not to regularise any other unauthorised powerloom, and have taken the following steps to discourage growth of such looms:—

(i) Excise levy on the powerloom sector during the current year has been revised upward to reduce to some extent the large difference between the rates applicable to the powerloom sector *vis-a-vis* the mill sector.

(ii) A penal compounded levy of Rs 400 per annum per powerloom has also been imposed on unauthorised powerlooms; and

(iii) The Central Excise Authorities have been given instructions not to issue any L-4 licence to a powerloom which does not have a valid permit from the Textile Commissioner.

Entry of Monopoly Houses in Marine Products Export Industry

9424. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Monopoly Houses which have been allowed entry in the marine products export industry by the MRTP Commission on the specific understanding that they will process only their own catch of fish, are hiring processing facilities, buying raw materials and competing with small scale operators in this country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what actions Government have taken against these Monopoly Houses who have violated these directions of the MRTP Commission thereby forcing small scale operators out of the field?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Government are enquiring into the allegations regarding infringement of the terms of the industrial license granted to large industrial houses for setting up processing establishments in the marine products industries and to assess the extent to which the establishment of these processing units has affected the interests of the small processors.

Report of Tobacco Excise Tariff Experts Committee

9425. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tobacco Excise Tariff Experts Committee set up by Government has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) when do the Central Board of Excise propose to implement the recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Report was submitted to Government only on the 1st May, 1975 and its study is yet to be taken up.

Ceiling on possession of Gold

9426. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to lower the ceiling on possession of gold by an individual or a family; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). As per the existing provisions of the Gold Control Act private possession of primary gold is completely banned. There is no ceiling on possession of articles and ornaments of gold but when the possession of articles exceeds 50 grams or ornaments exceeds 4000 grains per family they have to be declared Government have not taken any decision to lower these limits.

Employment Conditions for Air Hostesses in Indian Airlines and Air India

9427 PROF MADHU DANDAVATE, Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the air hostesses in Indian Airlines and Air India are required to give an undertaking that if they marry, they will resign from their jobs;

(b) whether it is true that such restriction is not imposed in a number of airlines in foreign countries; and

(c) whether in the International Women's Year this discrimination against women will be ended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) According to the service conditions, an air hostess shall retire from the service of Air-India/Indian Airlines on her attaining the age of 30 years or when she gets married, whichever is earlier. The Management can, however, retain an unmarried air hostess in service upto the age of 40 years.

(b) Certain airlines in foreign countries are understood to have changed their procedures in this regard and permit air hostesses to marry.

(c) There is no discrimination as such and the question does not arise.

Verification of Membership of Air India Employees Guild

9428 PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) what are the reasons for inordinate delay in initiating the process of verification of membership or Air India Employees Guild for the purpose of deciding upon the question of recognition, and

(b) when will the process of verification be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) There has been no inordinate delay in initiating the process of verification of membership of Air India Employees' Guild The Guild has claimed to represent both technical as well as non-technical categories of employees of Air-India At present, non-technical categories of employees are represented by Air Corporations Employees' Union and the technical categories by Indian Aircraft Technicians' Association Recognition of ACEU was valid till 28th March 1975 and therefore formalities connected with the verification of membership of Air India Employees' Guild could not be initiated earlier Action to verify the membership of the Guild has already been initiated

(b) Since there are a number of stages involved in the process of verification, including readiness and co-operation of the unions in producing their membership records etc it is difficult to say as to when exactly the verification work wolud be completed.

सुनीता चिट फंड प्राइवेट लिमिटेड

9429. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सुनीता चिट फड प्राइवेट लिमिटेड जवाहर मार्ग, इदौर मे इस समय कितने सदस्य हैं और उनके द्वारा अब तक कितनी धनराशि एकत्रित की जा चकी है और धनराशि वापिस करने की क्या–क्या शर्ते हैं,

(ख) क्या उक्त चिट फड द्वारा कुछ इनामी योजना चलायी जानी थी और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है, उनसे कितने सदस्यो को अब तक लाभ पहुचा है और उक्त चिट फड द्वारा अपने सदस्यो के लाभ के लिए भविष्य मे क्या–क्या योजनाए चलाई जायेगी ?

वित्त मत्रालय मे उप मत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) . (क) और (ख) सम्भवत माननीय सदस्य के ध्यान म सुनीता चिट एण्ड फड फाइनेंस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड है, जिसका पजीकृत (रजिस्टर्ड) कार्यालय 284, जवाहर मार्ग इदौर म स्थित है। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि इस कम्पनी द्वारा जारी की गई एक पत्रिका से तथा कम्पनी के विरुद्ध मार्च, 1975 मे रिजर्व बैंक को मिली एक शिकायत से यह प्रतीत होता है कि यह कम्पनी तीन योजनाये चला रही है जो इनामी चिट्स।या लकी ड्राज जैसी है । क्योकि रिजर्व बैंक ने यह महसूस किया है कि इस कम्पनी द्वारा किया जाने वाला कारोबार लाटरी जैसा है इसलिये रिजर्व बैंक ने इस मामले मे मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सम्पर्क किया और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने रिजर्व बैंक को सूचना दी है कि चिट फडो की गतिविधियो के विनियमन के वास्ते उपयुक्त कानून बनाने का प्रश्न उसके विचाराधीन है ।

रिजर्व बैंक ने यह भी सूचना दी है कि इस कम्पनी ने अभी तक न विहित विवरणियां ही भेजी हैं और न अपना तुलन-पत्र

ही भेजा है। अतः इस कम्पनी द्वारा अमानत के रूप में एकत्र राशि और उक्त राशि को वापिस लेने के बारे मे विहित निबन्धनो और शर्तों के विषय मे सूचना रिजर्व बैंक के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है। रिजर्व बैंक न यह भी कहा है कि वह इस कम्पनी को "कारण बताओ नोटिस" देने पर विचार कर रहा है।

यह कम्पनी जिस तरह की योजनाये चला रही है वैसी योजनाये चलाने के बारे मे रिजर्व बैंक की पूर्वानुमति लेना विविध गैर-बैंकिंग कम्पनियाँ (रिजर्व बैंक) निदेश, 1973 के उपबन्धो के अधीन आवश्यक नही है। अत इस कम्पनी द्वारा भविष्य मे चलाई जाने वाली प्रस्तावित योजनाओं के विषय मे कोई सूचना रिजर्व बैंक के पास उपलब्ध नही है।

सीमाशुल्क और उत्पादनशुल्क विभाग, नागपुर के समाहर्ता के पास लम्बित मामले

9430. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय:** क्या वित्त मन्त्री सीमाशुल्क और उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग, नागपुर के समाहर्ता के पास लम्बित मामलो के बारे मे 21 मार्च, 1975 के अतारांकित प्रश्न सख्या 4369 के उत्तर के सबध मे यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सीमाशुल्क तथा उत्पादशुल्क विभाग, नागपुर के कार्यालय ने मध्य प्रदेश और विदर्भ के कितने मामलो का वर्ष 1972-73, 1973-74 और 1974-75 मे निपटारा किया और निपटाये गये मामले किन, किन व्यक्तियो एव फ़र्मों के है और किन-किन नगरो के है;

(ख) उक्त मामले किन-किन तारीखों को पकड़े गये थे और उन में किस-किस प्रकार के आरोप लगाये गये; और

(ग) उक्त मामलो में से कितने मामले स्थानीय कार्यालयो मे ही निपटाये गये और कितने मामले नागपुर कार्यालय को निर्देशित किये गये

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी): (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासभव शीघ्र सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Purchase of Jute by J.C.I.

9431. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any fresh policy regarding purchase of jute by the Jute Corporation of India to avoid repetition of last year's economic hardship experienced by the jute growers,

(b) whether Jute Corporation of India will be given necessary financial assistance for purchasing raw jute directly, according to support price fixed for raw jute and if so, facts thereabout?

(c) whether any assessment has been made in regard to financial losses incurred by the jute growers due to distress sale of raw jute last year, and

(d) if so, facts about the extent of losses incurred by them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) Efforts are underway to get adequate resources for the Jute Corporation of India to enable the Corporation to conduct its purchase operation successfully next season.

(c) No firm assessment has been possible.

(d) Does not arise.

Printing of Multi-Coloured Notes

9432. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for printing muti-coloured currency notes,

(b) whether such coloured currency notes give impression of lottery tickets,

(c) whether forgery of such currency notes will be easier;

(d) number of prints of various denominations of currency notes,

(e) whether such prints are experimental or permanent;

(f) whether before printing these multi-coloured notes further public reactions will be observed; and

(g) whether only after the assessment of public reactions, final decision regarding permanent designs of India currency notes will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (c). The notes have been redesigned, incorporating several new security features and colours with a view to preventing forging or counterfeiting.

(b) No.

(d) *Notes with new designs in* the denominations of Rs 5, Rs. 10 and Rs 20 have been issued. Notes of Rs. 50 and Rs 100 with new designs are proposed to be issued shortly.

(e) to (g). No change in the new designs is contemplated.

Effect on Indo-Bangladesh Financial transaction as a result of demonetisation of 100 Taka notes

9433. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether demonetisation of hundred Taka notes had any effect on Indo-Bangladesh financial transactions, and

(b) if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The demonetisation of 100 Taka notes by the Government of Bangladesh is to be regarded as an internal measure of that country which is not expected to affect the official financial transactions between the two countries.

बिहार में आयकर की बकाया राशि

9434. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय बिहार मे आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों मे आयकर की कितनी राशि वसूल की गई ; और

(ग) आयकर की बकाया राशि वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) आयकर (जिसमे निगम कर भी शामिल है) की बकाया के अद्यतन आंकडे 31 दिसम्बर, 1974 की स्थिति के अनुसार उपलब्ध हैं । आयकर आयुक्त बिहार I तथा II के अधिकार क्षेत्रों में उक्त तारीख को आयकर की (जिसमें निगम कर भी शामिल है) सकल मांग तथा शुद्ध कर की

बकाया रकमें नीचे दिये अनुसार हैं :—

सकल मांग	शुद्ध बकाया
(करोड़ रुपयों में)	
16.07	14.43

(ख) पिछले दो वित्तीय वर्षों में आयकर आयुक्त बिहार I तथा II अधिकार क्षत्रों में वसूल किये गये आयकर की (जिसमें निगम कर भी शामिल है) कुल कमें नीचे दिये अनुसार हैं :—

वित्तीय वर्ष	आयकर की शुद्ध वसूली
	(करोड़ रुपयों में)
1973-74	15.68
1974-75	18.99 (अनन्तिम)

(ग) बकाया मांग की वसूली के लिए आयकर अधिनियम 1961 में निहित ऐसे उपाय किए गए है और किए जा रहे हैं जो अलग अलग मामले की परिस्थितियों के अनुसार उपयुक्त हों ।

भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक द्वारा राज्यों को दी गई सहायता

9435. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करगे कि वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक ने प्रत्येक राज्य के निदेशित पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में स्थित औद्योगिक कम्पनियों को कितनी सहायता दी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक का लेखावर्ष जुलाई से जून तक है। बैंक के 1974-75 लेखा वर्ष में आने वाली जुलाई, 1974 से मार्च, 1975 तक की अवधि के सम्बन्ध में अपेक्षित सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी जाती है ।

विवरण

1974-75 (जुलाई-मार्च) में औद्योगिक दृष्टि से निर्धारित पिछड़े जिलों/क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक कंसर्नों को भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक द्वारा मंजूर की गई वित्तीय सहायता का राज्यवार वितरण ।

(लाख रुपयों में)

राज्य	मंजूर की गई वित्तीय सहायता		
	सामान्य दरों पर	रियायती दरों पर	जोड़
1. आंध्र प्रदेश . .	89	250	339
2. असम . . .	75	48	123
3. बिहार . . .	53	52	105

राज्य	मंजूर की गई वित्तीय सहायता		
	सामान्य दरों पर	रियायती दरों पर	जोड़
4. गुजरात . .	263	297	560
5. हरियाणा . .	20	104	124
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश . .	37	62	99
7. जम्मू और कश्मीर . .	61	61	122
8. कर्नाटक . .	868	350	1218
9. केरल . . .	98	142	240
10 मध्य प्रदेश . .	106	442	548
11. महाराष्ट्र . .	281	79	360
12. मणिपुर . . .	—	1	1
13. मेघालय . .	—	14	14
14. नागालैण्ड . .	—	1	1
15. उडीसा . .	1	76	77
16. पंजाब . .	52	249	301
17. राजस्थान . .	169	307	476
18. तमिलनाडु . .	634	305	939
19. त्रिपुरा . . .	—	—	—
20. उत्तर प्रदेश . .	35	474	509
21. पश्चिम बंगाल . .	279	112	391
22. संघ राज्य क्षत्र .	883	166	1049
जोड़	4004	3592	7596

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा बिहार में छोटे किसानों और उद्योग पतियों को ऋण देना

9436. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने बिहार राज्य में एक वर्ष के दौरान छोटे किसानो और उद्योगपतियों को जिलावार कितनी कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालयमें रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल. टी. 9744/75.]

Export of Wagons

9437. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value and number of wagons exported during the last three years, year-wise and the names of the firms which exported them unit-wise, with the names of the countries, where wagons were exported;

(b) the export orders pending with the industry, unit-wise during the said period year-wise and country-wise;

(c) whether even some Socialist Countries also are reluctant to give the present price;

(d) if so, the particulars of the prices of the pending orders and their present prices; and

(e) the salient features of the programme for supplying pending orders, unit-wise; and

(f) action taken upto date to keep up the date and time for delivery of export order, unit-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Export of wagons during the years 1972-73 to 1974-75 have been as follows:

1972-73—534 wagons, valued at Rs. 3.36 crores were exported to Poland, Hungary, Iran and East Africa by M|s. Jessop, M|s. Texmaco and M|s. Braithwaite of Calcutta and M|s. K.T. Steel of Bombay.

1973-74—664 wagons valued at Rs. 4.47 crores were exported to Poland and Iran by M|s. Jessops of Calcutta and M|s. K.T. Steel of Bombay.

1974-75—344 wagons valued at about Rs. 4.59 crores were exported to Yugoslavia by M|s. Burn, M|s. ISW, M|s. Braithwaite and M|s. Jessops of Calcutta. In addition 624 wagons in semi-knocked—condition were shipped for delivery after assembly abroad.

(b) The position of pending orders, as on the 31st March of each of the 3 years is given below:—

31-3-1973: Orders from Poland, Iran, Yugoslavia and East Africa for supply of 4,550 wagons were on hand with M|s. Burn, M|s. I.S.W, M|s. Jessop, M|s. Braithwaite, M|s. Texmaco and M|s. K.T. Steel.

31-3-1974: Orders from Iran, Yugoslavia, East Africa, and Malaysia for supply of 3996 wagons were on hand with M|s. Burn, M|s. I S.W., M|s. Jessop, M|s. Braithwaite, M|s. Texmaco, M|s. K.T. Steel and M|s. CIMMCO of Bharatpur.

31-3-1975: Orders from Iran, Yugoslavia, East Africa, Malaysia and Bangladesh for supply of 1852 wagons were on hand with M|s. Burn, M|s. I.S.W., M|s. Braithwaite, M|s. Jessop, M|s. Texmaco, M|s. K.T. Steel and M|s. CIMMCO.

(c) and (d). Prices are negotiated and mutually agreed between the buyers and the suppliers. In the case of Yugoslav contract higher prices were secured after re-negotiations. Similar negotiations are on with Iran.

(e) Supplies against the pending Yugoslav, Malaysian and East African orders are scheduled to be completed in the current year. Bangladesh order is scheduled to be partially fulfilled this year. Supplies of balance quantity of 186 wagons to Iran would depend upon the results of negotiations going on with regard to price.

(f) Regular monitoring is being done to watch the progress in supplies against pending contracts. The manufacturers also have their internal checks.

World Bank's aid for Projects in States

9438. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the World Bank loan and grants received during the last three years for the Eastern and North Eastern Region States of India, State-wise, project-wise and date-wise;

(b) whether World Bank agreed to contribute to Tripura's Paper Mill Project;

(c) the particulars of the projects visited by World Bank study team, State-wise, and project-wise; and

(d) the present position of the projects, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) A statement indicating the details of the projects which received World Bank Group's assistance in the Eastern and North Eastern Region States during the last three years ending 30th April, 1975 is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No such proposal has been made to the World Bank Group as yet.

(c) and (d). A Team of the World Bank officials had visited Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa among other States to examine the prospects of command area development in major and medium irrigation projects of these States. Another pre-appraisal Identification Mission had visited India in October/November, 1974, to identify possible projects in the forestry sector in the States *inter alia* of Bihar, West Bengal, Tripura and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The scope of the areas to be covered ultimately through these projects is still under discussion and it is pre-mature to give any broad details of the proposals at this stage.

Statement

Particulars of Projects financed by Word Bank Group in the Eastern and North Eastern Region States during the three years ended 30th April, 1975.

Name of the Project	Date of of Agreement	Total amount of Credit in S/m.	Details of the Project
Bihar Agricultural Markets Project (294-IN) .	29-3-1972	14·00	Development of agricultural markets in Bihar.
Education Project (342-IN). . .	10-11-1972	12·00	Assistance for agricultural education in the Agricultural Universities in Bihar & Assam.
III Power Transmission Project . . (377-IN)	9-5-1973	80·00	Assistance for power a generation and transmission in the States of Assam, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Delhi etc.
Bihar Agricultural Project (440-IN) .	29-11-1973	32·00	Agricultural development in Bihar.
Calcutta Urban Development Project . (427-IN)	12-9-1973	35·00	Assistance to Calcutta Metropoliton Development Authority.
West Bengal Agricultural Development Project.	28-4-1975	34·00	Agricultural development in West Bengal.

राज्य व्यापार निगम की विदेश स्थित शाखायें

9439. श्री हेमेन्द्र सिंह बनेरा :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य व्यापार निगम की विदेशों में कब-कब से और कहां कहां पर शाखाएं हैं और वर्ष 1974-75 मे प्रत्येक शाखा पर कितना व्यय हुआ ;

(ख) क्या राज्य व्यापार निगम की श्रीलंका शाखा के मैनेजर के पद पर नियुक्त व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध कोई जांच चल रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त भाग (ख) में निर्देशित व्यक्ति के स्थान पर नियुक्त मैनेजर को भी थोड़े समय पश्चात् वापस बुला लिया गया था और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) और (ग) कदाचार और आय के ज्ञात स्रोतों के अनुपात से कहीं अधिक परिसम्पत्तियां जमा करने लेने के आरोप के सम्बन्ध मे एक अधिकारी के, जो वर्ष 1973 में श्रीलंका में था, विरुद्ध जांच चल रही है । उन के उत्तरवर्ती अधिकारी के, जिन्होंने 20-3-73 को कोलम्बो कार्यालय में कार्यभार संभाला था, विरुद्ध कतिपय ऐसी शिकायतो के फलस्वरूप जिनके सम्बन्ध में जांच पूरी कर ली गई है, विभागीय रूप में कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

विवरण

राज्य व्यापार निगम के विदेशी कार्यालयों के ब्यौरे ।

शाखा स्थल	खोलने की तारीख	व्यय (1974-75 मे) (अनन्तिम) (लाखों में)
अमरीका		
ब्युनौस आइरेज . . .	28-7-73	2.74
न्यूयार्क	7-9-71	5.67
पश्चिम यूरोप		
लन्दन	28-9-70	5.12
फ्रैंकफर्ट	1-8-70	4 77
पेरिस	15-5-71	3.41
पूर्वी यूरोप		
मोस्को	3-4-65	6.17
पूर्वी बर्लिन	16-2-67	2.26
बेलग्रेड	4-9-70	2.78
बुडापेस्ट	10-1-66	2.15
प्राग	10-8-63	2.00

शाखा स्थल	खोलने की तारीख	व्यय (1974-75 में) (अनन्तिम) (लाखों में)
अफ्रीका		
नैरोबाई	9–10–66	2.20
लागौस	9–8–67	4.46
दार-ए-सलम	18–7–72	0.82
पश्चिम एशिया		
बेरूट	6–5–67	2.43
कुवैत	28–5–74	2.73
दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया तथा सुदूर पूर्व		
सिंगापुर	25–8–70	3.68
हांगकांग	21–3–71	0.79
सिडनी	30–9–70	4.79
ढाका	14–3–73	0.77
कोलम्बो	5–7–69	1 23

राज्य व्यापार निगम के पास पड़ा "अन-क्लीयर्ड" माल

9440. **श्री हेमेन्द्र सिंह बनेरा :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य व्यापार निगम के पास किस-किस देश का कौन-कौन सा आयातित माल एक मास से अधिक समय से "अन-क्लीयर्ड" पड़ा हुआ है और उस के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) माल निर्यात के पूर्व उसकी आवश्यकताओं का किस आधार पर अनुमान लगाया गया था ; और

(ग) उक्त माल के विवरण के सम्बन्ध में किस प्रकार की योजना विचाराधीन है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें अपेक्षित जानकारी दी गई है।

स्टाक जमा होने के कारण ये हैं : ऋण संकुलन के कारण प्रयोक्ताओं द्वारा थोड़ा थोड़ा माल उठाना, प्लास्टिक जैसे अन्तिम उत्पादों की मांग में कमी, कतिपय स्वदेशी कच्चे माल की कीमत में कमी, विगत खरीद कीमत के मुकाबले अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कीमतों में गिरावट और स्वदेशी सप्लाई ज्यादा तथा सस्ती मिलना।

(ख) मांग का अनुमान लगाने के आधार निम्नलिखित है :—

तेल तथा वसा : इनकी आयात की जाने वाली मात्रा कृषि मंत्रालय तय करता है और सूचित करता है।

रसायन-रसायन : कुल मांग तथा पूर्ति स्थितियों, और आयात योजनाओं का विनिश्चय आयात सलाहकार समिति करती है जिसमें सम्बन्धित उद्योगों, डी० जी० टी० डी०, लघु उद्योग आयुक्त के कार्यालय, मदों के स्वदेशी विनिर्माताओं तथा राज्य व्यापार निगम के प्रतिनिधि होते हैं।

औषधें तथा भेषजें : पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्रालय में आयोजित अंत : मंत्रालय बैठकों में मांग का आकलन किया जाता है। इन बैठकों में भारतीय औषध नियंत्रक, डी० जी० टी० डी० के प्रतिनिधि भी होते हैं।

वस्त्र : वस्त्र आयुक्त के कार्यालय द्वारा हर छमाही में आंवटन निर्मुक्त किए जाते हैं और प्रत्येक निर्यातक को मिलने वाले रिलीज आर्डर का मूल्य उसके निर्यात निष्पादन पर निर्भर करता है। आयातों की व्यवस्था अन्तिम प्रयोक्ताओं द्वारा बतायी गई खरीद सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर उनकी हकदारियों की सीमा तक राज्य व्यापार निगम करता है।

हरमैक · सम्बन्धित वास्तविक प्रयोक्ताओं के साथ परामर्श करके आयातों की व्यवस्था की जाती है। व्यावहारिक मार्ग दर्शी सिद्धांतों के आधार सुझाने के लिए इसकी एक स्थायी समिति है जिसमें बडी संख्या में उद्योग तथा सरकारी विभागों के सदस्य है।

सामान्य उत्पाद : मांग का आकलन तथा निर्धारण समाचार पत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार द्वारा किया जाता है और खरीदारियों को अन्तिम रूप अखबारी कागज खरीद समिति देती है। जिसमें राज्य व्यापार निगम के सम्बिन्धत निदेशकों के अलावा भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों, आई० ई० एन० एस०, इंडियन लैंग्वेज न्यूजपेपर एसो० के प्रतिनिधि होते हैं।

(ग) स्टाक की समाप्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित निवारण उपाय किए गए हैं :—

(i) लाइसेंस-प्राधिकरण ने रिलीज आर्डर धारियों के लिए यह अनिवार्य कर दिया है कि वे निर्धारित अवधि के भीतर अपने आर्डर राज्य व्यापार निगम के पास रजिस्टर करायें ताकि आंवटित माल उनके द्वारा फौरन उठाया जाना सुनिश्चित हो सके।

(ii) भावी आयात करते समय जमा माल को ध्यान में रखा जाता है।

(iii) जहां संभव होता है पोतलदानों का समय बदला जा रहा है और एल.टियों को बिल मार्केटिंग स्कीम का लाभ उठाने में सहायता दी जा रही है जिसके अन्तर्गत एलाटी ऐसे विनिमय-पत्रों के आधार पर तत्काल स्टाक उठा सकते हैं जो स्टाक उठाने की तारीख 90 दिन तक विनिमय साध्य होगे।

(iv) आयात-निर्यात मुख्य नियंत्रक की कीमत-निर्धारण समिति के अनुमोदन से कुछ रसायनों की कीमतों में कमी की गई है।

(v) ऐसे समाचार पत्रों से, जो उनके लिए आयातित स्टाक उठा नहीं पाये हैं कहा जा रहा है कि इसके पूर्व कि उनके लिए आगे आयातों की व्यवस्था की जा सके वे स्टाक उठा लें।

आशा है कि ऐसे माल को छोड़कर जो सामान्य माल के तौर पर बचा रहता है, स्टाक इसी वर्ष खत्म हो जायेंगे।

विवरण

1–2 मास	2–3 मास	3–6 मास	6–12 मास	12 मास से ज्यादा	कुल मूल्य (करोड रु०)		उदगम का देश
वस्त्र	1–2 मास	2–3 मास	3–6 मास	6–12 मास	12 मास से ज्यादा	कुल मूल्य (करोड रु०)	उदगम का देश
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
तेल तथा वसा	4.39	—	7.75	2.12	—	19.41	स० रा० अमरीका, मलेयेशिया, सुमात्रा, कनाडा।
रसायन-सामग्री	1.97	0.27	2 60	8.77	0 11	13.72	पौलैंड, प० जर्मनी इटली, ब्रिटेन, स० रा० अमरीका, जापान, फ्रांस, जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य, बल्गारिया, रूमानिया, युगोस्लाविया, बेल्जियम, श्रीलंका, सूडान।
औषध तथा भषेजे	1 06	0.46	1.46	0.32	—	3.30	स० रा० अमरीका, इटली, प० जर्मनी, हंगरी, सोवियत संघ, स्विटजरलैंड, चैकोस्लोवाकिया, पौलैंड, ब्रिटेन, फ्रांस, बैल्जियम, जापान, स्पेन, यूगोस्लाविया
वस्त्र	—	—	—	2.39	—	2.39	आस्ट्रेलिया, अर्जेनटीना प० जर्मनी जापान, ब्रिटेन, सं० रा० अमरीका

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
सामान्य उत्पाद	5.15	—	2.25	—	—	7.40	कनाडा, सोवियत संघ, बंगलादेश, फिनलैंड, चैकोस्लोवाकिया ।
योग (अन्य वस्तुओं सहित)	12.80	1.08	14.06	13.61	0.11	46.75	

Heirloom Jewellery of Late Nawab of Rampur

9441. SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigation has been completed into the allegations that the heirloom jewellery of the Late Nawab of Rampur lying in the vaults of State Bank of India, New Delhi has at any time after the death of the Nawab been replaced, substituted, sold or tampered with;

(b) in case the replacement, substitution or tampering has taken place, whether any follow up action is being initiated against the concerned government officials and against the officials of the State Bank of India, New Delhi; and

(c) whether the attachment of the heirloom jewellery by the Tax Recovery Officer still continues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The investigation into the Rampur group of cases for tax purposes have not yet been completed. The High Court has issued an injunction relating to the jewellery lying in the vaults of the bank. The injunction is still continuing. In view of this, no further progress has been made.

(b) Does not arise in view of the reply to (a).

(c) The attachment of the heirloom jewellery continues.

Import Licences Issued to Sahu Jain and Goenka Industries

9442. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of import licences issued to Sahu Jain and Goenka Group of Industries in 1974-75; and

(b) the particulars of the licences issued to the above parties?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Firm-wise import licensing statistics are not maintained. However, particulars of all import licences issued viz., name and address of the firm, value of import licence, import licence No. and date, item of import etc., are published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences", copies of which are regularly made available to the Parliament Library.

Exporters' Clubs

9443. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether exporters' clubs are going to take shape to bring together tea and cardamom producing countries;

(b) the details of initiative taken by India in this regard and the names of the countries which will thus come together; and

(c) the mutual benefits that are expected to accrue thereunder?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). In the case of tea, an Informal Export Regulation Scheme, involving quota arrangements for 15 major Tea Exporting Countries, is already in operation since 1st January, 1970.

For the formation of 'Cardamom Community', efforts are being made to have a working party constituted with the Governments of Guatemala, Tanzania and Sri Lanka, who have been addressed in the matter

(c) It will be possible to achieve better export price realisations for all and thus earn more foreign exchange for the exporting countries.

S.C. and S.T. Employees in Department of Tourism and Hotel Corporation of India

9444. SHRI A. S. KASTURE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various categories of services in Department of Tourism and Hotel Corporation of India;

(b) whether the number of S.C. and S.T. employees therein is adequate considering the fixed mandatory percentage of this community in services in various categories; and

(c) if not, what steps Government contemplate to increase the number of these communities in various categories of services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH). (a) The total number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in the services of the Department of Tourism and the Hotel Corporation of India is as follows:

Department of Tourism		Hotal Corporation of India	
S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S T.
60	13	290	3

(b) and (c). There has been a shortfall both in the Department of Tourism and the Hotel Corporation of India in filling vacancies earmarked for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on account of non-availability of suitable/eligible candidates. The Department of Tourism are giving relaxations as required according to Government orders in filling vacancies by candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Special steps are also being taken by the Hotel Corporation of India for improving the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Tourists from West Asia and Australia

9445. SHRI C, K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are tapping properly the tourist potential from West Asia and Australia and if so, the salient features thereof;

(b) whether long awaited opening of a Tourist Office in Kuwait which was due a year ago is nowhere in sight and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether something like 300,000 people from Kuwait leave for Lebanon, South of France and Britain in summer every year; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to attract these tourists to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d). The Department of Tourism is aware of the potential of Australia and West Asian markets for travel to India. A Tourist Office was set up in Australia in 1956. Traffic from Australia which was only 4000 tourists when we opened the office has since increased to 15000 in 1974. The Department of Tourism is intensifying its promotional efforts in Australia. West Asia now holds better promise of traffic to India due to the recent affluence in this region as a result of the escalation of oil prices. The Department of Tourism is producing tourist literature and films in Arabic which will be sent to all our Missions in West Asia A decision has been taken to open a tourist office in Kuwait. The office will be opened as soon as the formalities in this connection are over and publicity "tools" like literature and films are ready. An office without the requisite publicity and promotional material is not very effective. As a result of our recent promotional efforts in West Asia, tourist traffic from West Asian countries and Iran was 21,853 in 1974 against 18,194 in 1973.

Cotton stock held back by growers, Punjab and Haryana due to low price

9446. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether low prices of cotton have forced the growers in Punjab and Haryana to hold back their stocks;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and what is the present price;

(c) whether the Governments of Punjab and Haryana had asked for help from Union Government and C.C.I.;

(d) whether Punjab's cotton rich areas of Ferozepore, Faridkot and Bhatinda produced nearly 12 lakh bales of cotton but only half has been marketed; and

(e) policy of Government on cotton prices and how C.C.I. would procure cotton from hoarders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. The present price of different types of 320-F variety grown in Punjab and Haryana is in the range of Rs. 225 to Rs. 319 per quintal of kapas.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The estimated cotton production in Punjab during 1974-75 is about 9 lakh bales and nearly 90 per cent of estimated cotton crop was marketed by the end of March, 1975.

(e) The purchase policy of C.C.I. is to purchase cotton at prevailing market rates.

Indianisation of Cigarette manufacturing Companies

9447. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose) Indianise the 100 per cent share capital of all the cigarette manufacturing companies having more than 26 per cent foreign capital;

(b) whether the shares issued for trade mark or goodwill are not a risk equity and therefore can be liquidated without payment; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE: (SHRI C, SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). The question of indianisation of share capital of Indian campanies having more than 40 per cent foreign shareholding and manufacturing cigarettes will be reviewed in the light of guidelines issued by the Government for the administration of Section 29 of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973. A copy of these guidelines was laid on the table of Lok Sabha on 20th December, 1973.

Exports made by Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company Limited

9448. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the purchase of tobacco in quantity and value, what is the local sales and what is the export during the last three years of Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company Limited;

(b) the total quantity of cigarette tabocco purchased by the cigarette companies from ILTD and the exports of cigarettes in the years 1971 to 1974;

(c) whether there is any proposal received from ITC, ILTD or VST regarding reconstruction or reorganisation of ILTD, if so, the particulars thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to Indianise cent per cent the tobacco export business now that Tobacco Board is going to be established?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Firm-wise or Company-wise data of this type is not maintained. India's total exports of unmanufactured tobacco and Cigarettes during the last four years, were as follows:—

Year	Unmanufactured tobacco		Cigarettes	
	Qty. (in million Kgs.)	Value (in Rs. crores)	Qty. (in million Kgs.)	Value (in Rs. crores.)
1971	55·39	40·23	1·39	2·18
1972	79·65	57·51	1·02	1·33
1973	83·08	61·87	0·65	1·09
1974 . . . . (Upto Nov. 74)	78·67	80·76	0·24	0·41

(c) The Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Economic Affairs) has received an application from I.T.C. Ltd. on behalf of itself and on behalf of Local Board, Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Co. Ltd. (ILTD) for permission for the sale of the Indian business of the latter to ITC Ltd. The proposal is for I.T.C. to take over the Indian business of ILTD on the basis of value as on 31st March, 1973.

(d) No. Sir, no such proposal with particular reference to the establishment of the Tobacco Board, is under consideration at present.

Drought Relief to States

9449. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have asked the National Development Council to reconsider the decision of drought relief to the States in view of the representations made by several States to change the N.D.C. decision;

(b) whether he has stated that any change in the present pattern of Central Assistance for drought relief to all States should be made only by the National Development Council;

(c) if so, whether the views of the National Development Council have been obtained in view of the request made by several States; and

(d) the final decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Improvement in Indian Economy as a result of Credit Squeeze

9450. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the credit squeeze the economy of India has been improved;

(b) when the credit squeeze is expected to be removed; and

(c) whether this credit squeeze has also put the industrial production and expansion on a slow path?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) As a result, *inter alia,* of controlled credit expansion there has been a deceleration in the rate of growth of money supply which showed an increase of Rs. 626 crores or 5.8 per cent between March 31, 1974 and March 28, 1975 as compared to an increase of Rs. 1446 crores or 15.4 per cent in the corresponding period of 1973-74. This has contributed to reduce the pressure of demand in the economy and thus helped in the achievement of price stability after September, 1974.

(b) The credit situation is kept under close watch by the Reserve Bank of India and the Government and modifications in existing policies are made as and when the situation demands. As the economy is still faced with considerable imbalances, a general relaxation in credit policy is not considered advisable at present.

(c) No, Sir. In spite of a policy of controlled credit expansion, the industrial growth rate in 1974-75 is likely to be considerably higher than in 1973-74.

Liberalisation of Bank Credit to Jute Mills by RBI

9451. SHRI K. MALLANNA
SHRI H N MUKHERJEE

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has announced a substantial liberalisation of bank credit to the Jute mills, which are currently faced with an accumulation of finished goods arising from a steep fall in export demand; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The limit of inventory levels of finished goods for the purpose of credit has been raised from 6 weeks to 9 weeks production

Distribution of certain Imported Chemicals in States

9452 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the procedure of distribution of the following imported items in various States,

(i) Platinum (ii) Palladium (iii) Cobalt (iv) Mercury (v) Phosphorous red (vi) Phosphorous white/yellow;

(b) the quantity of such materials allotted so far in different States during the last 3 years to different categories of industries—large scale medium and small scale, and

(c) what percentage of such items has been allocated to small scale and cottage industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) Allotment of these items to the Actual Users in various States is made on the basis of Release Orders issued by the licensing authorities

(b) and (c) The allotments are not made State-wise nor are allocations made separately to small-scale, medium scale or cottage industries

Duties and Functions of Income Tax Officers Class I & II

9453 SHRI S A KADER Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the duties and functions performed by Income Tax Officers class I and class II are identical or there is any difference

(b) if so, the manner in which they differ,

(c) if identical, what is the justification to continue to have two categories with different pay-scales and norms or promotion, and

(d) whether there are proposals to abolish class II category and if so, when will this be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) and (b) Income-tax Officers (Class I) are intended to be generally given more important Wards and cases, except during their probation and training stages when they are required to handle work of lesser importance to achieve proficiency for higher work Income-tax Officers (Class II) are intended to be generally given less important Wards and cases.

(c) Does not arise

(d) It is not proposed to abolish the category of Income-tax Officers (Class II).

Parties in Goa assessed to Wealth Tax

9454. SHRI S. A. KADER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of parties in the Union Territory of Goa who are assessed for wealth of Rs. 10 lakh and above; and

(b) how many of those cases are handled by class II I.T.Os?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Dearness Allowance Payable to Central Government Employees

9455 SHRI P. M. MEHTA·

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks regarding future of the present dearness allowance formula were held by Government with the representatives of the Central Government employees recently;

(b) whether any settlement was reached in the matter;

(c) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(d) if not, the time by which Government propose to negotiate the matter with the representatives of Central Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The demands of the Staff side are under the consideration of Government,

Stepping up Industrial Production for purposes of Export Market

9456. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH· Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the import policy declared by Government recently takes into account the needs of stepping up industrial production and channelising such production to the export market;

(b) whether this new import policy will also have favourable impact on the domestic consumer industries; and

(c) whether for industries in the small scale sector improvements and greater facilities are provided especially for those in economically backward areas or regions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

Air India All Cargo Boeing 707 Flights to Foreign Countries

9457 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether for the first time, Air India has introduced from this month three 13-pallet all Cargo Boeing 707 flights to Europe, U.K., U.S.A., Japan and to Gulf countries; and

(b) if so, whether in order to further develop exports by air, Air India introduced through International Air Transport Association, special commodity rates i.e. different rates for fruits and vegetables, meat, readymade garments, opium, pharmaceuticals and electronic goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Effective April 2, 1975

Air India have introduced three 13 pallet all Cargo Boeing 707 flights to Europe, U.K., and Japan. These services however do not operate to U.S.A. or Gulf countries

(b) Yes Sir, A reduction varying from 50 per cent to 70 per cent over the normal general cargo rates has been introduced on these items through IATA special commodity rates,

Unhealthy Competition in Powerloom Mills

9458. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether some powerloom mills are indulging in unhealthy competition by producing similar variety of clothes;

(b) whether Government propose to take steps to protect handloom industry from unhealthy competition by powerlooms, and

(c) if so, the steps taken in that direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) to (c) Such reports have been received by the Government The High-powered Study Team on Handloom Industry has also pointed out such unhealthy competition offered by the powerloom Sector The Study Team has also made several recommendations to protect the handloom industry from the unhealthy competition from the powerloom sector. Government's final decisions on these recommendations are still to be taken.

Increase in Remittances by Indians Living Abroad through Banking Channels

9459. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state·

(a) whether the inflow of money through banks from abroad has increased considerably, after Government stepped up the anti-smuggling operations;

(b) if so, the figures of the inflow of money to India, country-wise, before and after the anti-smuggling operations;

(c) what are the steps now being taken against the smugglers; and

(d) when will the comprehensive legislation against the smugglers be brought forward?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) Yes Sir

(b) Detailed statistics of inflow of money to India country wise are not available

(c) Apart from preventive detentions of smugglers and foreign exchange racketeers measures have already been taken to set up the preventive checks in vulnerable areas, the distribution centres and on the feeder roads A wireless communication network linking a number of points on the West Coast has also been established, Extra staff and equipment have also been provided to field offices for the purpose Administrative steps such as bringing more effective officers into the position have also been taken. More administrative and legislative measures are under consideration.

(d) The question is under consideration.

Evasion of Income Tax

9460. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases involving tax evasion amounting to rupees one lakh and above unearthed by the Income tax Authorities since the year 1972;

(b) what was the total amount of income tax evaded in these cases and what amount has so far been recovered; and

(c) whether the persons responsible for unearthing the untaxed income have been paid their rewards in full?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Statistics are not maintained separately in respect of cases involving tax evasion according to monetary limits.

The number of searches conducted by the Income-tax Authorities during the financial year 1972-73 and the following 2 years and the value of assets seized there in are as follows:

Financial year	No. of searches conducted	Value of assets seized (in lakhs) approximately
1972-73 . .	532	454
1973-74 . .	538	440
1974-75 . .	2024	1708

The number of cases in which penalty for concealment of income was levied and the concealed income involved therein are as follows:

Financial year	No. of cases	Concealed income involved (Rs. in lakhs) approx.
1972-73 . .	12,544	2548
1973-74 . .	12,407	2365
1974-75 . .	Figures not yet available.	

Separate statistics regarding recovery of penalty are not maintained.

(c) Rewards are payable in accordance with the rules prescribed in this respect. Full reward due in any case can be determined and paid only after the actual realisation of the extra tax directly attributable to the information given. However, interim rewards are paid in the meanwhile.

The total amount of rewards (both interim and final) paid during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 are as under:—

Financial year	Rewards paid (Rs. in lakhs) approx.
1972-73 . .	50
1973-74 . .	38
1974-75 . .	Figures not yet available

Arrears of Income Tax against a Transport Contractor of Bombay

9461. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Babasaheb More, a transport contractor from Bombay has been in arrears of Income tax;

(b) whether recently a large flect of Ambassador cars was purchased by Shri Babasaheb More through a large amount of loan taken from the Central Bank of India, a nationalised bank: and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) No Sir The Income-tax demand outstanding against Shri More as on 31st March, 1975 was Nil.

(b) and (c). Apart from his old business in the name of Messrs More Enterprises, Shri Babasaheb More started a new concern called the "International More Travels' in the accounting year relevant to the assessment year 1974-75 In the balance sheet of this concern for the accounting year relevant to the assessment year 1974-75, the value of motor cars is shown at Rs 49,931/- before deduction of depreciation. The assessee has taken a loan of Rs 30,369/- from the Central Bank of India against hypothecation of motor cars.

Grant of C.C P /Letter of Authority to M/s Shiva Charan Durga Das, Bombay

9462 SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE.
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERA

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether M|s Shiva Charan Durga Das of Bombay had been granted C.C P /letter of authority/ import licence to import Polyester Filament against their funds claimed to have been lying blocked in Burma, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the aforesaid claims of the party were verified from the Reserve Bank of India before the issue of CCP/letter of authority/import licence;

(c) whether C.C.P.|letter of authority|import licence was granted when the shipment of the imported goods had already reached the Indian coast; if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) whether conditions imposed with the issuance of CCP|LA|IL were not fulfilled by the party, if so, action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) A CCP dated 23 4 1971 was issued to S T C with a Letter of Authority in favour of Shri Subhkaran Durgadut a repatriate from Burma for the import of Nylon Yarn|Polyester Filament yarn for Rs 13 lakhs which the party claimed as due to them from Japanese firm

(b) The claim was admitted in consultation with the Ministries of External Affairs and Finance (Department of Economic Affairs).

(c) No information is available in the records of this office The Customs would not have allowed clearance if the goods had been shipped before the issue of CCP

(d) The matter is under investigation

Disappearance of Files in the Office of Cotton Corporation of India

9463 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) the number of files relating to payments to various parties that are missing in the Office of the Cotton Corporation of India during the last three years;

(b) the facts of each case and amount involved; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Only one.

(b) The case relates to recovery of Rs. 45,803 01 from National Textile Corporation towards cost of goods supplied to and loss suffered on cotton not lifted by M/s Azam Jahi Mills, before it came under N T C. from the control of Andhra Pradesh Government.

(c) The file has been reconstructed and legal notice served on the Mills for recovery of the amount

Amount saved by Indian Airlines due to cut in Aviation Turbine Fuel

9464. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount saved by Indian Airlines as a result of cut in the aviation turbine fuel; and

(b) the impact on earnings of the Corporation as a result of relief during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The saving to Indian Airlines from 18th September, '74 to 31st March '75 as a result of decrease in the price of aviation fuel by Rs. 1007- per kilolitre was Rs. 120 lakhs. The savings for a full year (1975-76) have been estimated at Rs. 300 lakhs.

Development of Diu for Tourism

9465. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Diu beach is one of the best beaches in the World; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government for its development for tourism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government has not conducted any survey to assess the quality and tourist potential of the Diu beach. Considering that beach tourism is a new concept for India, the international tourist market for which is embryonic, the efforts of the Department of Tourism are concentrated for the present in developing those beach initiated such as Kovalam, Goa and Mahabalipuram. It is only after assessing the effectiveness of beach tourism at these places for attracting tourists that the Department of Tourism can consider opening new areas for development as beach resorts.

Development of Diu and Pirotan Islands as Tourist Centres

9466. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to develop the islands of Diu and Pirotan in Gujarat as tourist centres; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government have no proposal for the present for the development of Diu and Pirotan Islands as tourist centres.

चिकित्सा और शिक्षा के लिए विदेश जाने वाले लोगों के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा का आवंटन

9467. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने विदेश मे चिकित्सा अथवा शिक्षा प्राप्त करने हेतु जाने वाले लोगो के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा के आवटन की कोई नई नीति बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनकी मुख्य बाते क्या है ; और

(ग) गत वर्ष इसके अन्तर्गत अब तक कितने लोगो को सुविधाये मिली ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) सरकार ने केवल उच्च अध्ययन के लिए विदेश जाने वाले व्यक्तियो को विदेशी मुद्रा की मंजूरी देने लेकिन चिकित्सा के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा की मंजूरी न देने की नयी नीति 1-4-75 से लागू की है ।

(ख) (i) संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और कनाडा जाने वाले विद्यार्थियो के लिए भरण-पोषण भत्ते को 210 डालर से बढा कर 250 डालर मासिक कर दिया गया है और यूनाइटेड किंगडम तथा अन्य देशो को जाने वाले विद्यार्थियो के लिए भरण-पोषण भत्ते को 700 पौंड से बढा कर 900 पौंड वार्षिक कर दिया गया है । ये रकमे ट्यूशन फीस के अलावा होगी, जिनके संबंध मे विदेशी मुद्रा वास्तविक राशि के आधार पर प्रदान की जाती है ।

(ii) विदेशी मुद्रा केवल उन्हीं विद्यार्थियों को दी जायगी जिन्होंने विदेशी विश्वविद्यालयों में स्नातकोत्तर डिग्री/डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रमो मे दाखिला लिया हो और भारत मे सम्बद्ध डिग्री/डिप्लोमा परीक्षाओं में कम से कम 60 प्रतिशत अंक प्राप्त किए हो ।

(ग) सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है और रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया द्वारा इकट्ठी की जा रही है ।

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations by Shri Permanand Tulsidas Patel

9468. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Shri Permanand Tulsidas Patel, a businessman connected with the textile industry, has been arrested for violating foreign exchange regulations;

(b) whether he misused his licence/release order for industrial rayon for the purpose of importing polyester fabrics,

(c) whether this was done in collusion with the Government officers connected either with the import control authority/Commerce Ministry or with the Custom authority/Finance Ministry; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken against the businessman and his accomplices as well as the Government officers concerned?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM). (a). No, Sir He was, however, arrested for offences under the Cutsoms Act, 1962.

(b) to (d). Investigations are still in progress.

Documentary Films on Tourist Spots

9469. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to prepare documentary films on tourist spots in different States as has already been done in the case of Darjeeling and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the names of the places for which documentaries are to be prepared, State-wise the expenditure involved and when these documentaries are likely to be ready?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Department of Tourism, Government of India proposes to continue producing documentary films on different tourist spots of India as and when necessary subject to availability of funds. The film on Darjeeling which was originally produced by the West Bengal Government was later purchased by the Department of Tourism, Government of India. A list of films on places/areas of tourist interest, produced/purchased by the Department of Tourism and those under production is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9745/75]

The new films are being produced through Films Division and expenditure involved on each one of them known after the production is completed.

Nagpur Aerodome

9470. SHRI RAM HEDAOO:
SHRI JAMBUWANT DHOTE:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to shift the Nagpur aerodrome to some other place;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the civil air service at or via Nagpur has been reduced and if so, whether Government propose to restore the same; and

(d) the broad details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The details are as under:—

(1) There is a daily Caravelle service operating between Bombay and Calcutta via Nagpur

(2) The daily service on the route Delhi-Nagpur-Hyderabad was converted to twice weekly frequency on the route Delhi-Nagpur-Delhi from 1st July, 1974 due to tight turbo-prop fleet position. The frequency of this service has since been increased to four times a week.

(3) The twice weekly service operated with Dakota aircraft on the route Calcutta/Ranchi/Rourkela/ Raipur/ Nagpur/ Bhopal was discontinued with effect from the 18th March, 1974 consequent on the decision taken by Indian Airlines to phase out Viscounts and Dakotas because of steep increase in the price of aviation fuel

मध्य प्रदेश में पिछड़े जिलों को राज सहायता

9471. गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार मध्य प्रदेश के पिछडे जिलो को राज सहायता देने के बारे मे विचार कर रही है जैसा कि अन्य राज्यो के जिलो के मामले मे किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो वह कब तक क्रियान्वित होगा

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी): (क) और (ख) जी, हां। मध्य प्रदेश के विलासपुर, रायपुर, देवास, शाजापुर, राजगढ, गुना, धार, झबुआ, खरगौन, मदसौर, रतलाम, भिण्ड, दतिया, मोरेना, शिवपुरी, चतरपुर, सागर, टीकमगढ़, विदीशा, रेवा, सरगुजा तथा सिधी जिलो मे से निकालकर 65 खण्डो के 6 क्षेत्र पहले से ह पिछडे हुए अधिसूचित कर दिए गए है और इन क्षेत्रो मे स्थापित औद्योगिक एकक, निर्धारित शर्तों के पूरे होने पर, 10।–15 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सम्पूर्ण अनुदान अथवा राज सहायता योजना, 1971, के अन्तर्गत राज सहायता के हकदार है।

Tea Financing Schemes

9472. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 5469 on the 6th December, 1974 regarding loan by Tea Board to Tea Companies and state:

(a) which of the companies referred to in the reply are under the control of (1) Duncan Brothers, (2) Shaw Wallace, (3) Jardine Henderson and each of the other tea houses owning tea gardens;

(b) the total amount received by tea companies under the control of each tea house;

(c) the total amount outstanding with each tea house;

(d) whether any review has been made of the various tea financing schemes, and

(e) if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) and (e) The Task Force on Tea Industry have inter-alia examined the existing financial assistance schemes of the Tea Board in the context of impediments to Tea Development and have made the following recommendations:—

(I) *The Machinery Hire Purchase Scheme.*

The present fund of Rs. 10.5 crores may be converted into a revolving one and scheme made flexible by making loanees eligible for individual items of machinery instead of package of machinery requirements as now.

(II) *Plantation Finance Scheme*

This scheme should be modified to make it performance oriented and the security of a joint equitable mortage may be considered for loans under it.

(III) *Replantation Subsidy Scheme*

This scheme should be operated on two-tier system in which the more affluent garden could be given less than the present rate of subsidy for replanting and the scheme extended to rejuvenation, pruning and to infilling methods

Loans sanctioned and disbursed by Nationalised Banks for purchase of Mini-buses in West Bengal

9473. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total amount of loans sanctioned and total amount disbursed by nationalised banks to West Bengal for purchase of mini-buses by the unemployed youths during the period 1972-73 to 1974-75;

(b) the terms and conditions of these loans;

(c) total amount outstanding as at 1974-75;

(d) whether there are allegations of misuse of these loans; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (e).. The present system of data reporting does not provide for information regarding such detailed categories as 'loans to unemployed youths for purchase of mini-buses'. Such advances would figure under the relevant priority sector category of 'Small Transport Operators'. Outstanding advances of public sector banks, including the fourteen nationalised banks, to Small Transport Operators in West Bengal amounted to Rs. 7.8 crores involving 4584 units as at the end of March. 1973 and Rs. 9.3 crores involving 9076 units as at the end of March, 1974.

The terms and conditions of loans to transport operators vary from bank to bank depending on past dealings of the borrowers, nature of advance, security, cost of servicing the loan etc. However, generally the banks charge interest on such advances at rates ranging from 13.5 per cent to 17 per cent fix the repayment schedule taking into account the anticipated scale of generation of surplus and obtain hypothecation of the vehicle and a guarantee for security. Banks exercise due care while sanctioning and releasing the advances and exercise supervision over their end-use. However, a few cases of non-adherence by the borrowers to prescribed repayment schedules have been reported by the banks. Suitable action is being taken by the banks in such cases.

News Item Captioned "Chemicals Decanalised"

9474. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item published in the 'Economic Times', New Delhi, in its issue dated the 11th April, 1975 under the Caption "Chemicals decanalised"; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The following items which were previously canalised for import through Indian Oil Corporation, have been decanalised as per the Import Trade Control Policy for the year 1975-76:—

(a) Greases.

(b) Petroleum Jellies.

(c) Mineral oils, the following:—

(i) Cutting Oil.

(ii) Shock absorber oil.

(iii) Heat transfer oil.

(iv) Impregnating oil for electric paper and Board insulators.

(v) Mineral oil for manufacture of insecticides.

(vi) Special graphited oil for lubrication of glass moulds.

(d) Turbine oil.

(e) Liquid Paraffin.

These have been decanalised as the benefits of canalisation like advantage of bulk buying etc. were not realised in respect of these items.

Export of Iron Ore.

9475. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of iron ore exported by India in 1973-74 and 1974-75 and its value;

(b) of this quantity exported, what is the quantity of iron ore mined by N.M.D.A. and the quantity mined by private contractors; and

(c) whether there is any scheme under consideration for the N.M.D.A. to take over the entire mining from private agencies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a). India exported 24 4 million tonnes of iron ore valued at Rs. 146 crores during 1973-74. Provisional figures for 1974-75 are 22 4 million tonnes valued at Rs. 165 crores.

(b) 4 2 million tonnes and 3 6 million tonnes during 1973-74 and 1974-75, respectively, were the contribution by the NMDC. The balance quantity was mainly mined by private parties, and to some extent, by State owned organisations, namely, the Orissa Mining Corporation and Mysore Minerals Ltd

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

Crisis in Public Sector Industries

9476. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item published in the 'Nav Bharat Times' dated the 29th March, 1975 to the effect that there is a crisis in public sector industries in the absence of demand; and

(b) if so, the efforts being made by Government in this direction so as to avoid the possibility of a crisis therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PARNAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The article appearing in 'Nav Bharat Times' of 29th March, 1975 discusses the factors likely to affect the demand for goods manufactured in the public sector, in the coming years. While the cut-back in investment necessitated by the stringen resources position and the measures taken to contain inflation are likely to have an impact on demand it is not expected to result in a general recession. In fact, according to present indications the total sales of Central Government companies which rose from Rs. 3992 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 6810 crores in 1973-74 is expected to maintain the upward trend in the next few years Some companies may, however,, face the need for stimulating demand for their products in order to achieve higher levels of performance This will be done by greater marketing efforts, diversification and exports Government have also taken various measures to improve industrial growth by better power generation, supply of critical raw material and components and speedier completion of important projects which have a multiplier effect, etc,

Sons of Soil Formula

9477. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of Government that 'sons of soil formula' is not for Central units;

(b) if so, whether Government have given directives to all its undertakings;

(c) whether it is fact that in some undertakings agitation is going on for the employment of sons of the soil; and

(d) if so, in view of this what is Government's directive to those units and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). Government have issued instructions to the public enterprises to ensure maximum opportunities for persons registered in the local employment exchanges, particularly, at the lower levels. Recruitments to such posts at lower levels should be made only through National Employment Service and other sources of recruitment are to be tapped only if the employment exchange issues a "non-availability" certificate The question as to whether any further instructions should be issued to ensure consistency of policy in keeping with national objectives is under consideration.

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12 hrs.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I have tabled an adjournment motion....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) . अध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने एक काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है । .

अध्यक्ष महोदय . काम-रोको प्रस्ताव मैंने देखा है, वह इस में नही बनता है ।

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South): rose.*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY Bosu (Diamond Harbour): rose.*

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed any Member. Those who speak without being called their observations will not be recorded. I have seen the adjournment motions. There is not a single adjournment motion which is in proper order within the rules.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is a failure of the Government. My motion is like this—Failure of the Government of India to take over the export trade of shellac.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Vajpayee, it is a question of their policy-making power. They have to do that, under the Constitution.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, यह पालिसी का सवाल नही है । आप को मालूम नही है कि बिहार में क्या स्थिति है । अगर आप एक मिन्ट दें तो मैं निवेदन करू ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप देखिए—इस में कहां लिखा हुआ है कि उन्होंने अपने फंक्शनिं में फेल्योर किया है ।

It is a question of the policy-decision, How can there be an adjournment motion on this?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी · यह पालिसी का सवाल नही है, आप इस को पूरा पढने दीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एडजानमेंट मोशन इस में नही बनता है ।

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*Not recorded.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कलकत्ते की एक फर्म को सोवियत रशिया को 500 टन शैलेक निर्यात करने की मोनोपोली दे दी गई है। स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन केवल 2 परसेन्ट कमीशन ले रही है और जो हमारे लाख पैदा करने वाले वनवासी हैं, व मर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इस में नही आता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ने सभी निर्यात का काम अपने हाथ में लिया हुआ है, फिर यहा पर कलकत्ते की इस फर्म को ओरलाइज करने का क्या मतलब है? यह अगर एडजर्नमेंट मोशन का मामला नहीं है तो कैसे उठगा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय इस में एडजर्न मोशन कैसे आ सकता है?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : 1 रुपए मे लाख बिक रही है और 25 रुपए में विदेशा का भेजी जा रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में एडजर्नमेंट मोशन कैसे आ सकता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कलकत्ता की फर्म 1 करोड रुपया कमाने जा रही है। क्या यह रुपया स्माल मैन्यूफैक्चरर्स को नही दिया जा सकता है?

MR. SPEAKER: There cannot be any adjournment motion on this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Point of order on what?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am rising on a point of order. I brought an adjournment motion under rule 336. You have ruled out Shri Vajpayee's motion on the ground which is known to you.

MR. SPEAKER: Not known to you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, my adjournment motion is clear. It is a failure of the Central Government to provide sufficient money in the budget for the payment of five instalments of dearness allowance to Central Government employees.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कहा लिखा है कि बजट में प्राव धान न हो तो वह एडजार्नमेंट मोशन बन जाय।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly hear me, Sir To-day is the last day.

MR SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, I am sorry for the way in which you deal with the subject of adjournment everyday. I am sorry I cannot allow that There is no question of hearing you

SHRI S M BANERJEE: Sir. the Central Government has committed itself

MR SPEAKER: Mr Banerjee, I am allowing you through other means, like 377.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE: Sir, they are going back upon their words. So, I would request you ..

MR SPEAKER: This is not a subject for adjournment.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am sure my adjournment motion will have the support as it concerns thirty lakhs Central Government employees.

MR. SPEAKER: How can you bring in an adjournment motion on failure of the Government to provide certain sums under certain items in the budget?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, it is failure of the Government.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय आप फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को बयान देने के लिए कह सकते हैं - कम से कम इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि आज आखरी दिन है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आखरी दिन है तो क्या एडजार्नमेन्ट मोशन के जो रूल्ज है उन को सस्पेंड कर दूं ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly tell me the ground of rejection. Sir, you ask the Finance Minister to make a statement.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, I have given notice of adjournment motion

MR. SPEAKER: There are already many rulings that whatever happens to the party position in a State unless the Governor sends a report on that it cannot be raised here.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, the Speaker resigned in a most un-constitutional manner without ascertaining the opinion of the House. It is blatant violation of the Constitution. If the Governor fails to report it to the Home Ministry then the Governor should be pulled up.

MR. SPEAKER: For that the Assembly should decide and not your Parliament here. This daily exercise which I have to go through is almost mentally and physically killing.

(*Interruptions*)

Shri Shyamnandan Mishra.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Rule 222, I want to raise.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, are you asking the Minister to make a statement on the question of dearness allowance? I can assure you, once you do not ask him to do it, they will sit on the subject for three months. From tomorrow, I am not going to bother you for another two months. Will you ask the Minister to make a statement? It is a question of 30 lakhs of Central Government employees. Five instalments of dearness allowance are due to them. (*Interruptions*). Have you rejected the adjournment motion?

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever it is, I will see that afterwards.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Have you rejected it? (*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं देखूंगा । अगर भजने वाला हुआ तो भेज दूंगा ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly hear us. Kindly give us five minutes and reject it.

12.12 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA, M. P. FOR HIS HAVING READ OUT IN THE HOUSE AN ALLEGED FORGED LETTER SAID TO HAVE BEEN WRITTEN BY EMPLOYEES OF HINDALCO

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Rule 222, I want to raise a question of breach of privilege against an hon. Member of the House, Shri Janeshwar Misra. (*Interruptions*)

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) पूरे देश में जमीन के सवाल पर आन्दोलन होगा। सारे देश में आन्दोलन होने जा रहा है लेकिन यह सरकार सुनने के लिए तैयार नही है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) पांडे जी को चाहिए कि हम जो अविश्वास प्रस्ताव ला रहे है उसका समर्थन करे और इस सवाल को उठाये।

श्री सरजू पांडे: पहले शड्यूल्ड कास्ट वाला प्रस्ताव तो पास होने दीजिए।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): What are we discussing now?

MR. SPEAKER: Privilege.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Then, you please ask him to go on Mr. Mishra, why do you have a back chat there? You have been told. Why don't you move your motion?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Under Rule 222, I want to raise a question of breach of privilege against an hon. member of the House, Shri Janeshwar Misra.

The nature of the breach of privilege is the presentation of a forged or fabricated document to the House. According to May's Parliamentary Practice, 18th edition (p. 137), 'It is a breach of privilege to present or cause to be presented to either House or to Committees of either House, forged, falsified or fabricated documents with intent to deceive such House or Committees or to subscribe the names of other persons or fictitious names to documents intended to be presented to either House or Committees of either House, or to be privy to, or cognisant of, such forgery or fraud'.

A number of cases have been cited in the book on the subject.

The book by Kaul and Shakdher also makes similar remarks on the subject.

The facts of the instant case are; as follows:

An hon member of the House, Shri Janeshwar Misra, read out on 2nd May, 1975 a letter as under:

"To

Shri S. S Kothari,
President, HINDALCO,
Renukoot.
"Dear Sir,

We met the Prime Minister and her Private Secretary.

"We have paid a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs to the P.S.

"He has promised us that he will use all his influence to see that no trade union activity is allowed in HINDALCO -

Yours faithfully,

For Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd."

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Who signed that letter?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This has come in the proceedings. The hon. Minister, Shri Subramaniam, said the next day, i.e. on 5th May 1975, as follows:—

"This matter was placed before the Prime Minister and after finding that this matter has again been raised here, she has written the following letter to the Speaker:

'Dear Dr. Dhillon,

'I find from the proceedings of the Lok Sabha that on the 2nd May while speaking on the Finance Bill, Shri Janeshwar Misra alleged that Shri S. S. Kothari, President, Hindalco, Renukoot, had paid Rs. 5 lakhs to my Private Secretary to crush trade union activity in that company. He read out a letter allegedly written on behalf of this company to Shri Kothari. This is an entirely baseless allegation. Nobody on behalf of Hindalco ever gave any amount to my Private Secretary or any other officer in my Secretariat Sometime ago, a photostat copy of the letter which presumably Shri Misra read in the House was brought to our notice by Shri Raj Narain, MP. I ordered an investigation into the matter which showed that the said photostat copy was a forgery and that no officer of the Hindalco had ever written.'"

A definite charge of forgery against Shri Janeshwar Misra emerges. The Prime Minister has asserted that she had ordered an investigation into the matter which showed that the said document 'was a forgery and that no officer of the Hindalco had ever written...."

When the charge has been made the fact that it is being denied by the member against whom the charge is made cannot be of much consequence in this matter, and on this account it cannot be considered to be a disputed case. The alleged forgerer will more often than not deny the charge of forgery. That by itself cannot make it a disputed case. Moreover, the concept of 'disputed case' is strange to the law of privileges.

The House has to ascertain the truth in the matter and there must be a remedy open to it to repair the injury done to it by the commission of the offence of forgery. On the other hand, the member who has been accused of such a serious charge must also have a forum of the House to defend himself and vindicate his honour. Had this charge been made outside the House, it could have been actionable in a court of law. The immunity enjoyed may well have been abused.

This can only be done by referring the matter to the Committee of Privileges.

In fact, there seems to be an agreement between the ruling party and the Opposition and more particularly between the Government and the member concerned, as is clear from the following:

"श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : मैं चाहता हूं कि इस मामले को प्रिविलेज कमेटी के पास भेजा जाय और दस्तखतों को प्रटेस्ट करवाया जाय, उनकी जांच करवाई जाय ।"

What has the Minister to say?

"Shri C. Subramaniam: Kindly sit down. You have got the prerogative. A privilege will be raised against you for bringing in a photostat copy".

'श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : इसको कमेटी के पास भेजे और जाच करवायें ।"

So it is clear that there seems to be an agreement on this subject that this is a fit case for reference to the Committee of Privileges.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : सब मे पहले मेरा नोटिस था । मुझ को नही सुनेंगे ? माननीय श्याम बाबू को हम ने पहल मौका ... उस का मतलब यह नही है कि हम उन की मदद नही करेंगे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा भी नोटिस है ।

MR SPEAKER: That privilege motion was disposed of yesterday as I made it clear that was disposed of This is something against a different background

यह तो डिसपोज आफ कल कर दिया ।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु (डायमण्ड हार्बर) : हमारा भी मोशन है

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप का और इनका आइडेंटिकल है ।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु हमारा आइडेंटिकल नही है ।

MR SPEAKER Mr Vajpayee gave it to me I received Mr. Mishra's notice yesterday. Mr. Vajpayee's notice came today. Mr. Bosu, your notice came today.

श्री मधु लिमये 6 मई का मेरा नोटिस है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I got Mr. Mishra's notice first; the notices previous to yesterday, were all disposed of.

श्री मधु लिमये डिसपोज आफ कैसे हो गया । वही टैक्स्ट है मेरे नोटिस का आप को मैं पढ कर सुनाता हू ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप का भी इस में हो जायगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये मैं इन की ताईद मे दो, चार बाते अर्ज करना चाहता हू ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय ताईद की क्या बात है हाउस की इजाजत लेनी है । आप इस को अपोज करते है कि नही ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to say something Either you allow me on this, or on the other one

अध्यक्ष महोदय सभी आइडेंटिकल है । इस मे सभी आ जाते हैं । अगर आइडेंटिकल नही हैं तो उस को मै अलग देखूगा, इसमे कैसे आ सकते हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये एक प्रोसीजर यह हो सकता है कि उन्हें प्रस्ताव रखने दीजिए, उस पर डिबेट होगी, हम लोग बोलेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय लीव आफ दी हाउस तो पहले हो । माननीय मिश्रा जी, आप सदन से इजाजत लीजिए ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA I seek the leave of the House to move a motion of privilege.

MR SPEAKER: Is there any objection to leave being granted? There is no objection Leave is granted, unanimously. You may move the motion.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I beg to move:

"That the question of privilege against Shri Janeshwar Misra, a Member of this House, for his having read out in the House on 2nd May, 1975, a letter by an employee of HINDALCO to the Company's President saying that a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was paid to the Private Secretary of the Prime Minister to prevent trade union activity, which letter the Prime Minister has alleged is a forged one, be referred to the Committtee of Privileges."

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा अमेंडमेंट है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास अमेंडमेंट का नोटिस नहीं है। आप मुझे कोई कापी भेज दीजिए।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा अमेंडमेंट इस प्रकार है। पहले आप आदेश देंगे तब मैं अपना अमेंडमेंट पढ़ूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय . कहने वाले कहते हैं कि वह भी ठीक हैं, इधर वाले भी ठीक हैं। जिन के खिलाफ हो रहा है वह भी बड़े खुश है, फिर इस में झगड़ा कौन सा है?

श्री मधु लिमये : इन का चेहरा मुरझाया हुआ लग रहा है।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, on a point of order. There is no provision for amendment under Rule 225. Let us know that, Sir. If you were to follow the procedure regarding the 'Questions of Privilege' under rules 225 and 226, then a lot of troubles can be avoided.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe, the leave was granted and the motion is moved.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I want to know whether requisite number was there before the leave was granted.

MR. SPEAKER: No objection was raised when I put it before the House. So the leave was granted and the motion was moved.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, kindly see Rule 225 and Rule No. 227.

MR. SPEAKER: I quite follow your point.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): On a point of order as well as propriety what I want to submit is, since the intention of the House is quite clear that with regard to the substance of the matter raised by Mr. Mishra, we want adjudication by the Committee of Privileges, and any attempt at amending a straightforward reference to the Committee of Privileges would be out of order, improper, inappropriate and out of conformity with the desire of the House to have the matter investigated, let us not worry only about hearing the sound of our own voices in the House and our name in the papers tomorrow....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Don't try to teach us. I am on a point of order.

मुझे प्रीच करने की कोशिश न कीजिए। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पौइंट आफ आर्डर है। मुझे उतना ही अधिकार है जितना आप को है, माननीय मुखर्जी आप बुजुर्ग हैं, मैं हमेशा आप की इज्जत करता हूं। इस तरह आप को बोलने का अधिकार नहीं है। आप खड़े हो जाते हैं तो मैं हमेशा सम्मान में बैठ जाता हूं

Sir, I strongly object to this.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Too much of Madhu is sour....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Sir, I am on a point of order.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने अपना प्रस्ताव रख दिया, उस पर मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। नियम 226 के अन्तर्गत फैसला होना है। सदन के सामने दो रास्ते हैं। या तो सदन कर सकता है, या मामला प्रिवलेज कमेटी को भेजा जा सकता है। लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर कोई सदस्य चाहे तो इस बात पर बल दे सकता है कि अभी बहस होनी चाहिए।

श्री वसन्त साठे यह ठीक है यह पोसिबिल है। आप इस को सदन के सामने पुट कीजिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी . अभी बहस होनी चाहिए इस बात पर बल दिया जा सकता है।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, it is possible to put it to the House.

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER: I will reply to your point of order. I have followed your point of order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, you leave it to the House to decide. Whether there will be discussion on it or whether it should be referred to the Privileges Committee, it is for the House to decide.

MR. SPEAKER: Rule 226 says "If leave under rule 225 is granted the House may consider the question and come to a decision or refer it to a Committee of Privileges...." If it is agreed that it is to go to the Privileges Committee, there is no question of amendment.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने मेरे एमेंडमेंट को सुना तो है नहीं और पहले ही रूल आउट कर दिया। आप मेरे एमेंडमेंट को सुन लीजिए।

MR SPEAKER Rule 226 says:

"If leave under rule 225 is granted, the House may consider the question and come to a decision or refer it to a Committee of Privileges on a motion made either by the member who has raised the question of privilege or by any other member"

So, unless it is decided that this House will discuss it or it will go to the Privileges Committee thereafter, the question of amendment cannot come

श्री मधु लिमये मैं प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर पर खड़ा हूं। आप सुनते क्यों नहीं है।.. (व्यवधान) आप पहले मेरी बात सुन लीजिए और उस के बाद रूल आउट कीजिए, मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA Mr. Mukherjee has made many disparaging remarks about Mr Madhu Limaye It was not expected of an hon member like him to make those remarks

MR SPEAKER You do not follow my reply to the point of order

श्री मधु लिमये मैंने अभी प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर रेज ही नहीं किया है और उस पर आप पहले कैसे रूलिंग दे चुके है ?

MR SPEAKER: Are you rising on a point of order or moving an amendment?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप निर्णय दीजिए कि यह जो मेरा एमेंडमेंट है, वह नियमानुसार है या नहीं। मैं आप के निर्णय को मानूगा। मै इस प्रस्ताव के अन्त में दो वाक्य जोडना चाहता हूं। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He cannot move an amendment. There is no scope for moving an amendment.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: It is within the scope of the motion.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The only question is whether he could move an amendment or not.

MR SPEAKER: Now after the leave was granted, Shri Mishra brought his motion that the question of privilege against so and so be referred to the Committee of Privileges. That is under rule 226. That motion is before the House. If you have any point of order regarding this, you can raise it.

श्री मधु लिमये यह जो प्रस्ताव है, वह अपूर्ण है क्योंकि इस में समय नही दिया गया है कि कब तक रिपोर्ट कमेटी देगी। कमेटी को डाइरेक्शन देने का इस सदन को अधिकार है। आप मेरी बात पहले सुन लीजिए और उस के बाद चाहे रूल आउट कर दीजिए। मैं उस को मान लूंगा। मैं 100 प्रीसीडेंट्स निकाल कर दे सकता हू जहा पर मोशन को एमेंड किया गया है। बिना सुने बात करना चाहते है ? मेरा एमेंडमेंट यह है

"The House directs that the Committee call in the handwriting experts and allows Shri Janeshwar Misra to call his own handwriting experts and witnesses to find out the truth or otherwise of the allegation that the said letter was a forgery and further that the Committee submit its report in the last week of the next session."

It is perfectly in order... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Now this is a simple motion that has been brought that it may be referred to the Privileges Committee. As to how that will be done, it is for the Committee to decide.

श्री मधु लिमये . हाउस मालिक है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाउस कैसे मालिक है, इस के लिए तो कमेटी मालिक है।

श्री मधु लिमये : हाउस मालिक है और वह कमेटी को डाइरेक्शन दे सकता है।

MR SPEAKER This amendment is not in order So, I am going to put this motion by Shri Shyamnandan Mishra

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : समय के बारे मे जो श्री मधु लिमये का संशोधन है, वह ठीक है। समय के बारे मे जो संशोधन है, वह तो स्वीकार होना चाहिए लेकिन प्रिविलेजज कमेटी को बांधने की जरूरत नही है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि टइम लिमिट होनी चाहिए।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप पहला हिस्सा काट दीजिए लेकिन टाइम वाला हिस्सा रखिये।

MR. SPEAKER I have no objection to this amendment, if it is only confind to the time limit. That can be put to the vote

SHRI VASANT SATHE· He can only move the resolution or motion. No time limit can be placed. You cannot prescribe any time limit like

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

this to the Privileges Committee. There are only two alternatives—either we decide it ourselves, or we leave it to the Privileges Committee. We cannot put a time limit

SHRI C M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) Under rule 228 only you could give a direction

MR SPEAKER Rule 277 deals with the report of the Committee

It says

'Where the House has not fixed any time for the presentation of a report by a Committee, the report shall be presented within one month of the date on which reference to the Committee was made"

श्री मधु लिमये लेकिन कमेटी को डाइरेक्शन्स देने का अधिकार हाउस को है।

MR SPEAKER

"Provided that the House may at any time on a motion being made direct that the time for the presentation of the report by the Committee be extended to a date specified in the motion"

So, it is always understood that if no time limit is fixed, it is one month

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam). If you want you can fix the time The House has got the right to fix the time.

MR SPEAKER It is for the House to do so

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Put it to the House मै कहा 'न' कह रहा हू।

SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) The main question is whether any privilege motion agreed upon by the House can be amended. There is no specific indication that there can be an amendment to a privilege motion that has been moved So his amendment becomes irrelevant.

MR SPEAKER Mr Limaye is bringing a separate motion for fixing the time limit. ट इम तो है। नही होगा उस बीच तो और ले सकते है।

श्री मधु लिमये हम टाइम देना चाहते हैं तो आपको क्य एतर ज है ? हर सिलेक्ट कमेटी या ज्व यट कमैटी के लिए मोशन मे समय होता है। वह क.म पूरा नही करती है तो कमेटी हम.रे स.मने आती है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी हर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के लिए समय तय सदन करता है और हाउस च है तो समय अ गे भी बढ़ा सकता है। कमेटी सदन के स.मन अ ती है अगर उसक क म पूरा नही होता है और समय मांगती है। मैं नही समझ पाया हू कि इसे स्वीकार करने मे क्या आपत्ति है ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH) Leave has been asked to refer the matter to the Privileges Committee If it is to go to the Privileges Committee why do you want to fetter the discretion of the Committee? Let the Committee take its own time and go thoroughly into it and if they want more time let them come to the House We should not fetter it in any way by laying down a time limit

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The hon. Minister has stated that it should receive proper attention at the hands of the Committee and there should be no hurry about it I quite

agree with him, but according to the rule that you have just now quoted, the Committee will have to present its report within one month. However, that does not seem to be a practicable proposition during this recess because we will be occupied with so many things including the elections in Gujarat. So the hon. Minister should consider giving more time to this Committee. So the amendment should be acceptable to them.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House directs that the Committee submit its Report in the last week of the next session."

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the question of privilege against Shri Janeshwar Misra, a Member of this House, for his having read out in the House on 2nd May, 1975, a letter by an employee of HINDALCO to the Company's President saying that a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was paid to the Private Secretary of the Prime Minister to prevent trade union activity, which letter the Prime Minister has alleged is a forged one, be referred to the Committee of Privileges."

The motion was adopted.

12.45 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT, CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY OF INDIA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International Airports Authority of India for the year 1973-74, under sub-section (2) of section 25 of the International Airports Authority Act, 1971.

(2) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the International Airports Authority of India for the year ended 31st March, 1974 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 24 of the International Airports Authority Act, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-9699/75]

NOTIFICATION UNDER GUJARAT CO-OPRATIVE S'CITIES ACT, A STATEMENT, AND REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LTD. FOR 1973-74

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Gujarat Co-operative Societies (Amendment I) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. GHKH/5/CSR-4971/21729/B in Gujarat Government Gazette, dated the 24th August, 1972, under sub-section (4) of section 168 of the Gujarat Cooperative Societies Act, 1961, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974, issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Hindi versions of the above Notification. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9700/75.]

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (i) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the National

[Shri A. C George]

Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year, 1973-74

(ii) Annual Report of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon

GUJARAT PANCHAYATS (AMENDMENT) ACT, GUJARAT NOTIFICATIONS UNDER GUJARAT PANCHAYAT ACT AND STATEMENTS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Gujarat Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) (President's Act No 1 of 1975) published in Gazette of India, dated the 29th March 1975, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Gujarat State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act 1974 [*Placed in Library See* No LT-9702/75]

(2) A copy of the following Gujarat Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 323 of the Gujarat Panchayat Act, 1961 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat —

(i) The Gujarat Panchayat Service (Appointing Authorities) (Amendment) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No KP/202/PRR/8570(73)/TH in Gujarat Government Gazette, dated the 5th October, 1973 together with an explanatory note

(ii) The Gujarat Panchayat Service (Conduct) (Amendment) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No KP/208/PSR/1071/9295/73-TH in Gujarat Government Gazette, dated the 6th November, 1973 together with an explanatory note

(iii) The Block Extension Educator (Panchayat Service) Recruitment (Examination) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No KP/70/(74)/JPM/1070 1759/TH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 22nd March, 1974 along with corrigendum thereto published in Notification No KP|251|74|JPM|1070/4036/TH in Gujarat Government Gazette, dated the 4th December, 1974 together with an explanatory note

(iv) The Gujarat Gram Panchayats' Secretaries (Recruitment Training and Conditions of Service) (Amendment) Rules 1974 published in Notification No KP/74/106/TCM 3073/CH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 6th May 1974 along with "Erratum" thereto published in Notification No KP/74/226/TCM-3073/CH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 23rd November 1974 together with an explanatory note

(3) Four Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications

(4) Four statements (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the Notifications mentioned in (2) above [*Placed in Library See* No LT-9703/75]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT NATIONAL TEXTILE CORPORATION LTD., FOR 1973-74, REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONNAL INSTRUMENTS LTD., CALCUTTA 1973-74, ANNUAL REPORT OF PRODUC- OF CEMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., FOR 1973-74, REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF INTRUMENTATION LTD., KOTA FOR 1973-74, ANNUAL REPRT OF PRODUCTIVITY COUNCIL, NEW DELHI FO81973-74 AND NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Textile Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1973-74.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Textile Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Audior General thereon [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-9704/75]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Instruments Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1973-74.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Instruments Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor, General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9705/75.]

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Cement Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1973-74.

(ii) Annual Report of the Cement Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9706/75.]

(d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Instrumentation Limited, Kota, for the year 1973-74.

(ii) Annual Report of Instrumentation Limited, Kota, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library See* No LT-9707/75]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Productivity Council, New Delhi, for the year 1973-74. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-9708/75.]

(3) A copy of Notification No. S O 195(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1975 rescinding the Cement (Conservations and Regulation of Use) Order, 1974, under Sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT--9709/75.]

AGREEMENTS ENTERED INTO BY RESERVE BANK OF INDIA WITH STATE GOVERNMENTS AND A STATEMENT, REPORT OF CAG OF INDIA FOR 1973-74, UNION GOVT. (CIVIL) REVENUE RECEIPTS—VOL. I & II, NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS OF GOVT. OF UNION TERRITORY OF PONDICHERRY FOR 1971-72 AND STATEMENTS CORRECTING REPLIES TO USQs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (a) A copy each of 9 Principal, 8 Subsidiary and 20 Supplementary Agreements (Hindi and English versions) entered into by the Reserve Bank of India with the State Governments in terms of section 21A(1) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, under sub-section (2) of section 21A of the said Act.

(b) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Agreements. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-9710/75].

(2) A copy of the Report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India, for the year 1973-74, Union Government (Civil) Revenue Receipts—Volume I—Indirect Taxes, and Volume II—Direct Taxes, under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. *See* No, LT-9711/75.]

(3) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 252(E) (Hindi and English versions) publised in Gazette of India dated the 7th May, 1975, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with an explanatory memorendum, [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-9712/75.]

(4) A copy each of Notification No. G.S.R. 246(E) and 247(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1975, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-9712/75.]

(5) A copy of Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Union Territory of Pondicherry for the year 1971-1972 (Hindi version). [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-9713/75.]

(6) Statements (i) correcting the reply given on the 20th December, 1974 to Unstarred Question No. 5365 by Shri Indrajit Gupta regarding raids on Bird and Company of Calcutta and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply.

Statement (i)

In the reply given to Unstarred Question No, 5365 in the Lok Sabha on 20th December, 1974, it was stated *inter-alia* that "Searches were conducted in the business premises of M/s Heilgers (P) Ltd., which is one of the group of Bird and Co." It has subsequently been brought to my notice that though the two concerns were formerly connected, there is now no connection between the two. In view of this position, the words "which is one of the group of Bird and Co." may be treated as deleted.

Statement (ii)

Soon after reply to the above question was given in the House, the House adjourned *sine-die* and reconvened on 17th February, 1975. In the meantime, M/s Bird & Co. Pvt. Ltd. pointed out the mistake to the Government. The correct position was ascertained from the lower authorities and the Department of Company Affairs and this took time.

(7) Statements (i) correcting the reply given an the 28th February, 1975 to Unstarred Question No. 1652 by Shri Phool Chand Verma regarding arrears of Income-tax against first 20 Firms/Industries of Madhya Pradesh and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply.

Statement (i)

In the Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No, 1652 dated 28-2-1975 by Shri Phool Chand Verma, the names of the first 20 assessees in the charges of the Commissioners of Income-tax,

Madhya Pradesh I & II, Bhopal, against whom maximum amount of Income-tax (including Corporation Tax) arrears were outstanding as on 31-12-1974, were furnished.

2. On subsequent verification it was found that M/s. The National Newsprint Paper Mills Ltd. should have been included in the aforesaid list of the first 20 assessees. The Annexure referred to in reply to Part (a) of the Question, therefore, requires to be amended to that extent. The result will be that the name of M/s. Sadhana Traders, appearing at Sl. No. 20 in the Annexure, will be deleted and the name of M/s. The National Newsprint Paper Mills Ltd, will be added to the list.

3. The error is regretted,

Statement (ii)

In reply to part (a) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1652 for 28-2-1975 by Shri Phool Chand Verma, information relating to the first 20 assessees against whom maximum amount of Income-tax (including Corporation-tax) arrears was outstanding as on 31-12-1974 in the charges of Commissioners of Income-tax, Madhya Pradesh I & II, was furnished.

2 In part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 4365 for 21-3-1975, tabled by the Hon'ble Member Shri G. C. Dixit, information was sought for regarding the first 100 assessees in Madhya Pradesh "against whom an amount of Income-tax of more than Rs. 1 lakh is still outstanding." When the Information received from the Commissioner of Income-tax, Madhya Pradesh for answering the above-mentioned Question was compared with the information furnished earlier in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1652 for 28-2-1975, it was found that the name of M/s, The National Newsprint Paper Mills Ltd. should have been included in the list of first 20 names furnished in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No, 1652 for 28-2-1975. Accordingly the matter was referred back to the Commissioner of Income-tax, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. On receipt of the clarification from the Commissioner of Income-tax it was found that the Annexure referrred to in the reply to the Lok Sabha Untarred Question No. 1652 for 28-2-1975 needed correction. Accordingly, action was initiated to get the approval of the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance for laying a statement on the Table of the House, correcting the information given earlier.

3. In the above circumstances, the correction of the reply was delayed.

PRESIDENTS' ACT UNDER GUJARAT STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) ACT, 1974

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following President's Acts (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Gujarat State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1974:—

(1) The Saurashtra Gharked, Tenancy Settlement and Agricultural Lands (Gujarat Amendment) Act, 1974 (Presiden t's Act No. 13 of 1974) Published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1974.

(2) The Bombay Inams (Kutch Area) Abolition (Gujarat Second Amendment) Act, 1974 (President's Act No. 14 of 1974) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1974.

(3) The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Gujarat Second Amendment) Act, 1974 (President's Act No. 15

[Shri Prabhudas Patel]

of 1974) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1974

[*Placed in Library See* No LT-9715/75]

PAPERS UNDER AIR CORPORATIONS RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-rule (5) of rule 3 of the Air Corporations Rules, 1954 —

(1) Summary of Budget Estimates for Revenue and Expenditure of Air India for the year 1975-76

(2) Summary of actuals for the year 1973-74, Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for the year 1974 75 and Budget Estimates for the year 1975-76 of Air India

(3) Summary of Budget Estimates for Revenue and Expenditure of the Indian Airlines for the year 1975 76

(4) Summary of Actuals for the year 1973-74, Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for the year 1974-75 and Budget Estimates for the year 1975-76, of Indian Airlines

[*Placed in Library See* No LT-9716/75]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COMPANIES ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi versions) under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) The Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G S R 516 in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 1975.

(2) The Companies (Declaration of Beneficial Interest in Shares) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No G S R. 517 in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 1975

(3) The Application of section 159 to Foreign Companies Rules, 1975, published in Notification No G S R 518 in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 1975

(4) The Companies (Appointment of Sole Agents) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No G S R 519 in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 1975

(5) The Companies (Secretary's Qualifications) Rules, 1975, published in Notification No G S R 520 in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 1975

[*Placed in Library See* No LT-9718/75]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF ENGINEERS INDIA LTD, NEW DELHI FOR 1973-74

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI C P MAJHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 —

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Engineers India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1973 74.

(2) Annual Report of the Engineers India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9719/75].

ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION AND A MEMORANDUM

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Vigilance Commission for the year 1973-74.

(2) Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for non-acceptance by Government of the Commission's advice in certain cases mentioned in the above Report.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9720/75]

INTERIM REPORTS OF NATIONAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Interim Reports (Hindi version) of the National Commission on Agriculture:—

(1) Fertilizer Distribution.

(2) Reorientation of Programmes of Small Farmers and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies.

(3) Credit Services for Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers.

(4) Some Aspects of Agricultural Research, Extension and Training.

(5) Multiplication and Distribution of quality seed pertaining to High Yielding varieties and Hybrids of Cereals.

(6) Sericulture.

(7) Poultry, Sheep and Pig Production through Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers for supplementing their income.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9721/75].

ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED ACCOUNT OF HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LTD., FORR 1973-74

SHRI C. P. MAJHI: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9722/75].

GUJARAT GOVERNMENT ORDERS UNDER GUJARAT VACANT LANDS IN URBAN AREAS (PROHIBITION OF ALIENATION) ACT, 1972

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Gujarat Government Orders under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Gujarat Vacant Lands in Urban Areas (Prohibition of Alienation) Act, 1972, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974, issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:—

(1) Order No. VCT/1774/35172-V dated 8-4-1975 in the case of Shivani Co-operative

[Shri Dalbir Singh]

Housing Society Ltd., Vasana Saiyad, Ta Baroda in the Dist of Baroda

(2) Order No VCT-1475/15878-V dated 16 4-1975 in the case of Shrimati Vimalaben Kashibhai Patel of Kamod Ta Daskroi in the District of Ahmedabad

(3) Order No VCT-1474/113314-V dated 21-4-1975 in the case of Shri Ishvarlal Joitaram Patel Chief Promoter, Navdeem Apartment Co-operative Housing Society (Proposed) Ahmedabad

(4) Order No VCT-2874/7591-V dated 21-4-1975 in the case of Smt Rambhaben Shamji of Upleta Ta Upleta in the District of Rajkot

(5) Order No VCT-1474/97535-V dated 25-4-1975, in the case of Anand Sarabhai Charity Trust, Admedabad

(6) Order No VCT 1474/81972-V dated 25-4-1975 in the case of Shri Jadaji Jasangji Thakor of Vejalpur Taluka City, District Ahmedabad

(7) Order No VCT-3074/29624 V dated 25-4-1975 in the case of Sh Mohanlal Bhimbhai Naik and others of village Limbad Tal Palsana in the District of Surat

(8) Order No VCT-1474/133365-V dated 25-4-1975 in the case of Hajaribag Co-operative Housing Society Limited Ahmedabad

(9) Order No VCT-1474/133763-V dated 25-4-1975 in the case of Chandra Co-op Housing Society Limited, Ahmedabad

(10) Order No. VCT-2875/28908-V dated 29-4-1975, in the case of Shri Gigasha Hasamsha Fakir of Jetpur Ta Jetpur in the District of Rajkot

(11) Order No VCT/SR/65/74 dated 21-4-1975 in the case of the President of Chalthan Vibhag Khand Udyog Sahakari Mandali Ltd, Chalthan Ta Palsana in district of Surat

(12) Order No VCT|SR|96|74 dated 29-4 1975 in the case of the Secretary, Shree Mahavir Health and Medical Relief Society, Surat

(13) Order No L N D /VCT/SR 79/WS dated 30-4-1975 in the case of Kirti Cement Pipe and Concrete Products Ankleshwar Ta Ankleshwar in the district of Broach

(14) Order No L N D VCT|SR 73/WS dated 30-4-1975 in the case of Shri P C. Patel of Ankleshwar, District Broach

(15) Order No L N D /VCT/SR/WS-574 dated 30-4-1975

in the case of Shri Manishanker Prabhashanker Pandya Director of Amar Board and Paper Mill Private Ltd, Broach

(16) Order No T N C |VCT| SR|217|WS 1006 dated 22-4-1975 in the case of Sema Private Limited, Nadiad Ta Nadiad in the Dist of Kaira

(17) Order No. TNC/VCT/SR/25/WS/1033 dated 22-4-1975 in the case of Shri Parshottambhai Mathurbhai Sapara of Village Uttersanda Ta. Nadiad in the District of Kaira.

(18) Order No. TNC/VCT/dated 24-4-1975 in the case of Shri Indravadan Parshottambhai Desai and others of Nadiad Ta. Nadiad in the District of Kaira.

(19) Order No. T.N.C./VCT/SR/156 dated 24-4-1975 in the case of Shri Devendra Dhireylal Vyas of Nadiad Ta. Nadiad in the District of Kaira.

(20) Order No. TNC/VCT/SR/ dated 25-4-1975 in the case of Shri Kantilal Punjalal Suthar a Partner of the Jai Bharat Pipe and Engineering Work, Kanjari Ta. Nadiad in the District of Kaira.

(21) Order No TNC/VCT/SR/108 WS-996 dated 27-4-1975 in the case of Shri Becharbhai Fulbhai of Bechari, Ta. Anand in the District of Kaira.

(22) Order No TNC/VCT/SR dated 23-4-1975 in the case of Shri Chimanbhai Sathi, the Managing Director of Sathi Cold Storage, Chaklashi Ta. Nadiad in the District of Kaira.

(23) Order No. TNC/VCT/dated 29-4-1975 in the case of Shri Jashbhai Motibhai Patel of Pij Ta. Nadiad in the district of Kaira.

(24) Order No. LND/NA/VCT/SR-44 dated 23-4-1975 in the case of Baipuri W/O Ambraham Jesang of Unza Ta. Sidhpur in the District of Mehsana.

(25) Order No. VCT/SR/173-7 (3) dated 21-4-1975 in the case of M/s. D.D. and Company, Ahmedabad.

(26) Order No. VCT/SR-187/7 (3) dated 21-4-1975 in the case of the Anil Starch Products Ltd, Ahmedabad.

(27) Order No. VCT|SR|196|7 (3) dated 21-4-1975 in the case of Shri Jashbhai Vallabhai Patel and others of Bombay.

(28) Order No. VCT/SR/190/7 (3) dated 28-4-1975 in the case of Shri Vijay Oil Industries, Bombay.

(29) Order No. CH/VCT/Reg. 3/1975 dated 24-4-1975 in the case of Shri Ahmed Musabhai and others of Telada Ta. Navsari in the district of Bulsar.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing (i) reasons for delay in laying the above Orders and (ii) for not laying the Hindi versions thereof.

[*Placed in Library See* No. LT-9723/75].

(3) Statement (i) correcting the reply given on the 24th March, 1975 to Unstarred Question No 4601 by Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai regarding Composing the Reading Branch of Government of India Press, Faridabad: and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply.

Statement

In reply to Unstarred Question No. 4601 answered on 24th March, 1975, I stated as under:

(a) No, Sir.

[Shri Dalbir Singh]

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a).

On verification, it has been found that the reply given earlier was not in keeping with the wordings of the Question. The actual position in accordance with the wordings of the Question is as follows:

"(a) and (b). Some employees are working on *ad hoc* basis. These employees will be considered for confirmation in accordance with the normal rules".

The earlier reply was given in relation to employees working on casual basis The position now stated relates to employees working on *ad hoc* basis.

As some time was taken in collecting the relevant information, the delay in replying the Question is regretted.

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF MICA TRADING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., PATNA, FOR 1973-74 AND TEA WASTE (CENTRAL) AMENDMENT ORDER, 1975

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Mica Trading Corporation of India Limited, Patna, for the year 1973-74.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mica Trading Corporation of India Limited, Patna, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9725/75].

(2) A copy of the Tea Waste (Control) Amendment Order, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 457 in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 1975 under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9726/75].

ANNUAL REPORT OF IIT KANPUR FOR 1973-74, ANNUAL REPORT OF SCHOOL OF PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE FOR 1973-74, AND CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES, DHANBAD, FOR 1971-72 AND A STATEMENT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1973-74 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9727/75].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 1973-74. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9728/75].

(3) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Accounts.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9729/75.)

12.45 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Minutes

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous District): Sir, I beg to move to lay on the Table Minutes of the Fiftieth to Fifty-seventh sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current session.

12.46 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Minutes

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir. I beg to move to lay on the Table the following Minutes of the Estimates Committee:—

(1) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the Seventy-ninth Report on the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education)—Youth Welfare, Youth Education, National Integration, etc.

(2) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the Procedural and General Matters.

12.47 hrs.

AMENDMENT TO DIRECTIONS BY THE SPEAKER

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the amendment to Direction 47B issued by the Speaker under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

12.48 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Finance Bill 1975, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting on the 5th May, 1975, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Tobacco Cess Bill, 1975, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th May, 1975, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

12.50 hrs.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF GENERAL MANAGER OF DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Steel & Mines to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported resignation of the General Manager, Durgapur Steel Plant, and dissatisfaction among HSL executives over proposed break-up of HSL units by decision of SAIL."

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): Shri Bagaram Tulpule was appointed as General Manager, Durgapur Steel Plant, on contract for a period of five years from 1-12-1971. The contract is terminable on three months notice from either side without assigning any reason. Shri Tulpule has now given notice of resignation under the terms of the contract of his service to the Chairman, Hindustan Steel Limited. He has requested that he might be allowed to proceed on leave from 19th May, 1975.

The question of restructuring Hindustan Steel Limited in consequence of the formation of Steel Authority of India Limited is presently engaging the attention of Government. A final decision in the matter is still to be taken. Government are not aware of any dissatisfaction among HSL executives on this account.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, if this matter had related simply to the question of an individual resignation for reasons unspecified or unknown, it would not have been a matter of such urgent public importance. All the evidence that is available to us seems to indicate that behind this resignation of Mr. Tulpure there are some very serious underlying factors which are likely to affect the entire working of the HSL units and which also have a direct bearing on the proposed reorganisation which has been under consideration for some time but which, I am afraid, the hon. Minister has upto now not thrown any light on as far as Parliament is concerned.

Now, although so many reports have appeared, I would like to ask him whether it is a fact that it is broadly proposed that the Bhilai Steel Plant and the Rourkela Steel Plant under the new reorganisation scheme will function as independent units, as separate Steel Plants, and that the Durgapur Steel Plant and the Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur will function as one unit which will continue to come under the name of HSL. I want to know whether this is the broad line of reorganisation which is under consideration and, if so, whether it is a fact or not that not only Mr. Tulpule but many other executives of all these three Steel Plants have been consulted fully, including the Chairman of HSL regarding the desirable lines on which reorganisation should be carried out or whether this is something which is being done exclusively by the management of SAIL. that is, the Steel Authority of India Ltd.

I believe, late Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam, when he had formulated the notion of SAIL as an apex holding body, had the idea as we could follow from some of his articles and writings that it should be a kind of body for coordination of the work of these different Steel Plants. Unfortunately, death took him away before he could work out the scheme in detail. So, we do not know what exactly he had in mind. But we are told now that

the purpose of the proposed reorganisation is to ensure greater autonomy for the management of different Steel Plants.

The bearing of Mr Tulpule's resignation is that there are widespread reports to the effect that before HSL has been reorganised, already the relationship between the Steel Authority of India Ltd and the Steel Plants under the HSL has become such that the Steel Authority of India Ltd is continually encroaching upon the rights and the autonomy of the managements of those Steel Plants I do not know if the hon Minister is aware of it

With your permission Sir, I would just like to read out one paragraph from a very detailed report which has appeared in this morning's Times of *India*

> But there apparently were much more serious reasons for Mr Tulpule's decision to resign Among them was the emerging pattern of relationship among SAIL HSL and the plant management Unfortunately the late Mr Kumaramangalam did not have time to formulate his total idea of SAIL as an apex holding company with specified coordinating and research and development functions
>
> 'Bureaucrats have been having a field day encroaching on the day-to-day autonomy of the plant management

Even before new principles of autonomous units under the SAIL's umbrella have been enunciated and finalised, the plant management has been finding a steady erosion of authority and initiative so much so that SAIL today appears to it as a remote empire-building agency, pushing even HSL out of the picture If the current trend is allowed to continue and SAIL goes on encroaching on other's domain through new rules and procedures and appoints its own directors, as managing directors of steel plants, as locally apprehended, this might constitute in the ultimate analysis a negation of the local autonomy principle, which is claimed to be the keynote of the envisaged changes'

So, one concrete example which has come to light of the kind of relationship between the Management of the Steel Plant and SAIL is the case of Tulpule himself where it is reported in many sections of the Press—which nobody has bothered to deny or contradict—that for some time there was a sort of—I would not like to say 'confrontation but there was a kind of difference in outlook going on over the question of supply of proper quality of coal to the Durgapur Steel Plant It is reported that for a long time now Mr Wadud Khan of SAIL has been telling the Durgapur Steel Plant management that they should raise the production to one million tons of ingot steel with the existing supply of the quality of coking coal they have been receiving whereas the management of the Durgapur Steel Plant—including Shri Tulpule—have been consistently pointing out that the Bhilai Steel Plant and the Rourkela Steel Plant receive a much better grade of coal with a much lower ash content than what the Durgapur plant receives and as a result of this unsatisfactory quality of coal which is unsuitable for the gravity washer it is giving half the production of ingots of what it should be and that it is not possible to increase the production due to the high ash content of the coal supplied

[SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI *in the Chair*]

12.57 hrs

It seems that Mr Tulpule repeatedly brought this matter to the notice of the Steel authority and made several

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

trips to Delhi in order to try to impress the seriousness of the situation on the bosses of the Steel authority. But, apparently, it seems nothing was done; the matter was not taken seriously at all. Thirty per cent of the content of this coking-coal is ash—and that for a plant which is situated in close proximity to the coal-fields. That has been the kind of arrangement made, with the result that the production has not picked up here in Durgapur at all. It has picked up but slightly over the very low level to which it had gone in between—a couple of years ago—but has not been able to climb back to the level it should have attained on the basis of its capacity We know that from time to time, various factors have been blamed for this by successive Ministers of Steel in this House. Sometimes they blamed the Labour there; sometimes they blamed the political parties there; sometimes they blamed the fact that some foreign equipment was not working properly or that spares were not available or that their maintenance was not good. All these facts have been related here many times, but nobody has ever told us frankly that the Durgapur management was consistently requesting them to improve the quality of the coking-coal supplied to them, without which it was impossible to raise the production at Durgapur. And many Papers are suggesting that Mr. Tulpule finally got so absolutely fed up and disgusted as he was getting no response and no sympathetic consideration on this point from the Steel authority, that he decided to resign. This is a serious matter, as it is one of our major steel plants. So I want to know from the Minister whether his resignation has come all of a sudden like a bolt from the blue without any previous indication whatsoever that Mr. Tulpule was not satisfied with the way things were going on, or whether there were indications of it previously. If there were indications, why was timely action not taken? After Mr Tulpule's resignation was submitted by him, I want to know whether any effort was made to try and dissuade him from pressing his resignation to find out what was the reason for it. I am no great admirer of Mr. Tulpule, though I have met him several times. Once he told me in Durgapur itself of what he thought of some of the problems of the Plant. But the fact remains that, after all, it was a novel experiment, to try to put a person there who combines within himself the two personalities of being a trade union leader as well as a qualified engineer. It was tried out. I do not know whether now the Government's thinking is that the experiment should be given up and no more trade union leader should be entrusted with general managership, because Mr. Tulpule has failed. In his handling of labour relations, I do not think he was successful at all for many reasons, and it has been alleged also in some quarters that some INTUC leaders have come out with a big statement in the press welcoming and hailing the resignation of Mr. Tulpule and saying that he was responsible for encouraging all sorts of inter-union

rivalry, desperation, this and that. The INTUC leaders are very happy and they have gone on record with a big statement. Maybe, he was, in their eyes, too friendly with some other Union which was not of their liking or what—I do not know. Anyway, he has not been sacked; he has resigned. I am more concerned, not with his personal fate, but with this, whether this has a vital bearing or not on, first the relationship between the Steel Plant managements and the Steel Authority of India, to what extent that relationship is not going on smoothly —there is a feeling that the Steel Authority is constantly trying to encroach on their autonomy and their powers; and, secondly, the question of the future reorganisation of the HSL; if it is along the lines which I have indicated, which he should either confirm or deny, whether that is really going to help and how that is going to be an advantage because these plants are made autonomous. I, as a trade unionist, do not mind because, as far as labour is concerned, at least they may be able to get a better deal in those Plants which show a better working result at the end of the year instead of their being told, 'No; there is one common Balance Sheet for the whole of HSL; even if your particular Plant has done well, the HSL as a whole has suffered losses and, therefore, you cannot be paid anything more'. That trouble for the labour will be over if the Plants are split up into separate units. But that cannot be the only consideration. The bigger consideration is how it is going to make production more efficient and effective. We would like to know what the Government has in mind.

12.00 hrs.

For example, it does not follow that a good production record necessarily means that you have got a very good General Manager also. Here at Bhilai, which has the best record out of all these HSL units, we have a General Manager whose conduct has been inquired into by a Committee or a Commission and who has been found to be mixed up in all sorts of unsavoury deals with contractor. I had raised it here the other day in the call-attention on the strike of hearth men in the Bhilai blast furnace, but the Minister avoided it by saying that they had no such information. Now it comes to light that he has been involved, and this Commission has found that 13 or 14 of his close relatives are employed in the Bhilai Steel Plant. Now he has been forced to go on leave—Mr. Ahuja. There was this stinking business. Yet, the production record of the Bhilai Steel Plant is the best out of all these HSL units. So, there may be other factors also responsible for that. Therefore, Mr. Tulpule's argument becomes relevant, whether you are providing these Plants with all the necessary inputs and infra-structure which are necessary really for raising production. He says that, at Durgapur, for a long period of time, they have deliberately been neglecting giving them the quality of coal and coke which is required. Maybe, that is the reason why he has resigned—out of disgust. This is not a simple matter. All these questions that I have raised are important I would like the Minister not to be evasive but to take the House into confidence and tell us these things. We are all very much worried about these Plants. A huge amount of public money is invested in them. The labour relations are not good in these plants: we know. Apart from that question, I do not think, a General Manager resigns so easily unless there are very serious factors behind that. The Minister should not tell us that they know nothing and they have got his resignation letter and they have accepted his resignation and there ends the matter. The House is entitled to have information in a matter where public funds are involved on a big scale. Therefore, I would like him to clarify the position.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV Sir, the hon. Member has raised various aspects and many important questions. But so far as resignation of Shri Tulpule is concerned, in his resignation letter, he has not assigned any reasons, why he is going to resign I cannot just have the insight of looking into his mind, as to what was in his mind, when he has not said anything in his resignation letter Therefore, it will be very difficult for me to presume, what are the reasons and what were the factors in the mind of Shri Tulpule for which he resigned

Along with that, the hon Member has raised certain questions about the relationship between SAIL, HSL, SAIL and different plants and he has also pointed out that there are reports that the relations are strained between SAIL and HSL and various plants and therefore there is certain serious situation arising and it may affect the production also

So far as the question of reorganization of HSL is concerned this question should be looked into in the context of SAIL coming into existence Since SAIL came into existence this question has been considered SAIL is a holding company and after its coming into being HSL becomes a kind of sub holding company and the work which was previously being done by HSL for example the coordination the planning the overall management of the plants giving adequate autonomy to the plants—all these questions are broadly being looked into by SAIL

There are two points of view on this question One point of view is that with SAIL as a holding company and HSL as a sub-holding company under SAIL, there would be duplication of work and, therefore, there is no reason why HSL should continue as it is today. There is another point of view also that HSL may continue and it may do the coordination of operational part. It may give more time, as to how the plants are operating and SAIL may do the long-term planning, coordination may see that the inputs are properly given and may also broadly look into the policy matters. After giving a serious thought to this question, now the proposal is that HSL should be restructured. As the hon. Member has very rightly said, the keynote in any steel plant is the autonomy, maximum autonomy should be provided to the factory management itself We feel that after the reorganization of HSL, the plants will be given more autonomy, they will be treated as a separate company under SAIL, they will have their own Board of Directors, and, therefore, the functioning will be better and it will improve the overall production This question is still being considered by Government There are certain legal difficulties and there are certain formalities to be completed The final decision has not been taken but to a very near completion this decision has been taken that HSL will be reorganised and the plants will be given greater autonomy so that they may have the requisite powers and they should function more effectively As the hon Member himself has pointed out, there are many steel plants some earning very good profits and some incurring losses Therefore HSL as a company has been incurring losses and that does not look fair to those steel plants which have been earning profits because they happened to be the units of HSL Therefore their profits do not count For example Bhilai is likely to earn a profit of Rs 33 crores in the outgoing year i.e 1974 75 Now Rourkela's profits will be Rs 10 9 crores But, on the other hand the losses incurred by Durgapur will be a substantial one and therefore the company as a whole, will show loss This has been a very important factor for sometime and, for the first time in the year 1973 74 HSL has earned a profit of Rs. 4 7 crores after 1965-66 But, I agree with the hon. Member

that that is not the only factor, but there are other factors also.

So far as the ash content is concerned, it will be very wrong to say that SAIL has not given any thought or has not paid any attention to the growing ash content Really speaking, almost every plant has been complaining for some time now that the ash content is increasing and the SAIL has taken all care to see that those agencies which are responsible for providing coal should see that the ash content should not increase I myself had taken personal interest in the matter and I have very recently written a letter to the Minister of Energy drawing his attention that in recent months we have found that the ash content is growing which is affecting the steel production and, I am glad that the Minister of Energy has taken certain steps and instructions have been issued that the agencies which are responsible for the supply of coal should take all possible steps and if there is a certain necessity to improve the machine or to purchase certain equipment —I would like to say that the c ... certain outdated machinery— and if there are certain machinery or equipment which need to be strengthened or if there is any need to go in for some balancing equipment all these steps are being taken We are also fully aware of this factor that because of the growing ash content, the steel production is badly affected

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Particularly in Durgapur

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV It is in Durgapur also

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Not also, but particularly

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV But, in other plants also, the ash content is growing and it is wrong to presume that Mr. Tulpule has been drawing the attention and requesting the SAIL to pay proper attention to it and that proper attention has not been paid and that his request has been ignored and that, therefore, he felt aggrieved and submitted his resignation on this account That is not correct ...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA You said that you were not aware of the reasons for his resignation Then how do you say that this is not the reason?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV I am saying that not only at his request but at the request of other General Manager also steps have been taken and those weaknesses which have been pointed out note has been taken of them and therefore there can be no reason for him to resign on that account ..

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) As compared to Bhilai and Rourkela, why is there this difficulty in Durgapur?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV I do not deny There may be different approaches regarding the reorganization of HSL and also regarding the function of SAIL SAIL itself is a new concept which has been working for the last two years SAIL can today claim to its credit that during the last two years things have improved and effective steps are being taken to improve the things in future, in fixing of targets in steel production, in the improvement of maintenance and also in co-ordination Certain very effective steps have been taken

But, as an institution, as an organisation, SAIL should always make efforts to improve its functioning as any other organisation or institution should try to do Therefore, I think, there should be no alarm on this account I would like to tell the hon. Member that he should have no fear in his mind that SAIL is working as a super-boss over the plant manage-

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

ment. The requisite—necessary—autonomy to the plant management has been made available. If necessary it will be made available. As I have said, the most important factor in reorganisation of HSL is that the plants should have the necessary autonomy; their functioning should improve. That is the idea. And this idea has been mooted by the SAIL itself Therefore, to say that the SAIL is trying to have a kind of bossism over the steel plant management is not correct.

Regarding the relationship between the various authorities, the SAIL and HSL and HSL and plants, to my knowledge, the relationship is cordial. We have adopted certain methods of functioning. And very often meetings of General Managers along with the Sales Directors take place. The General Managers of the plants are on the board of HSL. They get an opportunity to sit there and discuss their problems. We have not only taken into confidence the General Managers but cooperation has also been sought from the trade union leaders in fixation of the target. They are often involved and the target is fixed The trade union leaders are fully being involved and then we fix up the target. In the Joint Negotiating Committee, almost all the major trade union representatives are there; they discuss the production target as also the conditions of the various inputs; they also discuss industrial relationship and the welfare activities of the workers in the various plants They also discuss the questions on D.A. Therefore, this method, to our satisfaction, is a very satisfactory one where the SAIL authority and managers of various steel plants, leaders of various trade union organisations all sit together and evolve certain methods.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What is the present restriction for on the autonomy when you say everything is good?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I not saying that everything is bad or everything is good. I am only stating certain facts before you; I am saying that since SAIL has come into existence, whether HSL should remain between the plant and the SAIL is an important question. Therefore reorganisation has been thought of; it is not that the plants may have a little more autonomy. It is not that the plant today has no autonomy either. The question is whether there is any valid reason for the HSL to exist to-day in the present context after the SAIL has come into existence. That is the most important factor.

Sir, I would like to say that there should be no misunderstanding about this that this resignation has created any situation or any alarm. The hon. Member should not go by the press reports. The press reports have exaggerated it that all the General Managers have submitted their resignation; the Chairman of the HSL has submitted his resignation. I got into touch with the General Managers and they have categorically told me that there is no truth in it as the hon. Member has said.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But, what I said about Mr Ahuja is correct.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: About Shri Ahuja what the hon. Member has said is a fact. Certain allegations were made against Shri Ahuja. And we got them enquired into by an internal fact-finding Committee. On the basis of the facts available to us, we have asked him to go on leave; we have transferred him from Bhilai and his case also has been submitted to the Central Vigilance Commission for enquiry.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, SAIL is like another Railway Board where the Chairman wields all power. If the Chairman likes a Minister, the Minister can remain and if he does not like a Minister, the Minister goes out. I can safely compare the Chairman of the Railway Board, Mr. Berry with that of all powerful Mr. Wadud Khan.

I am really surprised that in reply to the Calling Attention the hon. Minister said that SAIL was established with a view to see that steel plants were manned by such experts so that the functioning of the plants could be more streamlined. All these experts under the umbrella of Mr. Wadud Khan sitting in the luxurious multi-storeyed air-conditioned building at Delhi are thinking of the country's betterment Shri Tulpule who was one of us was sent there on our request on an experimental basis. We requested him to accept this job although he was not accepting this job because he knew the bureaucrats will not tolerate a technocrat and also because Mr Tulpule came from the trade union movement. He was Secretary of Hind Mazdoor Sabha and we were extremely happy when we came to know that Mr. Tulpule is being made General Manager of Durgapur. We thought the slogan given by the Prime Minister and other Ministers in this House that the labour will be associated with the working of the steel plants was going to be fulfilled by his appointment. But today we are not given any reason as to why Mr. Tulpule resigned. Is the Minister not aware of how Dr. S. Bhattacharyya, an ace metallurgist of our country, who was Managing Director of Bokaro was told by Mr. Wadud Khan to resign. Is it not a fact that Mr. Wadud Khan threatened Dr. Bhattacharyya with dire consequences because he wanted to bring somebody from Tatas. Mr. Bhattacharyya only wanted one month to settle his domestic affairs. Even that was denied to him and Mr. Wadud Khan threatened him saying that has confidential report will be spoiled. And when I met Shri K. D. Malaviya he expressed his helplessness by saying that he does not want to fight with the Secretary for six months at least. This was the reply given to me. Dr. S. Bhattacharyya who was adored by the workers was sent out of Bokaro unceremoniously.

Now, what happened to Shri Arvind Roy. This is exactly what Mr. Wadud Khan is doing. I am sure if an impartial enquiry is made into the resignation of Mr. Tulpule it will come out that it is because of Shri Wadud Khan's dictatorial attitude that he has resigned. Shri Wadud Khan does not know ABC of engineering He is ex-salesman of Tomco. He knows only about hair oil, shampoo and lipstick.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Sir, the hon. Member is making all sorts of personal allegations against a person who is neither a Member of this House nor is he present to defend himself. The hon. Member should not make such personal allegations.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, he is Chairman of SAIL, Sir, he told Dr. Bhattacharyya that he was not doing proper job. I can say with confidence that Dr. Bhattacharyya can teach Mr. Wadud Khan for ten years. What does he know? He knows only about lipstick, hair oil and about shampoo. This is what he knows. The ex-Planning Minister of the country and now an Ambassador was travelling once with Mr. Wadud Khan. I asked him 'what did he talk to you?' He said 'except HSL, all sorts of things'.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Have all these things any relevance with the Call Attention?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He is not competent.

Sir, the hon. Minister is a very good friend of mine. I do not regard Shri Chandrajit Yadav as Minister only. He is a comrade of mine. I know him.

MR. SPEAKER: You better ask your questions

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE. I am only warning the hon. Minister Today, it is Tulpule Any gentleman who will be sent there, unless he toes the lines of Shri Wadud Khan, he will not be able to stay there No self-respecting man will go there. Sir, Mr. Ahuja, one of the General Managers of Bhilai is corrupt to the core. Against whom, there are so many charges. He is the person who is liked by Mr Wadud Khan.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister, what further steps will be taken in this matter? What is the purpose for which SAIL has been established? The late lamented Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam wanted to establish the organisation for streamlining the administration. But, nothing has been done. Now, it has become a place only for enjoyment in Delhi. Why should it not be shifted to Calcutta or Ranchi or anywhere else? Why should it remain here? Should it remain here for luxury and luxurious life? I would like to know, whether he will take action to abolish SAIL and give more autonomy to the individual units and to the HSL? Otherwise, this particular Mr. Wadud Khan will spoil the project I hold him responsible He is safeguarding the interests of Tatas against public undertakings That is my charge against him.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Sir, hon. Member has said many things which have no relevance with the Call Attention. Perhaps, for his personal satisfaction he has chosen, in his wisdom, to make many personal allegations against a person who is not here to defend himself. Therefore, there is nothing which I would like to reply to.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I rise on a point of order. I have asked specific questions. Sir, firstly, the purpose for which SAIL was established has been defeated. According to the late Shri Kumaramangalam, SAIL was established for a specific purpose Secondly, I wanted to know whether the office of the SAIL would be shifted to Calcutta or Ranchi? I would also like to know whether Mr. Tulpule will be asked to withdraw his resignation or make an open statement without any fear or favour? I would also like to know who is going in his place?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Sir, it may be the assessment of the hon. Minister that the purpose for which SAIL came into existence has been defeated But, this is not my assessment My assessment is that, SAIL is doing good work and it has, to an extent, succeeded in formulating policies. in coordinating the activities of various plants and been busy with preparations of long term projections in respect of steel production and other things Therefore, I do not agree with the hon. Member that the purpose has been defeated. As for the question, whether the headquarters will be shifted to Calcutta or Ranchi, this is a suggestion and it is not for me to reply SAIL proposes to accept the resignation of Mr. Tulpule. After this, we will decide who will be posted in his place.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is strange that such a small statement has been made by the hon. Minister. It may be called a slip slop statement and made in a wishy washy style, as if the General Manager Mr. Tulpule just resigned for his personal reasons and as per the terms of the contract, he was asked not to give any reason. The terms of the contract were so.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: No. It was not like that that he should not give any reason.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: ' of three months on either side without assigning any reason.'

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: No, no.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He may not have given the reasons.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: That is not in the terms of the contract.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He behaved in a very dignified way and without giving any reason went away.

I want to know this from the hon. Minister. This news has appeared in all the papers, *Economic Times*, *Financial Express*, *Business Standard* and all Calcutta and Delhi papers not once, but for several days, giving the reason, the analysis, the background, the facts about the resignation of Shri Tulpule. The hon Minister has said that Shri Tulpule has not given any reason. Is it not a fact that Shri Tulpule had an appointment with the hon. Minister and that gentleman, the emperor of the steel kingdom, Shri Wadud Khan? You had given an appointment to him on 30 April. This gentleman was writing to Shri Wadud Khan and perhaps the hon. Minister also. For five months he waited. An appointment was given to him on 30 April. When he came to Delhi, what happened? On the plea that Shri Wadud Khan was indisposed—I do not know whether he was disposed or indisposed—neither Shri Wadud Khan nor the hon. Minister met him and he had to go away without any indication whatsoever being given to him as to why the meeting was cancelled. No indication was given to him either by Shri Wadud Khan or the hon. Minister that they wanted to know what his grievances were, what his complaints were, what were the constraints he was facing for so many years, what were his problems and how they should be resolved and when the next meeting would be held. In the circumstances, as an honourable person, I think he had no alternative but to resign.

About the resignation of Dr. Bhattacharyya, Shri Roy and others—to which reference was made by my hon. friends—I am very sorry for them at the arrogant way in which Shri Wadud Khan behaved with these experts who really proved to be worthy of the job they were entrusted with. They were being shunted out. I do not want to equate for one particular reason, Shri Kumaramangalam, who had a schooling in Marxism, who had a schooling in the Marxist party, of which you were also a follower, you had a schooling in Marxism, you had a schooling in the Marxist party and Shri Wadud Khan, who had a schooling in Marxism, a schooling in the Marxist party..

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: You also.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am not a Marxist. I am a socialist

It was a new experiment that was made in consonance with the expression by the Prime Minister and the Government that there should be participation by labour or their re-

[Shri Samar Guha]

presentatives with the productive entrepreneurs of our country. On the basis of that, that experiment was made courageously by Shri Kumaramangalam by inducting a man who had served in the capacity of a labour leader, an engineer and also as a patriot into the managerial charge of one steel plant which has been troubled for many years. I do not know whether because Shri Wadud Khan was a people's-war-walla and Shri Tulpule was an Auguster, a participant in the August revolution, there was enmity between the people's-war-walla and the Auguster; I do not know whether because of that he behaved in that way.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Later on they came together.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It has been admitted by all that Shri Tulpule improved production. Since production went down in 1967, he tried to improve it, he tried to improve labour-management relations and he also introduced certain initiative and imagination in the functioning of the management.

From the reports in the Press, the causes for his resignation seem to be firstly, supply of inferior quality of coal and limestone; secondly, overzealous interference by Mr. Wadud Khan, the Chairman of SAIL; thirdly, the difficulty created by the transfer of the coal washery to the Ministry of Energy and fourthly, certain partisan interference by the State Government in the functioning of the labour unions there.

Let me take them up one by one. Firstly, coal and limestone. If the coal washery is in the hands of another Ministry, how could you get washed coal delivered quickly? Washed coal is taken to the coke oven plant where it is converted into coking coal. If the ash content is high, what type of coking coal will you get? If the coking coal is bad, what will happen in the blast furnace process is that iron production will be less because inferior coking coal cannot produce carbon monoxide and carbon particles, it will take more time. Ash content is one of the major snags. Similarly, if the supply of limestone was slack or the quality was poor, difficulties are created. This point was stressed by Mr. Tulpule time and again, you are supplying good quality coal to Bhilai and Rourkela with less percentage of ash content and better type of dolomite and limestone; why do you fail to supply the same kind of coal to this plant? There was no answer.

You talk about better production in Bhilai but you never mentioned about the points to which the attention of the SAIL was drawn by Mr. Tulpule. The railways were not able to deliver the coal in time; SAIL was interfering in the day-to-day activities of the D.S.P. Not only that. That Chairman of SAIL was having direct connections, direct link with the line manager, workers and labour also, bypassing the authority of Mr. Tulpule and creating trouble.

MR. SPEAKER: What is this practice? Put your questions. You have taken much more time than you should.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is a serious matter and these are the points that led to his resignation. There was a big demonstration with regard to dearness allowance and Mr. Tulpule was drawing the attention to this demand.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, please ask your questions.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Is it a fact that the three tier consultative committee with labour that was set up by Mr. Tulpule was scuttled by Mr. Wadud Khan and trouble was created?

On the basis of that I want to ask the following questions.

I want to know from the hon. Minister what is the break-up of the ash content of the coal that is being supplied to Bhilai, Rourkela and Bokaro for the last five months?

2. What is the loss of production of iron due to higher ash content and inferior type of dolemite and limestone? What steps have been taken by the Government to avoid delay in supplying coal to D.S.P. and what type of constraints has been created due to transfer of the subject of coal washery to the Ministry of Energy? Why three-tier Consultative Committee with the labour was scuttled by Mr. Wadud Khan? When Mr. Tulpule was placing many problems, why did you delay in not having consultations with him.

3. Whether you instituted either a Parliamentary Committee or an Expert Committee in your Ministry to go into all the problems that have been made out by Mr. Tulpule directly or indirectly in regard to the constraints and problems that were faced in D.S.P.?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Sir, as you yourself ovserved that most of the questions have no relevanee, I am going to reply only those questions which are relevant. Sir, to say that the General Manager has resigned because he was not happy with the reorganisation of the Ministries here....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA. I have never said about the reorganisation.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV. Sir, the hon. Member has said that coal has gone out of Steel Ministry which really affected...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I said it was coal washery.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Even about coal washeries, Sir, it is not the duty of any General Manager or the function of the General Manager to see under what part of the Ministry or the Department they come. Therefore, it is not the function of any General Manager. So far as the matter regarding Mr Tulpule seeking appointment with me for the last five months to place before me many problems is concerned, it is completely baseless...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Did you give him appointment?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Mr. Tulpule came here If you want to know the fact, please have patience to listen to me. Mr. Tulpule came here, if I remember, exactly on 30th April and on the same night he left for Calcutta. Neither he sought an appointment with me nor I met him. And when I enquired, I was told that he had gone back. But when I visited Durgapur Plant I had a discussion with him. It was a matter of great satisfaction at least for me that Mr. Tulpule a labour leader and also an Engineer, was trying his best to improve the Durgapur Plant. But I do not know for what reason he had decided to quit. His contract was for five years. Therefore, to impute any motive to anybody, not fair on the part of hon. Member

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Is it not a fact that Mr. Tulpule was trying to meet the Hon. Minister on 30th April?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I had said that this was entirely wrong to say that he was trying to meet me and sought an appointment. I do not know whether he sought an appointment with Mr. Wadud Khan..I am not supposed to know who is seeking appointment with whom. To say that the three-tier committee which was functioning at Durgapur was scuttled by the Chairman of SAIL is wrong. It was a new experiment. Mr. Tulpule found from his own experience that the three-tier committee was not

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functioning properly and satisfactorily. There are serious trade union problems in Durgapur and he tried his best to seek the cooperation of the trade unions. But unfortunately they did not function properly and therefore, they have been wound up. The question as to how to involve the trade unions in the management of steel plants has been considered. Certain ways and means have been found so that trade union leaders are consulted at plant level and also at central level. When the reorganisation of HSL takes place and the steel factory will have its own Board of Management, that will be the time when we will think as to how best we can involve the labour in the management.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA. What about the ash content and quality of limestone?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I have already replied to Mr. Indrajit Gupta. If he wants more information, he should give separate notice.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, the whole problem is about the quality of coal and limestone that was supplied. Bhilai and Rourkela were supplied with better qualities of coal and limestone. I asked the question about the break-up of the coal supplied to Rourkela and Bhilai and also to Durgapur, the percentage of ash content and the percentage of impurities in the limestone. That is the key to the whole issue.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: All the steel plants are supplied coal from the same agencies—CMA and BCCL. All the steel plants have complained recently that the ash content is increasing and this is being taken care of. If the hon. member wants to presume that because the ash content at Bhilai is lower and therefore production at Bhilai is better and because the ash content at Durgapur was high, therefore production there was lower, he is completely wrong. Bhilai had better management. That was the reason.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I again say that the ash content of coal supplied to Durgapur Steel Plant was higher compared to Rourkela and Bhilai. The Steel Minister should know some elementary chemistry.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I am not going to learn it from you. I know my job.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पूरे का पूरा भारत सरकार का जो उत्पादन का सिलसिला है, पानी के बुलबुले की तरह ऐसा लग रहा है कि फूट रहा है। और यह तुलपुले साहब ने इस्तीफ़ा दिया है इस के बारे मे मन्त्री जी ने कहा है कि उन्होंने अब अपनी सेवा की करार की शर्तों के अन्तर्गत त्याग-पत्र देने की सूचना हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटड के अध्यक्ष को दे दी है। अखबारो मे भी खबर हैं। मै एक ही सवाल पूछूंगा, यह "फ़ाइनेंशियल एक्सप्रेस" है जिस मे हैडिंग है,

"Mr. Tulpule was asked to resign"

मन्त्री जी को इस की जानकारी है कि नही इतनी मासूमियत के साथ कह देना कि उन्होने अब इस्तीफ़ा दे दिया है, बहुत आसान लगता है। उन्होने अपने पत्रकार सम्मेलन मे यह कहा कि उन को दुर्गापुर के लिये घटिया किस्म का चूना पत्थर और कोयला दिया जाता था तथा सरकार से उस की मूल्य नीति के बारे मे विरोध था। यह उन्होने पत्रकार सम्मेलन मे कहा है। इन को कारण न बताया हो, इन के मंत्रालय को न बताया हो, लेकिन इस पत्रकार सम्मेलन की आप को जानकारी है कि नही? क्यों कि वह एक सरकारी जिम्मेदार अधिकारी थे, जैसा आप स्वयं मानते हैं, तो इस बयान पर मंत्री जी अपनी सफ़ाई दीजियेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस समय इस्पात का इन्तजाम एक डोहरेपन का शिकार हो गया है, दो तरह का इन्तजाम वहां पर चल रहा है। एक तरफ तो हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड है और दूसरी तरफ सेल, और दोनों में आपस में टकराव होता है और कई मुद्दों पर टकराव होता है। दोनों एक दूसरे से सुपीरियर बनने के लिए तैयार रहते हैं। इसलिए अगर आप हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड को भंग कर दें तो इस में बहुत दिक्कत की बात नहीं है।

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के बारे में हम को बताया गया कि स्टील का उत्पादन इन्होंने बढ़ाया है। स्टील का उत्पादन बढे, इस के पहले ही इन के पास अपना एक स्वतन्त्र विमान हो गया। यानी वे लोग जो दूसरे हवाई जहाजों पर टिकट खरीद कर चलते थे, वे खुद अपने विमान में चलने लगे। क्या मंत्री जी को इस बारे में पता है कि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के पास जिस तरह से बड़े बड़े रईसों और राजा-महाराजाओं के पास अपने हवाई जहाज हैं, उसी तरह से ये भी अपने हवाई जहाज रखते हैं और हवाई जहाज रखने के बाद क्या वे इस्पात का उत्पादन करने की बात सोच सकते है। उत्पादन के पहले भोग के लिए, खपत के लिए उन्होंने इन्तजाम कर लिया है। तो पूरे का पूरा सिलसिला ही भ्रष्टाचार का बना हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज के "हिन्दुस्तान" अखबार की खबर सुनाना चाहता हूं माननीय चन्द्रजीत यादव को। एक करोड़ रुपये के ग़बन का मामला है जिस में बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने का प्रमुख अधिकारी बर्खास्त हुआ है। यह अखबार में छपा है। इस तरह से आप देखें कि आप के इस्पात कारखानों मे किस तरह से भ्रष्टाचार चल रहा है। यह मौखिक बात नहीं है, वह आप की सी० बी० आई० की इंक्वायरी हुई है और उस इंक्वायरी के अनुसार एक करोड़ रुपया का ग़बन किया है। अखबार में यह खबर है :

"बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के कच्चा माल विभाग के चीफ़सुपरिण्टेण्डेंट श्री एस० के० भट्टाचार्य को एक करोड़ रुपये के ग़बन के आरोप में बर्खास्त कर दिया गया है। किसी सरकारी प्रतिष्ठान मे इतने बड़े ग़बन का यह पहला मामला है।"

मैं बहुत जल्दी खत्म कर रहा हूं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्योंकि मैं जानता हूं कि सदस्य लोगों को भूख लगी है और अभी नो-कान्फिडेंस मोशन पर भी हमें खड़ा होना है। मैं श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु की जानकारी के लिए यह कह रहा हूं। मैं अपने सवाल बहुत जल्दी खत्म कर रहा हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप के नेता तो बहुत कुछ कह चुके हैं।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : ऐसी हालत में मैं खास तौर से श्री वदूद खां के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं जिन को सेल का सर्वेसर्वा इस सरकार ने बनाया है। ये पहले टाटा के यहां काम करते थे और अब हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार के इस्पात के सब से बड़े अधिकारी होने के नाते आज भी वे टाटा की ही सर्विस कर रहे है अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से। टाटा के यहां ये तेल कि सफ़ाई के इन्चार्ज थे। एक तेली लोहार कैसे हो सकता है, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह समझ नहीं सकता, मेरे लिये यह मुश्किल है। टाटा के यहां तेल की सफ़ाई के सब से बड़े जो आफ़िसर थे उन को लोहा उद्योग का सब से बड़ा आफ़िसर हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने बना दिया। एक तेल का रोजगार करने वाला लोहे के बारे में या तेल धंधा करने वाला लोहे के बारे में क्या जानकारी रख

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र

सकता है, थोड़ी देर के लिए यह समझना मुश्किल पड़ जाता है ।

श्री दीनेन भट्टाचार्य (सीरमपुर) : यादव जी कैसे इस का जवाब देंगे ?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : यादव जी तो मंत्री हैं । ये श्री वदूद खां नौकरी में आने से पहले कम्युनिस्ट और थे माननीय चन्द्रजीत यादव उन से हमदर्दी न रखें ।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chinayain Ki'). He is a competent officer. These are all done by the bureaucracy.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि श्री वदूद खां पहले कम्युनिस्ट थे और ये तुलपुले साहब पहले सोशलिस्ट थे और हिन्द मजदूर सभा का मजदूर आन्दोलन चलाते थे । कांग्रेस पार्टी में इस समय जो लोग साम्यवादी आन्दोलन से आए है और जो लोग समाजवादी आन्दोलन से गये हैं, दोनों में बहुत तकराव चल रहा है । इस्पात उत्पादन में भी उसी टकराव का प्रतिविम्ब नही चल रहा है ?

मैं एक एक को गिनाना नहीं चाहता लेकिन भिलाई कारखाने के बारें मे जो माननीय इन्द्रजीत गुप्त जी ने कहा है कि अहूजा साहब के बारे में एक सी० बी० आई० इंक्वायरी चल रही है, क्या मंत्री जी को इस की जानकारी है । भिलाई के बारे में मैं जानता हूं कि वहा के मजदूर नेता श्री चन्द्रकान्त देसाई के खिलाफ़ अहूजा साहब ने दफ़ा 151 और 152, सी० आर० पी० सी० के तहत मुकदमा चलवाया और उन को जेल में डलवा दिया और जब वे जमानत पर छूट कर बाहर आए उन को फिर बन्द कर दिया गया । जब श्री मुरार जी देसाई का अनशन चल रहा था तो सरकार ने कहा था कि राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ताओं के खिलाफ़ मीसा नहीं लगाएंगें लेकिन श्री चन्द्र कान्त देसाई जैसे ही जेल से बाहर आते हैं, उन्हें मीसा के अन्तर्गत बन्द कर दिया जाता है । इसी तरह से बोकारो की बात है । राऊरकेला के जनरल मेनेजर श्री अग्रवाल की बात आप सुनिये । किस तरह से वहां पर भ्रष्टाचार होता है । वहां की मुख्य मंत्री श्रीमती नन्दनी सतपथी को गुजरात के चुनाव के लिए चन्दा दिया जाता है और गुजरात के चुनावों के लिय मारे हिन्दुस्तान के मुख्य मंत्रियों को आदेश गया है दिल्ली से कि 50 लाख रुपया हर मंत्री इकट्ठा करे । श्रीमती नन्दनी सतपथी को यह अग्रवाल साहब चन्दा देते हैं ...(व्यवधान) ..

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : यह बिल्कुल गलत हैं । ये झूठ के अवतार हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): क्या गलत है ? 50 लाख ग़लत है या ज्यादा के लिए आदेश गया है ।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव अध्यक्ष जी, श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र इस बात के आदी हैं कि राजनीति हर जगह ले जाए । इस्पात मिनिस्ट्री में भी वे राजनीति ले जाना चाहते हैं । मै इस्पात मिनिस्ट्री मे राजनीति नही ले जाना चाहता ।

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र (बेगूसराय) : अब साधू हो गये हैं ?

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : साधू नही हुआ हूं । जहां राजनीति करनी है, वहां राजनीति करूंगा और जहां काम करना है, वहां काम करूंगा ।

श्रीमन् यह बिल्कुल ग़लत, बेबुनियाद और निराधार बात है कि श्री तुलपुले साहब

के राजनीतिक विचार किसी जमाने में कुछ और रहे और अब और हो गये, इसलिए उन को निकाला गया। श्री बद्रुद खां के बारे में भी कहा गया और कहा गया कि श्री कुमार मंगलम ने उन की नियुक्ति की और क्योंकि उन के विचार कुछ और थे और दूसरों के विचार कुछ और थे, इसलिए उन को हटाया जा रहा है, ये अन्तर-विरोधी बातें हैं और इस तरह की राजनीति का सरकारी मंत्रालयों और विभागों में काम मे नहीं लाना चाहिए। ये बिल्कुल निराधार और ग़लत बातें है।

दूसरी बात जो माननीय सदस्य ने यह कही कि आज अख़बार की ख़बर यह है कि 'ही वाज़ आस्कड टू रिज़ाइन'। मैंने अख़बार को पढ़ा है और यह बात बिल्कुल ग़लत है। उन्होंने कहा है कि उन से यह कहा गया कि इस्तीफा दीजिए, ऐसी बात नही है। उन्होंने स्वतः इस्तीफ़ा दिया है और उस का कोई कारण नही बताया। हमे इस बात का अफ़सोस है और हम नही चाहते थे कि वे जाएं क्योंकि वे एक नये क्षेत्र से आए थे। उन्होंने इस्तीफ़ा दिया और वे . . . ।

श्री समर गुह : और आप ने फोरन एक्सेप्ट कर लिया।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : अब एक आदमी काम नही करना चाहता है और यह महसूस करता है कि उस को जाना चाहिए तो उस की इच्छा के विरुद्ध कैसे काम कराया जाए। पानी पिलाने के लिए घोड़े को उस की मर्जी के खिलाफ़ तालाब पर ले जाएं, तो वह पानी नहीं पियेगा।

श्री समर गुह : एक बार भी आपने उन को इस्तीफ़ा वापस लेने के लिए नहीं कहा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप फ़िर आ गये। दूसरों के बीच में आप फ़िर बोलने लगे।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : श्रीमान् दूसरी बात श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र ने यह कही कि यह कैसी दोहरी व्यवस्था है। अगर आप मेरे उत्तर को पहले सुन लेते, तो शायद यह न कहते। आज स्थिति यह है कि कुछ हद तक दोहरी व्यवस्था मालूम होती है सेल और एच० एस० एल० दोनों के इस्पात में रहने से। व्यवस्था एकहरी हो और दोहरा न हो और काम का बटवारा ठीक से हो सके और काम की क्षमता भी बढ़े, इस के लिए सरकार के यह विचाराधीन है कि एच० एस० एल० का पुनर्गठन किया जाए इस के बारे में जल्दी ही निर्णय लिया जाने वाला है।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : और हवाई जहाज कर बारे मे।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : आप घबड़ाए नहीं, मैं उस का भी जवाब दे रहा हूं। आप ज्यादा घबड़ा रहे हैं, थोड़ी सी अपनी आदत को बदलिये।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : जैसे कि आप ने बदली है।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : श्रीमन् यह इन का कहना बिल्कुल निराधार है और बिल्कुल गलत है। हर जगह इन को चुनाव दिखाई पड़ता है। मैं इस को बहुत स्ट्रांगली रिपुडिएट करता हूं कि कोई दिल्ली से आदेश गया है किसी जनरल मैनेजर को या मुख्य मंत्री को गुजरात के लिए पैसा या धन इकट्ठा करने के लिए और 50 लाख रुपये वाली बात या श्री अटल बिहारी जी की निगाह में 50 करोड़ की बात, यह बिल्कुल निराधार है और गलत है और इस आरोप का खंडन करता हूं।

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

हवाई जहा की जो बात आप ने कही और उस के लिए आप बहुत उत्सुक हैं, यह बात ठीक है कि उन के पास हवाई जहाज है लेकिन राजाओ और रईसों की तरह एशो-आराम और घूमने के लिए वह नही है, वह कार्य क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए है।

14.00 hrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय . राजाओ के पास भी कहा छोड़े है आपने ?

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : देश आराम करने के लिए नही लेकिन कार्य क्षमता बढाने के लिए हैं और वही रखे हुए है।

यह सही है कि बोकारो के बारे मे कुछ केसे हमारे ध्यान से लाए गए है जिन मे बड़े पैमाने पर एम्बैजलमैंटस के केस हैं। उन केसिज की सी बी आई से जाच करवाई जा रही है। कुछ अधिकारियो के खिलाफ कार्यवाई की भी गई है। मैं कहना चाहता हू कि कोई भी हो, किसी भी प्लाट मे हो अगर उसके खिलाफ कुरप्सन के आरोप है और वे साबित हो जाते हैं तो उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जायगी।

जहा तक वहूजा साहब का प्रश्न है श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त के प्रश्न के उत्तर मैं मैंने कह दिया है कि उनके खिलाफ कुछ आरोप प्राप्त हुए थे। उन को कहा कि छुट्टी पर चले जाए। उनका भिलाई से स्थानान्तरण कर दिया गया है। उनके केस को सेंट्रल विजिलेंस कमीशन के सुपुर्द कर दिया गया है। इस तरह के जाच के लिए कार्रवाई की जा चुकी है।

जहां तक चन्द्रकान्त देसाई का प्रश्न है भिलाई का उत्पादन बहुत अच्छा था और उन्होने कोशिश की गैर कानूनी तरीके से ठेकेदारो के साथ मिल कर पाइप भौवन मे हड़ताल कराने की और उनके खिलाफ़ कार्रवाई की गई है। कोई भी किसी भी कारखाने को बरबाद करने की कार्रवाई करेगा तो उसके खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जाएगी . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य मीसा के तहत ?

श्री इन्द्रजीत यादव अगर अरबो रुपये के कारखाने को कोई बरबाद करने के लिए इस तरह के कदम उठाएगा तो जिस किसी कानून के अनुसार भी मुनासिब समझा जाएगा कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

यह उचित नही है कि किसी भी अधिकारी के खिलाफ परसनल बात की जाए। यह कहना कि वदूद खा तेल बनाते थे, तेली का काम करते थे और लोहार हो गए उचित नही था और श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र को इस तरह की बात कहना शोभा नही देता है। लेकिन चूकि उन्होने यह बात कही है और पार्लियामेंट के रिकार्ड पर आ गई है, इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हू कि श्री वदूद खा के अन्दर एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कैपेसेटी है और अपनी कार्य क्षमता के लिए वह प्रसिद्ध है। वह योग्य समझे गए इसलिए वह सेल के चैयरमैन और सेक्रेटरी स्टील डिपार्टमेंट बनाए गए। वह हमारे सक्षम अधिकारी है। मैं समझता हू कि उनके बारे मे इस तरह की बेबुनियाद बात करना गलत है।

14.02 hrs.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

Fifteenth Report

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Sir, I beg to present the Fifteenth Report of the Committee of Privileges.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Twenty-second Report and Minutes

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH (Jhunjhunu): Sir, I beg to present the following Report and Minutes of the Committee on Petitions:—

(1) Twenty-second Report of the Committee; and

(2) Minutes of Fifty-second to Fifty-seventh sittings of the Committee.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

Sixteenth Report

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO (Kakinada): Sir, I beg to present the Sixteenth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

Seventh Report

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH (Mandi): Sir, I beg to present the Seventh Report of the Railway Convention Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fifth Report (1971) on Requirements and Availability of Wagons.

14.05 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF SIKH COMMUNITY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): Government deeply regret that an agitational atmosphere is sought to be created....

MR. SPEAKER: You can lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI OM MEHTA: Sir, with your permission I beg to lay the statement on the Table of the House.

Statement.

Government deeply regret that an agitational atmosphere is sought to be created on the ground of alleged Government interference in religious affairs of the Sikh community. Government has never interfered, and do not intend to interfere, with the religious affairs of the Sikh community or any other community. On the other hand, the constitutional safeguards and protections ensured to all religions have been consistently upheld and supported by the Government.

Recently, a number of Members of Parliament and other leaders of Sikh opinion met the Prime Minister and expressed their misgivings about certain matters. The first of these related to a demand that Sikh religious and charitable trusts as well as Gurdwaras should be exempted

from the obligation to file the prescribed return to Income-tax authorities. The Prime Minister explained that, subject to certain conditions, all religious and charitable trusts are already exempted from Income-tax liability. The returns, which they are required to furnish to the Income-tax authorities, are merely intended to ensure that the conditions under which the exemption from tax liability has been granted, are duly fulfilled.

Even so, the suggestion made for exempting such trusts and gurdwaras from the present obligation to file prescribed returns to the Income-tax authorities could be further gone into when the relevant Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, which is already before Parliament, comes up for consideration.

The second point brought to the notice of the Prime Minister was that the Haryana Land Ceilings Act does not exempt the land holdings of Gurdwaras are not the only reli-law. I may like to mention that Gurdwaras are not the only religious institutions, which are under the purview of the Haryana Land Ceilings Act. Similar institutions of other religious denominations are also similarly placed. The national guidelines for land ceiling provide that exemption from the provisions of the law in favour of religious and charitable institutions could be made by the State Legislatures taking into account relevant local conditions. Representations made on behalf of Gurdwaras, as well as other similar institutions, have been brought to the notice of the Government of Haryana, who are willing to consider the matter sympathetically.

The third point which came up for discussion with the Prime Minister related to the future set-up of the S.G.P.C. Consequent upon the reorganization of Punjab, Government were faced with complex matters relating to the set-up of the S.G.P.C. as also the manner in which local sikhs could have a sense of participation in the management of the local gurdwaras.

In the absence of any recently elected body representative of Sikh opinion, it has not been possible to have any meaningful exchange of views. Government, therefore, are of the view that arrangements should be made to hold elections to the S.G.P.C. Action is being initiated in this behalf, and the State Governments concerned are being advised accordingly. Other questions can be considered after a new S.G.P.C. comes into existence.

As I had stated earlier, there has not been, nor will there be, any interference in the religious affairs of any community. I would make an earnest appeal, through you and this house, that when more pressing problems are facing the country, it would not be in the national interest to create any agitational atmosphere —particularly, in matters which are dear to the sentiments of different sections of the community. Apprehensions regarding interference or discrimination are totally unfounded.

14.06 hrs.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Sir, I beg to move:—

"This House do further extend upto the last day of the next session the time for the presentation of the Report of the Committee of Privileges on the question of privilege regarding handcuffing of Shri Ishwar Chaudhry, M.P., referred to the Committee on the 30th August, 1974."

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): प्रस्ताव से साफ़ है कि जब भी प्रिवलेज कमेटी को मामला सौंपा जाता है तो उस के लिए समय तय किया जाता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : (बांका): अपने बीच में बेकार का विवाद खड़ा कर दिया था और उस विवाद का कोई अर्थ नहीं था। आप से रूलिंग गलत करवाते हैं। प्रस्ताव को ले कर क्यों आए? स्पीकर से इजाजत परवान करवा लीजिये। आप यही कह रहे थे न कि स्पीकर करता है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन सा स्पीकर करता हूं?

श्री मधु लिमये : आप अनुमति दीजिये। हाउस के सामने ये क्यों आए? अगर मेरा एमेंडमेंट गलत था जिसके ऊपर इतना ही हल्ला किया तो यह मामला यहां क्यों आ रहा है? आपस में तय क्यों नहीं कर लेते? क्यों हम से समय बढ़वाना चाहते हैं? मैं दबा नहीं और इन्होंने उसको डिफ़ीट करवाया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई हर्ज नहीं था अगर समय फ़िक्स हो जाता।

श्री मधु लिमये : आपको रूलिंग इतनी जल्दी नहीं देना चाहिये था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रूलिंग कहां दिया? हाउस ने फ़ैसला किया। मैंने रूलिंग थोड़े ही दिया था उस पर।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the next session the time for the presentation of the Report of the Committee of Privileges on the question of privilege regarding handcuffing of Shri Ishwar Chaudhry, M.P., referred to the Committee on the 30th August, 1974."

The motion was adopted.

14.10 hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

MR. SPEAKER There is the No-Confidence Motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): With your permission, Sir, I seek the leave of the House to move my motion:

"That this House expresses its lack of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

MR. SPEAKER: Those who are in favour may rise in their seats.

The requisite number is there. They are more than fifty. So, the motion is granted leave.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH): With your permission. Sir, I beg to move:

"That rule 26 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the Private Members' Business in today's List of Business of Lok Sabha be suspended."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No no. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): The Untouchability Bill should be discussed; it is very important. Private Members Business should also be gone through

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम इसका विरोध करते है ।

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र (बेगुसराय) दोनो होने चाहिये, प्राइवेट मैम्बर्स बिजनेस भी होना चाहिये और अनटचेबिलिटी बिल भी लिया जाना चाहिये ।

व्यवधान

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इनके मोशन पर भी हमे सुनेंगे या नही ?

श्री मधु लिमये (बाका) : यह फैसला बहुमत के आधार पर नही होगा, यह सर्व-सम्मति से ही होगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम को सस्पैंड करने का मामला इतना सरल नही है । अगर केवल सख्या बल के आधार पर यह काम हुआ तो मैं चाहूगा कि आप हस्तक्षेप करे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे बस की बात क्या है, जब आपको सूट करता है तो आप कहते है कि मैं दखल दू ।

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र . एक भी केस ऐसा नही है जिसमे इस तरह फैसला किया गया हो, जब तक पूरा हाउस सहमत न हो तब तक इस तरह फैसला नही हुआ है । आप रूल 29 का प्रोवाइजो देखिये ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : (चतरा) : हम लोगो का सारा कार्यक्रम निर्धारित किया हुआ है । हम नही चाहते है कि सदन का सत्र एक दिन के लिये भी बढ़े । पालियामैंटरी एफेयर्स के मिनिस्टर जो मोशन लाये है, आप उस पर वोट ले लीजिये ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इनका प्रस्ताव एक दफे पढ़ लीजिये, मैंने सुना नही ।

MR. SPEAKER. There are two motions by him, No. 388 ..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Rule requires that you should give your consent first. The Rule says "with the consent of the Speaker" So, have you given your consent?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने बड़ी जल्दी इजाजत दे दी । जब कभी हम रूल के सस्पैंशन की इजाजत मागते है तो आप इजाजत नही देते है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने भी क्वैश्चन अवर मे दो बार इजाजत ले ली है ।

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur): Did you ever permit us to abandon the Question Hour? Never

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: May I explain? Normally, this is not done, but they have chosen to move

the motion. So it is for them to choose whether they want to proceed with the No-Confidence Motion or with the Private Members' Business. I have said that since the House is to adjourn today and because there is limited time, the Private Members' Business should be suspended.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But why should you suspend it and take away our rights?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would suggest that we sit tomorrow and go through the No-Confidence Motion from 11 A.M. to 8 P.M.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Please see the proviso to rule 29. Since the Resolution of the hon. Member, Shri Samar Guha, is a carry-over from the last day, according to the proviso to this rule, this will have precedence over all other business today. That means, it will have precedence even over the no-confidence motion. Please read this Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I have read it. This concerns the order of the business. Now Mr. Raghu Ramaiah is asking for suspension of the rule. It is not a question of order of business.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Here it is very clear that it shall have precedence over all other business.

MR. SPEAKER: Only if the rule stands. But he is asking for the rule to be suspended.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Which rule?

MR. SPEAKER: Rule 26.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He is asking for suspension of another rule. This rule is not being asked for suspension.

MR. SPEAKER: If the Private Members' Business is suspended, what will be left to follow?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Then the motion for suspension will have to be in respect of all these rules.

MR. SPEAKER: When the rule is suspended, all its provisions are suspended.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My submission is that this rule has not been asked for suspension.

MR. SPEAKER: This follows rule 26.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That cannot be the contention. Even here you will find that there has not been a single instance where it has been done by majority. It has to be done unanimously. This has never been done by majority.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a different matter. First, you were asking for my interpretation and now you are asking about propriety. My interpretation is that, once you suspend this rule, the other questions do not arise.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My submission is that, because of rule 29, that motion is out of order.

MR. SPEAKER: How can it be out of order?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Certainly. This Private Member's Resolution will have procedence.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आपने एक बार रूल 26 को सस्पैंड करने की बात स्वीकार कर ली, तो सारा नान-आफिशियल बिजनेस चला गया। लेकिन हम उसका इम्पलीमेंटेशन ठीक से समझ लें, इसी लिये विरोध कर रहे हैं। मेरा कहना है कि कानूनी दांव पेंच में हम लोग न पड़ें। अभी समय है, अन-टचे बलिटी बिल भी लिया जा सता है और नान -आफिशियल बिजनेस भी लिया जा सकता है और फिर 6 बजे से नो—कोंफीडैंस मोशन भी शुरु किया जा सकता है। आज ही आप सैशन खत्म कर दीजिये, हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि इसे आगे बढ़ाया जाये। यह रचनात्मक सुझाव है।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): If you hear me, the problem will be over.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. S. M. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The motion before this House is about the suspension of rule 26.... (*Interruptions*). We can do one thing. We can take up Private Members' business as also Untouchability Amendment Bill and can continue upto 6.00 P.M..... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We can then take up No-Confidence Motion and sit upto 6.00 a.m.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: 6 O'clock in the morning looks very romantic. But there will be no quorum Members will deliver their speeches and go. When the voting takes place there will be only ten Members on this side including Banerjee. You will deliver your speech and go.... (*Interruptions*). Let us take up non-official Resolution as also the Untouchability Amendment Bill. This Bill has come after such a long time.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: This business can be carried over to the next session.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पायंट आफ आर्डर यह है कि नियम 198 के अनुसार कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है। इस स्टेज पर श्री रघुरमैया का प्रस्ताव बिल्कुल नहीं आ सकता है। नियम 198 (1) इस प्रकार है :

"A motion expressing want of confidence in the Council of Ministers may be made subject to the following restricts...."

यह हो गया है।

नियम 198 (2) इस प्रकार है :

"If the Speaker is of opinion that the motion is in order he shall read the motion to the House and shall request the members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their place...."

यह भी हो गया है। लेकिन, अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आप नियम 198 (3) के बारे में कोई फैसला किये बिना ही श्री रघुरामैया को मोशन को ले लेंगे? नियम, 198(3) इस प्रकार है :

"If leave is granted under sub-rule (2), the Speaker may, after considering the state of Business in the House, allot a day or days or part of a day for the discussion of the motion."

पहले नो—कान्फिडेंस मोशन के लिए समय निर्धारित करना चाहिए, और उस के बाद श्री रघुरामैया के प्रस्ताव का क्या करना है, यह तय होगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि पहले आप नो-कान्फिडेंस मोशन के लिए समय—दो, दिन, तीन दिन या चार दिन—निर्धारित कीजिये। पहले इस बारे में फैसला हो और उस के बाद श्री रघुरामैया का प्रस्ताव आ सकता है। पहले नियम, 198(3) की शर्तों को कम्प्लाई किया जावे। इस स्टेज पर श्री रघुरामैया का प्रस्ताव बिलकुल आउट आफ आर्डर है।

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): The point made out by Shri Madhu Limaye to my mind is totally untenable. The rule is there that this House can suspend its business, and it is within the powers of this House.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Raghu Ramaiah's motion is absolutely in order.

Secondly, a No-Confidence Motion is considered to be a very serious motion. I thought, they would have pressed for its being taken up immediately. I am surprised that they are not serious about it... (*Interruptions*). That means, they are indulging in tactics and other things. It is a motion which should be taken up immediately.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, it is for the Speaker to fix the time and if I fix the time, all your problems are solved. So, we take it up immediately.

श्री मधु लिमये : पहले समय निर्धारित कीजिए। पहले इस बारे में निर्णय होना चाहिए कि इस के लिए कितना समय रखा जाये—10 घंटे, 12 घंटे, दो दिन, तीन दिन?

MR. SPEAKER: After we finish it, we take up the Private Members' business, for 2½ hours.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Please hear my submission. The resolution is in my name. I say that if you try to scuttle the Private Member's business—which involves the honour of Netaji Subhas Bose....

MR. SPEAKER: Now, it is 2.30. We will have six hours for this.

श्री मधु लिमये: 12 घंटे से कम समय कभी नहीं रखा गया है। 12 घंटे से कम नहीं हो सकता है।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No, you please go by the convention. You see as to how much time has been devoted to no-confidence motions in the past. Not less than ten hours at any rate.

MR. SPEAKER: You want both things and then you say not less than ten hours.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No, no.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): There is a precedent. We had a pretty long discussion during the Railway strike.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the House to decide. The rule also says 'a part of it'.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Had Mr. Raghu Ramaiah moved his motion prior to the no-confidence motion, the things could have been simpler.

श्री मधु लिमये : पहले समय निर्धारित कीजिए। 12 घंटे से कम नहीं हो सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय. 12 घंटे रखना इम-पासिबिल है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are under an obligation to fix the time.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I am under so many obligations every day.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री रघु रामैया के मोशन का क्या हुआ? क्या उन्होंने इस को विदड्रा कर लिया है या हाउस ने उस को रिजेक्ट कर दिया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाउस ने आज एडजार्न करने का फैसला किया है। रात के 12 बजे के बाद टुमारो आ जाएगा। हाउस ही इस फैसले को बदल सकता है।

[Mr. Speaker]

I cannot change the decision of the House. That is why it is put before the House. I cannot change the decision. The House has decided that it will adjourn to-day. I cannot change it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: But the House can.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Is it for the first time that the House would be sitting beyond the time that had been fixed?

The question is that the Speaker adjusts it according to the convenience of the ruling party. That is a thing to which we take serious objection.

May I ask you, why you, as the guardian of the interests of this House, and particularly in financial matters, did not care to provide an opportunity to us for the discussion of many of the Ministries which had remained undiscussed? And then we had also sent you a request that a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee should be held but you did not heed it. Now we will have to take a decision. Mr. Speaker, if you do not heed our request in this way, none of us will be able to serve on the Business Advisory Committee. We had made a request to you to convene a meeting of the B.A.C.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't try to browbeat the Speaker always. Will you kindly sit down Mr. Mishra? You put it in the Business Advisory Committee day before yesterday and you put the same thing the next day. I am not bound that I should bring it again and again every day.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What did we say? Did we say anything about it?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not bound to hold it every day.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We are also not bound to serve on the Committee. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: This is the decision of the House that we adjourn to-day. I cannot defy the decision of the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को याद होगा जब बीच में दस दिन की छुट्टी रखने का फैसला किया गया था तो आप की यह राय थी और हमारा भी आवेदन था कि सेशन को आगे बढ़ाने पर विचार किया जाएगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप ने राय दी, मैं ने तो दी नहीं।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : आप लोगों को जाना था सीलोन, इस लिए हम लोगों को जिबह कर दी।

MR. SPEAKER: Even when the House sits, I can go. It was you who brought that before us.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are taking away four working days out of this. You, in your wisdom, are saying now....

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is here. He is sitting there. I do not come in at all. The Minister is sitting here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, you in your wisdom said that let us have ten days total break and let us come back and see how the work goes on and then we shall consider this (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What did we say? Did we say unfair.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Sir, I would like to say that the Opposition leaders in the Business Advisory Committee meeting, in their wisdom,

suggested holidays. I made it very clear then that there was no question, of extension of the House; subsequently, this matter did come up at the last meeting of the Business Advisory Committee. We have been sitting here for so long. There is no point in extending the House; since we have already fixed up our engagements, it is impossible to extend.

श्री मधु लिमये : 11 दिन की छुट्टी के बारे में इस सदन में कोई " पास लाए थे ? 11 दिन की छुट्टी कैसे हुई ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, you are the Chairman of the Business Advisory Committee. Shri Raghu Ramaiah is not the Chairman.

MR SPEAKER: We had another Business Advisory Committee meeting where it was decided to adjourn the House to-day.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You gave a categorical assurance that after the break we can come back...

MR. SPEAKER: Not at all. Please do not put it in my mouth. This was again discussed in the other B.A.C. meeting. Do not try to coerce.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The entire Opposition is united on the issue that we must take up the non-official business; we must take up the Untouchability Bill. The entire Opposition is united on this You are only coercing the Opposition

MR. SPEAKER: That is a different matter. It is for the House to decide whether they are revoking their old decision to sit only for today. The simple matter is that the House is to adjourn to-day as per the decision of the Business Advisory Committee as per the scheduled programme. If the House otherwise decides I have to accept it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: As has been the practice, we will not take less than ten to twelve hours. The no-confidence motion cannot be treated frivolously.

SHRI VIRKAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): They want to stall the Untouchability Offences Bill. It is a deliberate attempt.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Everybody in the House knows that we decided to go home because there was no information about the extension of the House. If the Opposition was so particular to bring in the No-Confidence Motion, why were they delaying that? There was no quorum in the House in the last few days. Now they are coming with this plea and by a backdoor way they come up before the House with this Motion. Sir, we have to go tomorrow morning. If they had brought it yesterday they could have get extension of the House. So, we oppose it.

श्री मधु लिमये : छुट्टी का प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने रघुरमैया जी ने क्यों नही रखा? अब प्रस्ताव रख रहे है ....(व्यवधान)... आज तक जितना समय मिला है अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव पर उस से एक मिनट कम नही होना चाहिए। जो मिनिमम था उसी को दे दीजिए।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहबाद) : इन के खिलाफ अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव आया है और यही उस के लिए समय तय करेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER: I have no alternative. This motion is already there that we will finish by 12 O'clock After that it will be tomorrow.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : आप अंग्रेजी कायदे से मत जाइए। हमारे यहां प्रात. काल मे दिन बदलता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आपके मालिक बैठे तो संवैधी कायदे पर मत जाइए ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is a precedent when we discussed till early hours next morning no-confidence motion regarding railway strike. There is nothing sacrosanct about the earlier decision taken. You can change the decision.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कोई रेलवे टाइम टेबल हम तय कर रहे हैं ? दूसरे दिन का मतलब है 11 बजे। लोक सभा में दूसरे दिन का मतलब होता है 11 बजे तक। यह कोई रेलवे टाइम टेबल तो नहीं बन रहा है..... (व्यवधान)....

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : आप उस में कर दीजिए कि 12 बजे के बाद बैठेंगे तो एलावेंस मत दीजिएगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : हां, इस को नया दिन न माना जाए। आप 51 रुपया काट लीजिए।

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Sir, let there be six hours for the no-confidence motion and after that if they like two hours for the non-official business. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Nobody in the world can take away my right, my private right of having this motion at 3 P.M. Let me see, who in this world can do it.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Samar Guha, nobody wants to harm your interests. Nobody wants to take away your right. Now, the time available to us is from 3 to 12 nine hours. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Even if it is a question of expelling me from the House, from this Lok Sabha, I will do it in the name of God; I will do whatever I think right to uphold the honour of Netaji. I can tell you this.

MR. SPEAKER: Your God is there. Our God is also with us.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Let your God and my God.... *(Interruptions)*.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Do not disturb the private Members' time. Without disturbing that, let us fix the time.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): Let them decide what they want.

श्री मधु लिमये : हम ने सुझाव दे दिया है कि शाम 6 बजे से सवेरे 6 बजे तक रखा जाय और आप कल का 51 रुपया काट लें।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We have given a concrete suggestion that private Members' Business will go on up to 6 O'clock. At 6 O'clock, no-confidence motion will be taken up. It should go an up to six in the morning." The entire Opposition is unitedly requesting you.

MR. SPEAKER: According to the decision taken already, we have to adjourn today. In that case, you will have to decide. What right I have to change the decision of the House?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Between Netaji and No-Confidence Motion, no choice can be made. Both are very important. Till 6 O'clock we will carry on the Private Members' Business and at six, we will take up the No-Confidence Motion. It will go on till six in the morning.

श्री शंकर देव (बीदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जो स्थिति उधर के भाइयों ने पैदा की हुई है, उस को देखते हुए मेरा यही सुझाव है कि और तमाम लोग हाउस की डिसेन्सी को मैन्टन करने का विश्वास दिलाते हैं तो इसी कन्डीशन पर यदि हाउस को एक दिन

के लिए एक्सटैन्ड किया जा सकता है तो एक्सटेंड किया जाय।

अनेक माननीय सदस्य : नहीं, नहीं।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : इन मे भी फूट पडनी शुरू हो गयी है, यह नो-कानफीडैन्स -मोशन का असर है।

श्री भोला राउत (बगहा) अध्यक्ष महोदय पिछले 25 वर्षों का लोक सभा का रिकार्ड देखा जाय। जब जब नो-कान्फीडैन्ट-मोशन आया है आटोमैटिकली हाउस का सारा काम बन्द रहा है और उस मोशन को पहले लिया गया है। श्याम नन्दन बाबू इस बात को जानते है कि जब भी सैन्टर मोशन आया है, हाउस का सारा काम आटोमैटिकली खत्म हो गया।

दूसरी बात यह है कि ये सेंसर मोशन हाउस के सामने ले आये है, जो एडमिट हो गया है अब उस पर डिबेट होगी, इस लिए सब से पहले उस को टेक-अप किया जाय और हाउस का बाकी काम पोस्टपोन्ड किया जाय।

MR. SPEAKER: The position is like this The House accepted to adjourn today I have no objection if the whole of the time fixed for today is taken But beyond that, I have no power unless the House changes its decision I have no power to go beyond the decision of the House.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: This House can change its earlier decision.

MR. SPEAKER. If the House wants to change it, I have no objection.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: When there was a break for 11 days, the Minister did not come before the House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय देखिए, पिछली दफा मुझे सीलोन जाना था, वहा होने वाली कान्फ्रेंस का मैं प्रेसीडेन्ट था, वहा कान्फ्रेंस होती रही, फिर भी मैं नहीं गया।

I can swear I did not tell you that I wanted to go because of that. I can swear that, I never asked anybody that I wanted to go. I could miss it. It is you, Mr. Bosu, who said that you want to adjourn.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): You had said that you would consider the position again.

MR. SPEAKER: I never asked anybody nor did I approach anybody. I missed it on a number of occasions. Even if I wanted to go, I could go when the House was sitting, nothing to prevent i.e. What is this you are telling me? Twice I did not go last year. Even when I was President, I did not go. Please do not come down to such things.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Did the House adopt a motion in the 11-day holiday? You had done it.

MR SPEAKER: It was put before the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You can check the record. No motion was placed before the House.

MR SPEAKER. It was the report of the Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You check the record of the Lok Sabha. The matter was never brought before us

MR. SPEAKER: There should be no holidays. I am personally of the opinion that because of holidays we lost important business.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): From the other side, statements are being made as if this is a matter between the Speaker and the Opposition, as if members on this side do not count at all We, MPs, have got certain obligations and also rights. It is our obligation to attend Parliament at the time you are summoning us. You gave us notice that Parlia-

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

ment would sit till such and such time. That is the decision of the House; that stands.

Now we are entitled to say that we are not prepared to sit beyond six O'clock this evening. All business of the House has got to be adjusted according to the time schedule fixed up. If they had wanted to bring in a no-confidence motion, they could have moved it earlier. Once it is before us, the Treasury Benches have accepted the challenge by saying 'We are prepared to go with it straightway and discuss it'. That is the convention. When the no-confidence motion is there, Government comes in and if they are earnest, they must press for its discussion straightway (*Interruptions*). I am in possession of the floor. (*Interruptions*).

MR SPEAKER: I tell you one thing. You are saying that you will walk out. It is not against the Speaker that you are walking out. I have no authority. You may walk out. I do not mind.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We are not blaming you.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: One thing is absolutely certain that as individual members—I have consulted other members on this side—we feel it will be criminal on the part of anybody to ask us to sit beyond the time you gave notice that the House would sit. It is only as a matter of accommodation that we say that we shall sit a few hours beyond 6 O'clock, but never beyond the date on which Parliament, according to the notice, is to adjourn.

I submit we proceed straightway with the discussion of the no-confidence motion. But if they are not keen about it, they need not be. If it is only a ritual that has got to be performed, let them permit the private members' business to go on. The option is with them. As far as we are concerned, it is absolutely certain, if the House means anything—we are also part of the House—that we are not prepared to sit beyond the time you gave us notice of. All adjustment of business must be in according with that. It is not a plaything in the hands of the Speaker or in the hands of somebody else. They themselves cannot put in a motion of no-confidence on the last day and say: let us sit on and on. We refuse to sit beyond the time you have fixed; adjustment may be made accordingly.

MR. SPEAKER: It is clear that if the House wants to sit beyond it must pass a Resolution.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: If they do not want to discuss it, let them go to Netaji Resolution. It is for them. They day cannot be extended like rubber; time is time.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please find a way out. Or, this Resolution is before me, the new motion for suspension of the rule.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you suspend the rule and proceed to the 'No-Confidence motion', it will be a bad precedent, and it will be against the wishes of the entire opposition, including the CPI. You should not rub the Opposition in the wrong way.

MR. SPEAKER: Then Mr. Madhu Limaye's motion also. I have allowed that motion; I am going to allow yours also.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar). We have wasted more than hour. The no-confidence motion had already been admitted and it has to be disposed of at the earliest. In that case, you have to accommodate till 12 O'clock in the night or certain more hours. The Prime Minister is also here. Will it be too much if they accept that tomorrow we sit and discuss it tomorrow also? Several times we have sat beyond the usual time. it is not for the first time in the history of the Lok Sabha. There is no overwhelming reason why you should say: no; there is no reason why you should be adamant.... (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: Why do you not intervene?

MR. SPEAKER: I would have, but I have no authority.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : फिर आप नान-अ फिसियल बिजनेस एलाऊ कीजिए और 6 बज नो-कांफिडेन्स मोशन लीजिएगा । . . (व्यवधान) . . खत्म होने की बात तो जब वह शुरू होगा तभी सोची जाएगी ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Not a single motion has been discussed in the time that had been assigned to it. Every time we have crossed the time limit. During the Railway strike the motion went on till early morning hours.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: This is not the situation similar to the one quoted by you. It was decided that the House will rise today and as my friend has said at 6 O'clock. Other Members have said that they have already made arrangements and they cannot stay here. Now, the point is, as a matter of accommodation, we can stay for a few hours beyond six. But nothing beyond that.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is a no confidence motion.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Why do you bring it on the last day?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कांग्रेस के मैम्बर्स फैसला कर लें कि नो-कांफिडेन्स मोशन पर नहीं बोलेंगे, केवल प्रइमिनिस्टर उत्तर देंगी तो यह 12 बजे समाप्त हो सकता है आप 12 बजे समाप्त करन चाहते हैं, लेकिन 12 बजे की कोई पवित्र रेखा नहीं है । यह नो कांफिडेंस मोशन है, इस पर चर्चा करने का पूरा मौका मिलना चाहिए । लेकिन अगर वे जल्दी समाप्त करना चाहते हैं, तो कांग्रेस के मैम्बर्स न बोलें . . . (व्यवधान) श्रम। तो नहीं ले सकते हैं क्योंकि नान-आफिशल बिजनेस लेना है । . . (व्यवधान) . .

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने 198 की तहत जो व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया उस पर अभी तक आपका निर्णय नहीं आया उस में आप को स्वयं तय करना है कि कितनी देर तक अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव पर बहस होगी । हम लोग बिल्कुल अनरीजनेबिल नही हैं । विगत दिनो में जो सबसे कम समय था—सबसे कम मैं कह रहा हू , सब से, अधिक नही—. वह 10—12 घंटे का था । आप रिकार्ड देखे । उस से एक मिनट भी अधिक हम नही चाहते है । (व्यवधान) मैं कहता हू शकधर साहब से आप पूछे, जो कम से कम समय होगा उसी को हम मानने के लिए तैयार है ।

इसपर निर्णय करने मे आपको सुविधा हो इसी लिए मैने एक प्रस्ताव रखा है कि आज की सिटिंग कल सवेरे 6 बज तक के लिए बढाई जाए । (व्यवधान) पहले मेरे प्रस्ताव पर बहस हो, विरोध पक्ष को सुना जाए और मेरे प्रस्ताव पर निर्णय होने के बाद रघुरमैया जी के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा सकता है ।.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I want to move a motion. Instead of complying with all these rules, you have gone into another business.

Kindly see Rule 198 para (3). It says:

> "(3) If leave is granted under sub-rule (2) the Speaker may, after considering the state of business in the House, allot a day or days or part of a day for the discussion of the motion."

MR. SPEAKER. I fulfil the rule. The House is to adjourn today as decided by this House. "If the leave is granted under sub-rule (2), the Speaker may, after considering the state of business in the House, allot a day or days or part of a day for the discussion of the motion." So I have considered this and today is for Private Member's business. The time available today is till midnight, that is 12 O'clock. Beyond that I have no authority to fix any time unless the

[Mr. Speaker]

House decides to revoke its decision and adjourn today and continue tomorrow for considering the motion.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, on a point of order arising out of your observation.

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to take up private members' business. Then after that you continue till today

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Last time, we had sat beyond 12 o'clock This is not the first time.

MR. SPEAKER. But that was not the last day. The House had not decided to adjourn *sine die* on that day They were sitting days; there was no problem

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Then the point is, as I had urged earlier, non-official business cannot be postponed except by unanimity. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. S CHAVDA (Patan): On a point of information from you, Sir. I want to know, what about this Untouchability Offences Bill?

MR SPEAKER: I do not know.

SHRI K S CHAVDA: Is it going to be passed today or not?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know. The House likes to sit only till today. Shri Chandrappan.

श्री मधु लिमये (बाका) : मेरे प्रस्ताव का क्या हुआ ? पहले मेरा आना चाहिए था।

15.01 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-SIXTH REPORT

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bill and Resolutions presented to the House on the 7th May, 1975."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

'That this House do agree with the Fifty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 7th May, 1975'.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K S CHAVDA (Patan): Is Government not serious about the problem of untouchability?

SHRI S M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) May I request that the Untouchability Offences Bill may be passed without discussion?

SHRI K S CHAVDA· Yes, it is a very good suggestion. It should be passed as reported by the Joint Committee.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): What happened to my motion?

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to put your motion now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): How can you do that, Sir? It is past 3 O'clock. Private Members' Business has started. Mr. Guha is already on his legs.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष जी, प्राइवेट मेंबेज बिजनेस शुरु हो गया, मोशन रख दिया गया है। माननीय चन्द्रपप्न का मोशन उसका हिस्सा है। कार्यवाही शुरू हो गई है, अब संसद् कार्य मंत्री का मोशन नहीं आ सकता है। यह सरकार सो रही थी, समय पर पता नहीं चला। इसलिए अब कुछ नहीं हो सकता।

MR. SPEAKER: You carry on whatever you like, but the sitting of the House will not go beyond midnight I tell you.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: What happened to my motion?

MR. SPEAKER: Your motion is here.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: It is to be put to the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No. No.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I want to know what happened to my motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please just listen. It can be taken. I have allowed Private Members Business because it could be done by only unanimity. After that, the no-confidence motion will come and it will not go beyond 2 O'clock.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: May I seek a clarification? That is why I moved.

MR. SPEAKER: If the House decides to keep it after that, it is for the House to decide. The House having decided earlier, the House must adjourn *sine die* by midnight.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: What have you done to my motion? I have moved a motion. What has happened to that?

MR. SPEAKER: That cannot come now.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : संसदीय कार्यमंत्री ने जो मोशन रखा उस का क्या हुआ? जो चिल्लाता है उस की बात मानते है, यह बिल्कुल गलत है। हम बिलकुल नहीं चलने देंगे इस तरह से।

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: We are not prepared to sit beyond 6. You take the vote of the House if you want to sit beyond 6.

MR SPEAKER: If you do not accept even to sit beyond 6 O'Clock, you want to sit beyond 6.

I am helpless. By consensus you said you would sit till midnight. Now by consensus if you do not want to go beyond 6 O'Clock, I am sorry I cannot help it.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: No consensus. We are not agreed to sit beyond 6, we are not prepared. The House must be adjourned at 6 O'clock. (*Interruptions*).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, अभी यह कहा जा रहा था कि 12 बजे के बाद कार्यवाही नहीं होगी। और अब सरकारी पार्टी कह रही है कि 6 बजे के बाद कार्यवाही नहीं चलेगी।

(व्यवधान)

श्री शंकर देव (बदर) : अध्यक्ष जी, यह माइनोरिटी रूल है या मेजोरिटी रूल है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : आप को इन लोगो को सदन के बाहर निकालना चाहिए, लेकिन आप इन को सर पर चढ़ा लेते हैं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री शंकर देव : 50 आदमियों की हकूमत 450 आदमियों पर चल रही है क्या, यह मैं पूछना चाहता हूं? क्या यही पार्लियामेन्टरी डेमोक्रेसी है मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है।

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: There must be a motion if you want to extend beyond 6. Please put a motion to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: When I put it to you that the time available was only upto midnight, you wanted both the items and you said no.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: They said no.

MR. SPEAKER: Upto midnight they said yes, but you said no.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Then, what is the difficulty about that?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Let them bring a motion before the House. Otherwise the House stands adjourned *sine die* at 6 O'clock.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं यह सुझाव करता हूं कि सदन की बैठक रात 12 बजे तक हो और अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा हो ।

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: We oppose it.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैं आपको कहता हूं कि 12 बजे तक बैठिये, तब आप कहते हैं नहीं, अगर जब आप कहते है कि 12 बजे तक बैठिये, तो ये कहते हैं नहीं ।

I will fix the first two hours for Private Business.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No, 2½ hours.

MR. SPEAKER: And the rest of the time..

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Till 6 O'Clock.

MR. SPEAKER: From 5 O'Clock..

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : छः बजे के बाद बैठने के लिए सदन से पूछना पड़ेगा ।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : यह आप के फैसले के खिलाफ जा रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैंने कहा था तो आप खिलाफ थे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर 12 बजे तक चले, तो अच्छा है, यह कहा था ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have said we have to finish by 12 O'Clock. Beyond that we cannot sit..

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Because you said that the no-confidence motion would be taken up immediately, we were prepared to accommodate, but that equation has now failed. Therefore, we are not a party to any consensus. Unless there is a consensus we are not prepared to sit beyond 6 O'Clock.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): ....What will happen is that nobody will leave the House by six. O'Clock.... (*Interruptions*).

MR SPEAKER: Are you prepared to take up No-Confidence Motion immediately?

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbukonam): Private Members business.. .(*Interruptions*).

MR SPEAKER: No-Confidence Motion will be taken up immediately, and at the end of six hours or 6½ hours, the private Member's business ......

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, according to the rules, at three O'Clock....nobody can take that...., (*Interruptions*).

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : यह इरगूलर बात न कीजिए। आप डिसीजन दे चुके हैं :

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Mr. Speaker. Sir, I have already moved the resolution.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: At six O'clock, we will see what happens.

(Interruptions).

Let the House adjourn at six O'clock.

(Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I put before the House . . .

(Interruptions).

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH. . We agree and non-official Bill . .. Beyond, that, we are not a party to any consideration.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Look here please Now the position, is, according to the Minister, if we are to take up the Private Member's business first and not the No-Confidence Motion....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What does it mean "if we are to take up"....*(Interruptions).*

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र . हम रूलिंग बदलने नहीं देंगे। यह बात नहीं चलेगी कि इनके दबाव से......

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी · आप ने श्री चन्द्रप्पन को बुलाया था। (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: What will happen to my motion then?

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: ....if you want.. ..then there is no alternative except to ask him to move his motion.

(Interruptions).

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Yes, Sir. Let it be put to the vote of the House.

(Interruptions).

What about the allotment of business? What has happened to my motion? *(Interruptions).*

MR. SPEAKER: If you think....

(Interruptions).

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I have already moved the motion that rule 26 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha be suspended. You put it vote. ....*(Interruptions).*

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am raising a very delicate national issue before this House....*(Interruptions).*

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Then we are not sitting beyond 6 O'Clock.

(Interruptions).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): There is Part II of List of Business. It says: Private Members' Business (From 3 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.). There is item No. 33 in the name of Shri G. G Swell and Shri C. K. Chandrappan to move the Motion that this House do agree with the Fifty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions .

You called Mr Chandrappan. So, the Private Members' Business has already started. You cannot go back and put his motion.... *(Interruptions).*

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Unless there is a general agreement we are not prepared to sit beyond 6 O'Clock

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: At item No. 27 (B), the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Raghu Ramaiah moved the motion that rule 26 of the Rules of Procedure be suspended. Then, points of order were raised that so far it has always been suspended by a consensus which I upheld. So, this will go on. After that, it will be seen what comes.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Sitting beyond 6 O'Clock also requires a consensus. We will not allow.... (*Interruptions*).

15.23 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: REPORT OF COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO DISAPPEARANCE OF NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up Resolution regarding Report of Commission of Inquiry into disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. Shri Samar Guha

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, I am raising on this day a very solemn subject, a very sacred subject, a very delicate subject, a very sensitive subject, which involves the honour of the revoluntionary pilgrims of India. The honour of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, is the honour of the whole of the nation and the Indian people are the trustees of that honour.

Before I enter into the main theme of my motion, I ask the Hon'ble Members of this House, including the Prime Minister, whether Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose could have played the role of a puppet of the Axis power or could have subjected himself to playing the role of a puppet or a quisling of those powers. Do any of you in this House believe that Netaji's Azad Hind revolution ended in failure? Sir, none in this House and nobody in this country will dare to call Netaji a puppet or a quisling of the Axis powers or of Japan or that our Netaji had acted as a pawn or a tool in the hands of Japan. But one ICS ex-Judge has dared to say so, in the Khosla Commission's report on the pages I have indicated. As a Member of the House. I have given a cyclo-styled note on what Mr. Khosla has written. I think the House has got it, but I only want to read out first a few portions.

Mr. Khosla says on page 7:

"He (Netaji) also realised that despite the outward respect and honour with which the Japanese treated him, he was looked upon as a puppet, a tool which could be discarded and ignored, when deemed no longer useful ..."

On page 37 he says:

" . Japanese had, towards the end of the war, shown scant respect or regard for him. From the beginning they had wanted him as their tool, a pawn in their hands, who could be made to move in compliance with their plans and wishes

On pages 124 & 125 he writes:

"The Japanese, however, looked upon him not as an equal ally, but as a person whom they could use for their own ends".

And again; on the same page he wrote:

"All the evidence points to the fact that the Japanese neither had complete confidence in Bose's ability to lead a large army and secur victories over the Allied Forces, nor

did they fully trust him".

Sir, what were the terms of reference of the Commission? The terms of reference of the Commission were that the "Commission shall enquire into the facts and circumstances relating to the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in 1945 and subsequent developments connected therewith, and to make its report to the Central Government."

Nowhere was Mr. Khosla given power to make an assessment of the role of Netaji, nor was he empowered by the Government to make any derogatory remarks or make any assessment of the role that was played by the Azad Hind Revolution. Going beyond the jurisdiction of the terms of reference, he has made many derogatory remarks about Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. If it goes out to the people—the people have not yet seen this report of the Khosla Commission —I do not know what will happen to this decrepit ICS of the British days.

Netaji visualised that such kind of accusation would be made against him, and when Cripps visited India, he made a broadcast from Berlin in which he said:

> "I am not an apologist of the Tripartite Powers and I need no credential when I speak to my own people."

Then again he has said over Azad Hind Radio from Singapore in 1943:

> "I am not interested about what is happening in Kamachkatka or Timbaktu. My concern is. what is happening inside India and along her borders."

All of you are calling Mahatma Gandhi as the Father of our Nation. It was Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose who first addressed Mahatmaji as the Father of our Nation, and you have all accepted that. In that historic speech he visualised that many people might try to depict him as a quisling or a puppet of Japan. Visualising that in advance this is what he said over Azad Hind Radio to Mahatmaji:

> "Mahatmaji, I can assure you that, before I finally decided to set out on this hazardous mission. I spent days, weeks and months in carefully considering the pros and cons of the case. After having served the people so long to the best of my ability, I would have no desire to be a traitor or to give any one justification for calling me a traitor."

15.33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Then he said:

> "There remains but one question for me to answer with regard to the Axis Powers. Can it be possible that I have been deceived by them? I believe it will be universally admitted that the cleverest and the most cunning politicians are to be found amongst Britishers. One who has worked with and fought British politicians all his life, cannot be deceived by any other politicians in the world. If British politicians have failed to coax or coerce me, no other politician can succeed in doing so. And if the British Government, at whose hands I have suffered long imprisonment, persecution and physical assault, has been unable to demoralize me, no other power can hope to do so.
>
> "I have never done anything which could compromise in the least, either the honour or the self-respect or the interests of my country.
>
> "Mahatmaji, you know better than anybody else how deeply suspicious the Indian people are of mere promises. I would be the last man to be influenced by Japan if her declaration of policy had been mere promises.

[Shri Samar Guha]

"Once our enemies are expelled from India, and peace and order is established, the mission of the Provisional Government will be over The only reward that we desire for our efforts, for our suffering and for our sacrifice is the freedom of our motherland There are many among us who would like to retire from the political field, once India is free.

"Nobody would be more happy than ourselves, if by chance our countrymen at home should succeed in liberating themselves through their own effort, or if by any chance, the British Government accepts your 'Quit India' Resolution and gives effect to it

'Troops of the Azad Hind Fauz are now fighting bravely on the soil of India, and in spite of all difficulty and hardship, they are pushing forward slowly but steadily This armed struggle will go on, until the last Britisher is thrown out of India and until our Tri-Colour National Flag proudly floats over the Viceroy s House in New Delhi

"Father of our Nation! In this holy war for India's liberation, we ask for your blessings and good wishes'

What more do you want, Sir? He visualised it and it was Mahatmaji, the Father of the Nation whom he made witness for the future And Mr Khosla wants to denigrate Netaji as a traitor But Khosla calls him a traitor It is the perverted imagination of Khosla that he calls Netaji as puppet and quisling

Now I want to quote a few remarks that have been made about Netaji by Mahatmaji and other great sons of India. Mahatmaji said

"The hypnotism of INA has cast a spell on us Netaji's name (?) His patriotism is second to none (I use the present tense intentionally). His bravery shines through all actions."

Again he says:

"Everyone of Netaji's followers who saw me on their return to India had said to me without exception that Netaji's influence acted like a charm on them and they had acted under him with the single aim of achieving Indian freedom.

And this man, Khosla, doubts that he acted as a puppet or quisling of Japan or Germany

Now this is what Dr Radhakrishnan says

'His fearless courage, his reckless abandon, his suffering and sacrifice have become a part of the legendary story of India's struggle for freedom Future generations will read the amazing story of his life with pride and reverence and salute him as one of the great heroes who heralded India's dawn

Now about Pandit Nehru Even Pandit Nehru had some doubts After coming out of Ahmednagar Jail, Pandit Nehru said, some information had trickled to me in jail about Netaji I had no clear idea then but I have a clear idea now that Netaji and INA were fighting for India s liberation He said and I quote

'I had no doubt in my mind even then of the truth that men and women under Subhas Babu had done so because of the passionate desire to serve the cause of India's freedom" Again, it is Pandit Nehru who, during the trial of INA said

"That the trial dramatised the contest England versus India, it became a reality and not merely a question of law but a rather trial of strength between the will of the Indian people and will of those who held power in India."

I would not make a speech, but I would quote what Govindballabh Pant said about Netaji:

"Subhas Babu was one of the greatest patriots and revolutionary leaders ever born. He displayed remarkable qualities of leadership and organization and for these he has been appropriately given by the entire nation, the distinguished title of Netaji. His memory will never fade and his name will ever remain enshrined in letters of gold in the history of Indian freedom."

Now look at what Dr Pattabhi Seetaramaya said He was the man, who was defeated by Netaji at the time of contest at Tripura Congress What a great soul Dr Seetaramaya was! In what esteem did he hold Netaji and eulogise him I quote what he said

"Subhas was still a phantom and his name was still a sound when the Indian armies under his leadership and command invaded Imphal and the eastern boundary of Manipur

But time solved all problems and riddles and resolved all doubts and difficulties The return of the INA the sensational trials that it led to, the wide advertisement that followed in their train, brought to light the hidden facts of this great adventure in modern history and revealed the real man in the mystic, the brave soldier in the civilian, the genuine revolutionary in the administrator That Subhas's colleagues did not share his principles and policies could not detract for the glory of his adventure

" No foreigner may be trusted to emancipate one subject country except to enslave it himself in turn Yet, the fact remains that the attempt unprecedented in character, colossal in magnitude and stupendous in achievement must be assessed at its innate worth without being discounted either by the rights and wrongs or by the facts of its success or failure."

Then he said:

'Subhas Bose has proved to the world that Hindustan is still a land of valour and prowess, that the Indian has in him that sense of national honour for the preservation and perpetuation of which his forefathers had shed their red blood Subhas may be alive or dead in body, but his spirit and his name will endure long ye for ever in history in common with the names of Alexander Darius, of Caesar and Hannibal of Czenkhis Khan and Timur Lane of Harold the last of the Barons and William, the Conqueror of Cromwell and Guy Fawkes, of Kaiser and Hitler"

What did Lal Bahadur Shastri or any other great leader of ours say of Subhas? The Prime Minister of India went to Calcutta to unveil the statue of Netaji I quote

What tremendous organisation, what organizing ability or what competence or excellance Netaji had It will be difficult to find another leader who could single handed and solely on his and on his own strength build up such a gigantic organization I do not know of any parallel to the sacrifice and self-abnegation that Netaji made, the great risk he was taking in going out of the country There was no thought of his own self in his being. He did not care about his own life. National revolution his country's freedom were his goal and from whenever he went his message continued to reach us His broadcasts came through to us His dedicated life brought forth a new light and a new power to this country. When the INA trials were going on here,

[Shri Samar Guha]

such a revolutionary situation was created in the country that it is impossible to stem its overwhelming tide The entire country accepted Netaji as its leader, the greatest revolutionary leader of our country To this day, we accept Netaji as our greatest leader, as a great leader, as a revolutionary he is an example to us, he is a beacon light '

These are the homages and eulogies Sir, there have been many great sons of India I do not know if there was anybody in the pre-Partition days or even after Partition, who dared to call Netaji a puppet or a quisling or he was subjected to play the role of a tool or a pawn of Japan? I do not know But this man Mr Khosla, going beyond the jurisdiction of the terms of reference, made all such kinds of remarks .

Now let me quote what the Germans themselves have said Now I quote one German author A German author of Netaji's biography Alexander Worth, described how the Germans in the higher echelons of the officers knew his faculties He wrote

> "Netaji's German friends came to know very soon that Bose would never submit to the whims and bad manners of the highly placed leaders of the Nazi Party because it was clearly not in his nature to capitulate to people for whom he had no respect "

During the first meeting with Hitler the first point Netaji raised was this Netaji told Hitler categorically that the derogatory remarks that Hitler had made in his book Mein Kampf about India should be expunged in the next edition Then Hitler tried to inflict a haranguing speech but Netaji got very impatient and told his interpreter—What does he say? I quote

> "Please tell His Excellency that I have been in politics all my life and that I do not need advice from anyone"

That gentleman who is living still says that he was trembling like anything In those days nobody dared to say anything to Hitler in his very face, that he did not want to hear the haranguing speech of the Furhrer of the Germans. Then I quote another communist author, Reimund Schubel in his book Tiger and Schakel who wrote

> "Bose did not act out of opportunist He viewed the Nazi ideology sceptically and was no stooge of Hitler or Mussolini Bose believed in functioning in accordance with political realism"

But Mr Khosla has described Netaji a puppet

I also remind you I have got in mind the Soviet Indologist In his latest book he has said

> "Netaji played the role of a great nationalist revolutionary"

I shall draw attention also to another author I have not brought the papers I remember it very well When Germany declared war against Russia, Netaji told the Foreign Minister Mr Ribbontrop categorically that the attack on the Russians the Indian people would consider as an imperialist war Netaji left instruction in Germany that none will fight in the eastern front they will fight against the British and nobody else in the western front For that reason, hundreds of Azad Hind Fauz were shot at because they refused to fight against the Russians in the Eastern front

I shall tell you what the Japanese say. When General Tojo, the Supreme Commander and also Prime Minister of wartime Japan was executed, Dr. Radha Binod Pal went to see his wife Mrs. Tojo. She told Dr. Radha Binod Pal. I quote:

"After the first meeting with Bose, my husband told me that he not only met the greatest Indian leader but the greatest revolutionary he had ever known."

The wartime Foreign Minister of Japan has written a book in which he has admitted that Netaji was the greatest Asiatic hero of his age Shri Khosla quoted the book amply but he has not quoted what they had told about our Netaji or what they had written about Netaji I just quote from this book, called the books of Hayashida Hayashida wrote that in the course of a meeting in Saigon in 1943 between Gen Tojo, the Prime Minister of Japan and Gen. Terauchi who was the Commander of the whole South east Asia an assessment about Netaji was made by both of them and according to the authors, I quote

"They spared no words in praising Netaji's dynamic capabilities and described with awe the Indian leader's unimpeachable personal life ' It was stated by one Colonel as follows·—

"This Indian leader lives 24 hours of every day only in completely disinterested dedication to the cause of his country's emancipation". He is stoicism itself and has not shown any interest in the common pleasures of life."

Tojo nodded approvingly and commented: "I am glad that my judgment was correct. When I met him for the first time in Tokyo, I felt I was looking at a man of really great judgment. Terauchi brought up the pending issue of provisional government. Personally, I am now inclined to support it. What do you think?"

Tojo replied at once. I am for it now".

Another incident as mentioned by this author Hayashida is this. I quote.

"When Netaji met at Nanking in 1943, Wang Chang Wei, the Head of the Chinese Government recognised by Japan, according to the same authors, Wang expressed wonder at Netaji's living like a saint without ever caring for the common pleasures of life Netaji only smiled but did not reply Netaji's puritanic life continued to amaze other national leaders and Japanese military officers. That was one other reason why he was respected without reservation by those who knew him."

Major Takahashi, Japanese spy was appointed by Japanese Government to see how Netaji behaved and what he was doing. This is the report that that man sent to the Japanese Government I quote:

'The Indian leader appeared to me to be a superman During three weeks of inspection tour, he had to replace three aides-de-camp. They were all overcome with exhaustion. Netaji worked 24 hours a day without rest, meeting local Indian and inspecting troops and facilities. No normal person could share his workload."

Then Gen. Fuzoyare who was also associated with the Imphal offensive has said

"As leader of the Army, Bose became the foundation of spiritual strength and was the pivot of the INA organisation".

[Shri Samar Guha]

He goes on comparing him with Vivekananda. Now, I will quote what Gen. Kawala has said:

"Chandra Bose was a great revolutionary but the greatness of leadership is largely due to his brilliance as a military leader, as an organiser and inspirer of a revolutionary army as an acute 'strategist, as a planner of military operations, as one whose magnetic personality infused dignity, discipline and patriotism both during offensive and retreat, as an innovator of electrifying orders of the day for his Army and for all other gallant traits of his personality, any nation will feel extremely proud of a leader like Chandra Bose.'."

I can quote many Japanese and others. Dr. Ba Maw of Burma, Dr. Josef Laurel, Dr. Sharier of Indonesia, Dr. Hatta of Indonesia and a number of persons, whom I personally met. Now I do not want to quote all of them. I shall tell you what Dr. Hatta told me about Netaji when he met him in the Coprosperity Conference when Netaji refused to be a regular delegate; Netaji said, until India was free, I will not be a delegate to the Conference; I will be only an observer and a visitor. In that Conference Dr. Ba Maw, Dr. Sharier, Dr. Hatta and other leaders, before Chandra Bose spoke, thought that he was under the thumb of Japan, he was nothing but a stooge and puppet. But after they heard the speech of Chandra Bose a new sense of revolutionary spirit developed in them and they felt that they were really fighting for Asiatic Revolution. Netaji said it, mend you, at the face of Tojo, at the face of other Japanese Generals and other top leaders who were sitting in that Conference. He said:

"It is not a case of a few politicians in Japan enunciating an attractive policy in high sounding terms without reference to the wishes or ideas of the mass of the people. It is the case of an Asiatic nation developing an Asiatic consciousness and acting as the spear-head of an Asiatic revolution."

I will not quote the remarks that were given to me by other leaders like Soekarno but I will only quote one remark of Dr. Josef Laurel who is known as the father of the Philippines. When I went to see him he was so much over-whelmed, he told so many things about him. When I was coming out he said something wonderful. Remember he was known as one of the elder statesmen of the world; he has attended the League of Nations in Geneva. He knew almost all the world leaders of those days. What he says, I quote:

"Of all the leaders I have ever met Chandra Bose was the greatest."

Such a great statesman says that of all the statesmen of the world he ever knew, Chandra Bose was the greatest

But this man, Mr. Khosla, this ICS of the British days, tried to sully the effulgent image of that great revolutionary pilgrim. That too from where? I ask the hon. Minister. I have brought these fourteen volumes, all these fourteen volumes of evidence, 17 volumes all these documents, 17 volumes of the proceedings of the Netaji Enquiry Commission Could there be anywhere any instance where any witness either Japanese or Indian or Malaysian or Thai or Formosan, any witness stated anywhere that Netaji acted as a puppet, Netaji acted as a quisling and that he allowed himself to be used as a pawn or a tool in the hands of Japan? Where is it? I challenge the hon. Minister, Find out a single instance, a single witness, who has said a single document? Where is it stated that Netaji was treated as a puppet? Where is it stated that Netaji was not treated as an ally? Where is it stated that they had no trust in him? Mr. Khosla had many mis-statements. I do not

want to go into them because my main motion is still pending about the findings. I am not going into the findings. I am only saying about the dishonour that has been shown to Netaji by Mr. Khosla. This man has also said that his whole Azad-Hind Movement ended in failure. This man, at one place, has said that Netaji raised a three division army. At another place, he has said that he had only 3,000 men. Where did he get it from? Who told him? What is the number of a three division army? At least, 50,000, leaving aside auxiliary, leaving aside Bal Sena, leaving aside Jansi Bahm and leaving aside other volunteers. It has been said by British authors that 60,000 armed forces had been raised by Netaji But, this man has said that Netaji's army had only 3,000 men. This is only to denigrate the great role of Netaji, just only to belittle him that he had made no contribution to the Indian freedom movement

Sir, Netaji, while he was retreating, made his prophetic broadcast that Japan's defeat was not the defeat of our INA, that Japan's defeat was not the defeat of the Azad-Hind Revolution He refused to accept the defeat of Japan as the defeat of the INA, even when Japan surrendered When he was retreating, it was the stupidity of one Japanese solidier. Netaji asked him· 'Kohima-Dimapur road, keep it open they will escape'. Now at the time of the INA trial, Bhulabhai Desai said that if Imphal was encircled, for three months, if Imphal fell, the whole of India would have been over-run by the INA. These are not my by words, but, by going through the documents. he has said this.

It was the stupidity of one Japanese General, Mutaguchi, who was incharge of that front. The understanding was that as soon as Imphal would fall, the whole political and military administration and all responsibility would vest with Netaji and not a single Japanese soldier would advance after Imphal. General Kawabe has in his book mentioned this categorically because he wanted to get all the 50,000 British soldiers and all arms and ammunition. The premature monsoon and lack of air supply, turned against the fate of INA there. When INA were retreating, Fujiwara and Kawabe said about Netaji 'We are surprised; what is this man doing? Is he a mad man? He is going against all canons of war. He is sending batches after batches to the forefront when the Japanese soldiers are retreating, he is sending his men to be killed and massacred' That general did not understand, the professional general did not understand the technique, the strategy and the principle of a revolutionary because Netaji wanted to create a saga of martyrdom for the future. What did he say in this broadcast? I quote:

> "The time is not far off when our enemies will realise that though they have succeeded in overthrowing Germany, they have indirectly helped to bring into the arena of European politics another power—Soviet Russia—that may prove to be a greater menace to British and American imperialism than Germany was."

16 hrs.

Then he said·

> "We may not travel to Delhi via Imphal, but we shall get there all right".

Then he said

> "This is not rhetoric, nor is it propaganda. It is plain and unvarnished truth, and those who doubt the truth of this statement have only to wait and see that the ways of history like the ways of Providence are often mysterious. For the fulfilment of our objective, it was perhaps necessary that the British Indian Army should come to the

[Shri Samar Guha]

border and see the INA The British Indian Army have seen us with their own eyes What is the result? There is no longer any talk of a puppet army, a Japanese Indian Force"—

In those days it was called JIF—Japanese Indian Force—

"Even enemy propaganda now talks at least of INA'

In his last broadcast what did Netaji say?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER According to the normal practice, the Mover should not take more than half an hour You have exceeded it

SHRI SAMAR GUHA I am finishing

What was his last broadcast? He said in his broadcast

'Comrades,

'I shall now close for the day, but before I conclude I remind you that a revolutionary is one who believes in the justice of the cause and who believes that the cause is bound to prevail in the long run He who gets depressed over failure or setback is not a revolutionary The motto of a revoluntionary is hope for the best, but be prepared for the worst' I am confident that if we fight on if we play our cards well in the international field we shall win our freedom by the end of the war That does not mean that if by any chance we fail to do so we should be disheartened or depressed Consequently if the worst happens and India does not emerge an independent State by the end of this war our next plan should be postwar revolution inside India India's independence is a settled fact"

I would remind you how prophetic this has proved At the time of the INA trial, what happened? There was a revolutionary insurrection of naval ratings What happened in the Royal Indian Air Force? What happened in Jubbalpur, Delhi and other areas? We know what even the British Indian Army was doing It is known to all of us

Many people do not know My friend, a professor of Jadavpur University has got his doctorate by writing this book *Indian National Army* He got a few rare documents secret letters of General Auchinleck that were not known before to the world why the British Government decided to quit I will not take much time I will only quote a few words from that book There was a note of Lt Gen Tucker who was in command of the Eastern section of the British Indian Army to Auchinleck In that note he said

'The INA affair is threatening to tumble down the whole edifice of the Indian Army

In a secret letter to Attlee the C-in C Gen Auchinleck said

I do not think any senior British officer today knows what is the real feeling among the Indian ranks regarding INA"

Then he said

If the trial would have continued it would have led to chaos in the country at large and probably mutiny and dissension in the army culminating in its dissolution"

You know what happened As soon as this secret letter reached Attlee within three days a Cabinet Mission was sent consisting of Lord Pethwic-Lawrence Crips and Alexender When the Indian Independence Bill was being discussed in the House of Commons, Churchill got angry and asked Mr Attlee "What happened" Why did you take the precipitous

decision to quit India?" After a pause, Mr. Attlee replied:

"Because we were sitting at the top of a volcano". Who created the volcano? I ask Mr. Khosla, that man—I do not know what to call him—that man of pernerse outlook said that the whole revolution ended in failure: It was Netaji who created that volcano and that volcano started erupting, belching out fire and it engulfed the whole country. The Britishers played a trick with our leaders and came with a plan, with a compromise and partition.

I shall now conclude by quoting what Hugn Toy, the British author of 'Spring Tiger'—he had nothing written much about him, but what he had written about him, I would say—said this about Netaji:

"By the magnitude of this conception, by the example of his magnetic and burning zeal, his tenacity and personal force, by the tradition he left of sacrificial patriotism, must be measured the stature of Subhash Chandra Bose. His place in Indian history, cannot be denied. An idol of the masses in Bengal, his youthful daring, his panache, his rockless courage caught the imagination of India. He gave much to his country. Even after the ruion of all he built, something of Subhash Chandra Bose remains. Had he lived to see the Republic of India, he would assuredly have given much more."

I will now finish by making a reference to only one other British author, Michael Edwards, from his book "The Last years of British India" who says about Netaji:

"Only one outstanding personality took a different and violent path and in a sense India owes more to him than to any other man".

He was making a reference to Gandhi Nehru and Patel and then he made the above remark with reference to Subhash Chandra Bose. He says later:

"Only one major Congress leader Subhash Chandra Bose was a Kshatriya......Subhash took a typically Kshatriya course by attempting to overthrow the British power by violence."

Sir, I have finished my speech. Mahatma Gandhi roused the Indian people to rebel against the British Imeperialism in a peaceful way. But something was yet left to be done: the loyalty of the Indian Army. It was Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose; it was the saga of martyrdom of the INA, it was the blood of these martyrs from Peshawar to Chittagong that knocked out the loyalty of the British Indian army to the British Crown. When there was a naval mutiny, when there was the mutiny of the Royal Indian Air Force, when the Army in Jabalpur and Delhi undertook a strike that was a red letter day for the British rulers. The loyalty of the Indian army was completely knocked out. It was the contribution of both these two great leaders, Gandhiji and Netaji historic leaders, who played a decisive role in the emancipation of our nation.

Sir, I am concluding. This is not a controversial resolution. I have only said that before this report is published and put in circulation, all these derogatory remarks should be expunged. I believe the conscience of the nation is not dead. We are the custodians of the conscience, we are the reflectors of the conscience of the nation. I hope your heart, your mind and your conscience will consider this humble submission that I have made. The honour of Netaji is the honour of the Nation and we are the trustee of that honour.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South): Sir, I should like to

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi]

congratulate Prof Samar Guha for bringing forward this resolution which reflects the will and conscience of the people of this country, and not essentially the political parties. I support this Resolution. In regard to certain essential ideologies I differed with him but in regard to this Resolution, I am supporting it. This Resolution will make our history tomorrow. New generations will take birth decades after decades in our great soil and they will remember the contribution of their forefathers to the freedom movement. Our late Prime Minister Pandit Nehru and our late President Dr. Radhakrishnan said that India had everything except a good history of its own. Unless the history of the nation is made in a befitting manner, the coming generation will mislead the nation and will be misled themselves. The history of this country is based on the national movement and the nation is not yet prepared and ready for this, as a result of which charges and accussations have been made day in and day out against this leader or that leader who fought for the freedom of this country. Sir, I am glad that this resolution has been taken up for discussion today because today is auspicious day. Today is the birth day of Tagore. You are aware that Mahatma Gandhi named Tagore as Guru and Tagore named Gandhi as Mahatma and Tagore named Subhash as Netaji. The great Netaji inspired militancy amongst the people for fighting the freedom movement.

Sir, I do not know on what basis and from what angle, the Government of India was keen to appoint the Enquiry Commission when it was not satisfied. I would like to know why and how Justice Khosla, an I.C.S., who perhaps did not fight for freedom of our country and sided with the British was appointed as the Chairman of the Enquiry Commission. I would request the Minister that in future occasions, if such an Enquiry is to be held in regard to the great leaders of this country who fought for the freedom, it should not be headed by such persons who were serving the British and not the people.

Sir, in 1938 when the Congress met in Calcutta, it was not only Mahatma Gandhi, not only the Congress people, but Subash Chandra Bose—when he was not called Netaji then—who was asked to lead the Quit India Movement. It was demanded that he must be given full freedom to lead this movement. But he through that it would be difficult to asked the British to quit India. So a policy resolution was passed in Calcutta in 1938 when Subash Chandra Bose become the Congress President of the Congress Party. Under his leadership Pandit Nehru had agreed to act as the Chairman of the Planning Commission Sir, you would remember that the only desire of Subash Chandra Bose was that in this country people from Kashmir to Cape Comarin should join together in the Quit India Movement. It was after a lapse of one year. Quit India Movement started, that is on 9th August when Subash Chandra Bose already left India in 1941. If he were here, he would have led the Quit India Movement on 9th August 1942 Nowadays I have been seeing in many newspapers that some people have started disputing the character of Subssh Chandra Bose from various angles Somebody says he was a stooge, somebody says he was quisling. Somebody says, he was jealous and ambitious. You know what the newspapers in India did the moment Netaji left India. The owners of those newspapers of those days, who tried to help the British to get Netaji caught red-handed, who conspired with the British to arrest him have now become great sons of this country, heading this nation in various capacities! I do not want to name them. Those police officials who conspired with the British to arrest Netaji and the revolutionaries have been rewarded and their traditions are being

followed in many States in the decoration of IGP and Commissioner of Police. I am prepared to forget them.

This great soul landed at Kabul and wanted a visa to go somewhere. His desire was to go to the Soviet Union. Unfortunately he was not helped at that time. He took a visa from the Italian Embassy and landed in Germany as Orlando Massato. What happened in Germany Prof. Guha has vividly described. Everybody knows what he said about Hitler in his book 'My Country'. Is it not a fact that the people in the area of Malaya, Singapore, etc. were oppressed by the Japanese in some way or other during the time of the war? It was Subash Chandra Bose who said, "Unless the oppression is stopped, I am not going to take any assistance." He was a freedom fighter not for India alone but for all those who were dreaming for freedom. But this great man has been accused in this report, not in straight terms but in an indirect way by saying that he was nothing but a puppet because the Japanese described him as such. We know who as the friend and who is the enemy. But what is the fun of Mr. Khosla presenting the evidence as if a message came to him from God that he was liked by the Japanese in this way or that way? It is not proper. If anybody reads this report, not only Prof. Guha but even illiterate people of this country, who have some feeling for the freedom movement of this country, will not only deny the report but burn the pages of this report into ashes all over the country. We could not give Subhash Chandra Bose that honour which this country should have given him. He led the country's struggle from a different angle, risking his life. But still he has not been accorded that kind of reception which you can consider as a national reception. That is a different matter, but what are the remarks Mr. Khosla has made against this great soul? In page 7, para 2.15 it says:

"He also realised that despite the outward respect and honour with which the Japanese treated him, he was looked upon as a puppet, a tool which could be discarded and ignored, when deemed no longer useful.'

Mr. Shahnawaz Khan is a member of the Government. Can he deny that Netaji loved his colleagues like anything. Whether it is Habibur Rehman or Shahnawaz Khan, everybody used to say, "You are my bones; you are my limbs". It is a pity that Mr. Khosla has said in the report that Netaji trusted the Japanese to such an extent that he could not trust his own Cabinet colleagues. Can it be true? Should this be allowed to go on record in the pages of history? These are the utterances of Mr. Khosla who was appointed to enquire into this episode. It is really unfortunate. Whether this resolution has been brought by Prof. Guha or anybody else, the whole House should not only condemn these things, but in the words of Tagore who said in Bengali

"Anaya jo kare,
Aar Anaya jo sahe.
Taba Ghrina Tare zeno,
Trino Sama Dahe"

"One who does injustice, one who tolerates injustice, all the courses, abuses, hatred and contempt should burn him and destroy him into flames."

At that time, Tagore wrote a book—a drama called Tasher Desh—The Land of the Playing Cards—which he dedicated to Netaji and described him as the symbol of the youth of this country, as the symbol of its freedom. Zakir Husain said on the anniversay of the Azad Hind Fauj:

"The Azad Hind Government's action in planting freedom's flag on Indian soil in the Andamans was truly a symbolic precursor of what happened when the Tricolour was

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi]

hoisted atop Delhi's Red Fort on the 15th of August 1947. All those who joined Netaji in 'Delhi Chalo' movement deserve our homage and gratitude for their part in bringing nearer the freedom to which we are heirs today."

Not only Zakir Hussain, Pandit Nehru said the same thing, so also Indira Gandhi

This report of Justice Khosla, in which specific allegations have been made, is a deliberate attempt to mislead the people, not of the present generation but of the future generation. So far as the present generation is concerned, so far as Shri Mohsin, Professor Guha or other people are concerned, they would not be misled because they know a bit of the freedom movement. But I am afraid of the future generation, who will read this report from the libraries, who will view Netaji from that angle So, in the interest of the nation, not in the interest of any particular group, in the interest of the future guidance of the nation, these works should be withdrawn and the controversial portions expunged from the report, and the true position made available to the people and the political parties. Otherwise his honour is at stake If the Government stick to the findings on mere formalities and technicalities of this being the report of the former Judge you may do it but the future generation will not accept it the coming generation will not accept it will burn it, will not keep it even in the record of memory

I would not like to give any fresh arguments I believe this Government, specially the Minister who is present here will definitely consider this problem from the point of sentiment—I am sorry, I will not use the term sentiment because Netaji is not a sentiment, is not an emotion, but a reality, the God of Hindus and the Khudda of Muslims, something very near and dear to the people of this country

With these words, I support the Resolution of Professor Samar Guha.

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I support the Resolution moved by Professor Samar Guha I fully accept the spirit of the Resolution, the national sentiment of it Our party may have some political differences with Netaji, but it is an undeniable fact that he was an outstanding national figure in the period of our freedom struggle, supported by the mass of our people. So, his name cannot be sullied or darkened by these attempts because it is written in the pages of our history in letters of gold

The Khosla Commission Report is going totally against the feelings of our country, of our people who fought for freedom That is the main thing which the Khosla Committee has totally failed to correctly present He gathered some facts, he took some evidence which is not properly assessed and then come to his doubtful conclusions He has come to draw some doubtful premises and he has tried to give a definite conclusion, which is totally wrong For this reason I suggest that the Government should totally reject this Commission Report, withdrawn the Report, and arouse and support the national feeling of the people for Netaji to the highest extent possible That is the task which the Government should do.

With these words, I support the Resolution moved by Professor Samar Guha.

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी (गोपाल गंज) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, नेताजी के संबंध में कुछ कहना वैसा ही है जैसा कि सूरज को दीपक दिखाना। सूरज के प्रकाश में दीपक का जो महत्व हो सकता है और उस का मुकाबला हो सकता है, वही बात नेता जी के बारे में कही जा सकती है। उस वक्त वे 33 करोड़ भारतीयों के हृदय के सम्राट थे। एक आदमी भी ऐसा नहीं था हिन्दुस्तान में जो उनको न जानता हो। कुछ इने गिने भारतवर्ष के लोगों में उन का स्थान था जैसे कि श्री लोकमान्य तिलक, गांधी जी और जवाहरलाल नेहरू। इस कोटि के वे नेता थे और सब की श्रद्धा उन पर थी उन में क्या कैपेसिटी थी, इस का पता एक ही बात से मालूम होगा।

जब कांग्रेस प्रेसीडेंटशिप के लिए उन्होंने संघर्ष किया, तो सब नेता एक तरफ थे व दूसरी तरफ। गांधी जी से लेकर जवाहरलाल नेहरू तक उन के खिलाफ थे लेकिन उस समय किसी की नहीं चली और उस वक्त जितने डेलीगेट्स थे सब की भावनाएं उन के साथ थी और उन्होंने उन को कांग्रेस का सभापति चुना। इस से मालूम होता है कि वे कितने बड़े थे। आज कल के लोगों को तरह नहीं बल्कि उस वक्त के तपे-तपाए लोगों, जिन्होंने राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में हिस्सा लिया था, की इच्छाओं के विरुद्ध नेता जी को सभापति चुना गया और आज भी 56 करोड़ भारतीयों के हृदयों में नेता जी का स्थान है। उन को यह कहना कि देश भक्त नहीं थे, फिफ्थ कालमिस्ट थे, यह अपने को नीचे गिराना होगा और आज भारतीय लोग इस को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते हैं।

खोसला कमेटी को क्या करने को दिया गया था। उन को यह कहा गया था कि नेता जी अभी जीवित है या नहीं और कैसे उन की मृत्यु हुई और उन की मृत्यु के बारे में जो बातें कही जाती हैं वे सच हैं या नहीं। उन को इन मामलों पर प्रकाश को मद्देनजर रखना चाहिए था लेकिन जैसे किसी पिगमी को एक जायंट का काम करने को दे दिया जाए, तो वह कर नहीं सकता है उसी तरह से नेता जी के मुकाबले में हमारे खोसला साहब एक पिगमी थे। वे एक जायंट का काम कैसे कर सकते थे। इतने महान् हमारे नेता जी थे और कहां खोसला साहब। वे ब्रिटिश जमाने में जज रहे और मुकदमात करते रहे। उन को नेता जी के बारे में ज्यादा अन्दाजा नहीं होगा और वे उन के बारे में क्या जानते होंगे। अगर उस जमाने में वे नेता जी का मुकदमा करते तो उस वक्त वे सुभाष चन्द्र जी को फांसी दे सकते थे। उसी तरह एक ऐसे आदमी को यह काम सौंपा गया जिस ने ठीक काम नहीं किया और गलत तरह से अपना अख्तियार कर के उस के बारे में फालतू बातें कहीं। यह रिमार्क जो उन्होंने दिया क्या यह उन के टर्म्स आफ रेफ्रेन्स में आता है? मैं तो कहूंगा कि भारत सरकार को स्वयं इस को हटा देना चाहिए और किसी रेज्यूलूशन की जरूरत नहीं थी। जो काम उन को दिया गया था, उस से हट कर उन्होंने बात कह दी है और उस का समावेश पुस्तक में नहीं होना चाहिये था। उन

[प्रो. पी० एन० तिवारी]

बातों को उस रिपोर्ट में से निकाल देना चाहिए क्योंकि यह टर्मस आफ़ रेफ़ेन्स के दायरे के बाहर है और अपने दायरे के बाहर वे गये। श्री समर गुह ने श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की बहुत तारीफ की। सुभाष चन्द्र बोस जी के बारे में कुछ लिखने की जरूरत नहीं है। उन की इज्जत सभी भारतवासियों के दिलों में है। उन्होंने दिखला दिया कि हिंदुस्तान के बडे-बड़े नेताओं के विरुद्ध वे मोर्चा ले सकते थे और मैं ने जैसा पहले कहा कि जब कांग्रेस प्रेजीडेंटशिप का कांटेस्ट हुआ, तो उस वक्त बड़े बडे सभी नेता उनके विरुद्ध थे लेकिन उन्होंने किसी की बात नही सुनी और व कांग्रेस के सभापति बने। पीछे क्या तिकडम हुई और क्या हुआ यह दूसरी बात है लेकिन उस वक्त भी लोग जानते थे कि गाधी जी और जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी श्री सीतारमैया को चाहते थे और दूसरे बड़े बडे नेता उन को चाहते थे लेकिन उन्होने किसी की भी परवाह नही की। भारतवासियों की उन के ऊपर इतनी श्रद्धा थी, उस वक्त के कांग्रेसमैनों की उन के ऊपर इतनी श्रद्धा थी कि सब की अवहेलना करके वे सभापति चुने गये। ऐसे आदमी के बारे में कुछ अनर्गल बातें कहना, अपने काम को कलंकित करना है, अपने दिल को नीचे गिराना है और कोई वजह नही हो सकती कि यह बाते लिखी जाएं।

मैं बहुत अधिक न कह कर गवर्नमेंट से अनुरोध करूंगा कि श्री समर गुह रेज्यूलूशन लाते या नहीं लाते, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट को स्वय टर्म्स आफ़ रेफेन्स के विरुद्ध जो बातें कही गई हैं, उनको हटा देना चाहिए। कैसे मुहसिल बातें कही हैं सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के बारे में जो देश की आजादी के लिए व्यग्र थे और इसमें एक सैकिण्ड का भी विलम्ब नही चाहते थे। उनकी आत्मा को यह कबूल नहीं था कि धीमे गति से इस काम को किया जाए। वह देश को आजाद कराने के लिए भारत छोड़ कर बाहर गए। वह समझते थे कि शायद दूसरों से मदद लेकर मैं देश को आजाद करा सकता हूं। लेकिन जब उन्होंने देखा कि दूसरों से काफी मदद नहीं मिल रही है तो उन्होंने स्वय एक आर्मी तैयार की और उस आर्मी के जो कारनामे हैं उनसे आप सब वाकिफ हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि इस विषय पर अधिक बहस न करके सरकार को तुरन्त इसको मान लेना चाहिये कि हां ये सब बातें जो लिखी गई हैं इनको सरकारी किताब से हटा देंगे, एक्सपंज कर देंगे और ऐसा करके वह सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की जो गरिमा है उसको कायम रखेगी।

श्री झारखडे राय (घोसी) : पूरी रिपोर्ट के अलग अलग भागों को देखा जाए या उसमें व्यक्त विचारों को अलग अलग करके देखा जाए तो शायद बहुत बुरा मालूम न हो लेकिन समग्र रूप से इसमें व्यक्त विचारों को देखा जाए जो नेता जी के विषय में व्यक्त किए गए है तो वे अत्यन्त अपमानजनक हैं और उनकी मैं घोर निन्दा करता हू। इस अर्थ में मैं श्री समर गुह जी के प्रस्ताव का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूं।

इसमें सन्देह नही है कि नेता जी ने जापानी साम्राज्यवादियों से सहायता ली अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यवाद को भारत में समाप्त करने के लिए। इस तरह के उदाहरण दुनिया के इतिहास में और भी बहुत से मिलेंगे। यह ज्ञातव्य है और आपको स्मरण होगा कि सोवियत यूनियन में 1917 में जो क्रान्ति हुई उसके पहले महान् लेनिन ने जर्मन सील्ड गाड़ी में बैठ कर लेनिनग्राड में प्रवेश किया था और तब बहुत से लोगों ने रूस में विशेषकर मेन्शेविक और सोशल रिवोल्युश-नरियों ने कह था कि रूस में वह जर्मन साम्राज्यवाद के एजेंट हैं उस समय रूस और जर्मन दुश्मन थे। जब चीन के कम्युनिस्टों ने

अमरीकी साम्राज्यवाद से सहायता ली चीन में च्यांग काई शेक के सामन्तवाद और पूंजीवाद को समाप्त करने के लिए तब भी उनको लाल डाकू कहा जाता था खास तौर पर च्यांग काई शेक के द्वारा । जब मार्शल टीटो ने अमरीकी साम्राज्यवाद और ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद से सहायता ली थी और अपने देश को जर्मन अधिकार से आजाद कराने का प्रयास किया था और आजाद कराया भी था उस समय उनके बारे में भी ऐसी ही बातें ही कही गई थी । सुभाष बोस ने जापानी साम्राज्यवाद से सहायता ली अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यवाद को खत्म करने के लिए और उसको लेकर बहुत सी बातें समय समय पर कही गई है विशेष कर युद्धकाल में लेकिन उनमें कोई तथ्य नही है ।

मान्यवर हम बात को सभी मानते है कि सुभाष बोस में उत्कट एवं ज्वलन्त देशभक्ति कूट कूट कर भरी हुई थी, वे महान् क्रान्तिकारी थे और एक ज्वलन्त उदाहरण उन्होंने देश के सामने उपस्थित किया । जापान जिस तरह से चीन में वांगचिंग की कठपुतली सरकार का, डा.बामा की कठपुतली सरकार का बर्मा में तथा फिलपाइज में अपने स्ट्रिंज का इस्तेमाल कर रहा था उसी तरह से उसने सुभाष बोस का भी इस्तेमाल करना चाहा होगा यह बिल्कुल स्वाभाविक बात है । इसको साम्राज्यवादी तथा दूसरे लोग सोच सकते हैं । लेकिन सुभाष चन्द्र बोस दूसरी धातु के बने हुए थे । सरदार मोहन सिंह वह नहीं थे । क्रान्तिकारी सेनानी रास बिहारी बोस जो बहुत वृद्ध हो गए थे और वर्षों से जापानी नागरिकता ले वहीं बस गये थे, उस युद्धकाल में अपने जीवन में आखिरी प्रयास कर रहे थे भारत को आजाद कराने के लिए । इन दोनों में भी अन्तर था । सुभाष बोस एक महानतम सपूत और महानतम क्रान्तिकारी तथा देशभक्त नेता थे । हिन्दुस्तान की करोड़ों करोड़ जनता पर उनका अमिट और जादु सा प्रभाव था । इसलिए जापानी साम्राज्यवादियों और उनके बीच में इस बात को लेकर टग आफ वार रहा शुरू से आखिर तक कि कौन किस का कितना इस्तेमाल कर सकता है यह नितान्त स्वाभाविक है । शक्ति की हमेशा पूजा होती है ।

हिन्दुस्तान से वह किस तरह से भागे इसका अपना इतिहास है और यह एक बहुत लम्बी कहानी है । मार्सलीज बन्दरगाह से बारह हजार मील पनडुब्बी में बैठ कर सिंगापुर पहुंचना और बीच में दो दो और तीन तीन बार पनडुब्बी का खतरे में पड जाना इसकी अपनी एक कहानी है । एक कहानी तो ऐसी है जो सदा अविस्मरणीय रहेगी । साउथ ईस्ट एशिया कोप्रोप्रेटिव कामनवैल्थ के नाम से जापानी साम्राज्यवादियो ने दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया के सभी देशो को पराधीन करने के बाद, अपना एक संगठन कायम किया था ब्रिटिश कामन वैल्थ आफ नेशन्ज के पैटर्न पर । उसकी पहली मीटिंग का जनरल टोजो प्रिजाइड कर रहे थे । सुभाष बोस भी वहा तशरीफ लाए थे और वह भी उस मीटिंग में शामिल थे । उन्होने सुभाष बोस की चर्चा करते हुए एक बात कही जो ऐतिहासिक तथ्य है । उन्होंने उनके लिए कहा फस्ट मैन आफ इंडिया । आम तौर पर अपनी प्रशंसा के शब्द सुन कर आदमी फूल जाता है या कम से कम चुप रह जाता है । लेकिन सुभाष बोस ने उसी समय उसका विरोध किया और कहा कि आप इसका फैसला नही कर सकते है कि भारत का प्रथम नागरिक कौन है, इसका फैसला समय आने पर भारतीय जनता करेगी । शेर के जबड़े में बैठ कर उसका विरोध करना यह सुभाष बोस का ही कैलिबर था, उनका ही स्टेमिना था ।

इसी तरह से स्वयं लड़ाई के मोर्चों पर वह गए । वह कोई मिलिटरी मैन नहीं थे, मिलिटरी जनरल नहीं थे, मिलिटरी का

[श्री झारखंडे राय]

अनुभव उनको नहीं था। वह अपनी जान हथेली पर रख कर बर्मा, कोहिमा, इम्फाल के मोर्चों पर गए। यह भी अपने आप मे एक बहुत लम्बी चौडी कहानी है।

जब जापान हार गया एक्सिस पावर्ज हार गई और उनकी आर्मीज को इरावदी डेल्टा के रास्ते पीछे हटना पडा तो सुभाष बोस की आर्मी को भी स्वभावत पीछे हटना पडा। मोर्चे से लेकर रगून और रगून से मलाया होते हुये बैंकाक जाना बहुत ही लम्बी तथा दर्दनाक कथा है। उस समय उन्होने अपनी जान की परवाह नही की और रानी झासी रेजीमेंट की लडकियो की इज्जत को बचाने के लिए अपने आपको खतरे मे डाला। जापानी साम्राज्यवादि हार चुके थे। जापानी भाग रहे थे सिर पैर रख कर, उनको अपनी चिन्ता पडी थी, सुभाष बोस की वे कैसे चिन्ता करते। स्वाभाविक बात थी। रास्ते मे हर नदी पर पार करते समय सुभाष बोस ने लडकियो को पहले नाव से उतारा, फिर सिपाहियो को उतारा और आखिरी नाव पर वह पार गए। इस प्रकार के उदाहरण आपको इतिहास म शायद ही कही मिलते हो। मै समझता हू कि जिस प्रकार के उदगार खोसला आयोग की रिपोर्ट म उनके विषय मे प्रकट किए गए और उनकी जो जनरल टोन है वह बहुत ही डेरोगटरी है, बहुत ही अपमानजनक है। औपनिवेशिक जमाने की दास्ता के एक जज से जिस दिल और दिमाग जिस के रग रग मे खून की एक एक बूद मे औपनिवेशक साम्राज्यवादियो की चाकरी की मनोवृत्ति भरी हुई थी, उससे और आप आशा ही क्या कर सकते थे। श्री तिवारी ने ठीक ही कहा है कि वह अपनी सीमा से बाहर चले गए, यह उनकी टर्म्ज आफ रेफ्रेंस मे नही था, उनको इन सब चीजो मे घुसने की जरूरत नही थी। उनको तो यह तय करना था कि वह मरे या नही मरे, मरे तो किन परि-स्थितियो में और लापता हुये तो किन परि-स्थितियो में। उनकी राजनीति और उनके राजनीतिक दांवपेच में जाने की उनको बिल्कुल जरूरत नहीं थी, यह उनके टर्म्ज आफ रेफ्रेंस मे बिल्कुल नही था। वह अपनी परि-सीमा से बाहर चले गए।

क्या यह मामूली कहानी है और समार के किस इतिहास मे आपको यह मिलेगी कि जापानी साम्राज्यवादियो ने जब कहा कि आप जितना चाहे हथियार और पैसा हम से उधार ले ले लेकिन उन्होने एक पैसा और एक हथियार भी उधार नही लिया। भारतीयो से धन सग्रह कर। द पैसा दे कर सब खरीदा। जापानियो ने कहा कि आई एन ए को जापानी अफसर ट्रेनिंग दे। लेकिन उन्होने कहा नही। सिविल हो या मिलिट्री वही उसको ट्रेनिंग देगे। वह इडियन परसनेल से ही मैंड आफिसड और ट्रेन्ड होगी। भारतीय अफसर उन्होने एक भी जापानी अफसर को ट्रेनिंग मे स्थान नही दिया। इस तरह की ज्वलन्त और प्रेरणा-दायक और देश भक्तिपूर्ण कहानिया किसी को मुश्किल से ही पढने को मिलेगी।

जब डिस्प्यूट हुआ कि भारत की सरजमीन पर कौन पहले पैर रखे तो इस पर जबरदस्त विवाद हुआ उनमे और जापानियो म। जापानी साम्राज्यवादी स्वभावत चाहते थे कि ब्रिटिश जब चले जाए तो उनका स्थान हम ले ले और उन्होंने इसको अपनी प्रतिष्ठा [illegible] बात अडे हुये थे कि अपनी बात पर कि वे और आजाद हिन्द फौज भारत भूमि पर पहले पाव रखे। अन्त मे एक समझौता हुआ। रिपोर्ट मे गलत बताया गया समझौता को। शाहनवाज खा ने भी अपनी जो किताब लिखी है आई एन ए एड नेता जी उसमे इसके बारे मे लिखा है। समझौता असल मे यह हुआ कि दोनो सेनाएं भारतीय और जापानी, आई

एन ए की ओर जापानी एक साथ भारतीय जमीन पर पैर रखेंगी और तिरंगा झंडा फहराया जायेगा। दस हजार वर्ग मील जमीन का उद्धार करके पहली बार भारत की स्वतन्त्र भूमि पर तिरंगा झंडा फहराया गया था। इन सारी घटनाओं को अगर देखा जाए तो मालूम होता है कि यह जापानी साम्राज्यवाद से कभी भी दबे नहीं। जब जापान का दूत उनके यहां आजाद हिन्द सरकार के प्रधान से अपना परिचय लेकर आया तो वह जापान के सम्राट का क्रीडेंशियल लेकर नही आया था इस कारण सुभाष चंद्र बोस ने उससे मिलने से इकार कर दिया। जब वह दूत वापस गया और क्रिडेंशियल लेकर आया, तब वह उससे मिले।

जब एलाइड आर्मी तेजी से ईस्टा के किनार-किनारे रंगून की ओर बढ़ रही थी और सुभाषचंद्र बोस भी अपनी सेना के साथ साथ पीछे हट रहे थे, उस वक्त उनकी जिन्दगी खतरे मे थी, लेकिन फिर भी 3 दिन तक रंगून में बैठकर आई० एन० ए० और जापानी साम्राज्यवाद के अदल के लेन-देन [illegible] करवाते रहे। जापानी साम्राज्य वाद का पाई-पाई [illegible] बाकी और बेच रखा सोना अपने साथ आगे के लिए लेकर, तथा 20 लाख के नोट आजाद हिंद बैंक मे छोड तथा अपनी सेना से अब आगे न लड़ने रंगून में भारतीयो की रक्षा का काम दे, अंग्रेज सेना के आने पर आत्मसमर्पण कर देने का अंतिम आदेश देकर, सुभाषचंद्र बोस ने एक भावनापूर्ण बात कही कि मै नही चाहता कि मेरे मरने के बाद हिन्दुस्तान में कोई यह कहे कि सुभाष चंद्र बोस ने देश के नाम पर कर्ज छोड दिया है। सार्वजनिक जीवन मे इतना बड़ा उदाहरण इतने आदर्श उदाहरण व्यक्ति पेश कर सकते है

मैं मानता हूं कि सुभाष चंद्र बोस अब हमारें बीच में नही रहे हैं उनको जिन्दा करने का प्रयास करके शायद कोई अपना मतलब साध रखते हों, लेकिन उनसे कोई फायदा नही है। इतने बडे उदार और महान मृत शहीद व्यक्ति को जिन्दा रखकर एक तरह से उनको अप्रत्यक्षता कायर साबित करना किसी के लिए भी उचित नही है।

यू०पी० पूर्वांचल के एक साधू जय गुरूदेव ने 23 जनवरी को एलान कर दिया कि कानपुर मे सुभाष चद्र बोस प्रकट होने वाले है वह बडा चालाक आदमी है। कानपुर के 5 लाख आदमी इकट्ठे हो गये। जब शाम तक सुभाष चद्र बोस प्रकट नही हुए, और न उनको प्रकट होना था तो पब्लिक टूट पडी। अगर पुलिस ने उसे न बचाया होता तो जयगुरूदेव की मृत्यु हो गई होती। उत्तम चन्द मल्होत्रा हीरालाल दीक्षित या जयगुरूदेव या कोई और व्यक्ति सुभाष चद्र बोस के नाम का उपयोग करे, अब यह बात खत्म होनी चाहिए। उन को जिन्दा करने का प्रयास करना सही नही है।

[illegible] में उनका आखिरी फलाइट कहा जाता है—मैं मानता हूं कि वह उनकी आखिरी फलाइट थी —उसमे, दुर्भाग्य से वे समाप्त हो गए। मरने से पहले जब आखिरी बार उनको होश आया तो उन्होने कर्नल हबीबुर्रहमान से कहा कि "जाकर हिन्दुस्तान में मेरे देश वासियो से कहना कि सुभाषचद्र बोस जीवन के आखिरी क्षण तक देश की याद करते हुए मरा है।' इस तरह उन्होंने अपने व्यक्तिगत जीवन में कदम-कदम पर, जापानी साम्राज्य-वाद के इलाके में बैठ कर, उनके जबडे में बैठकर अपनी देश भक्ति का उदाहरण पेश किया है। मैं समझता हु कि ऐसे व्यक्ति के बारे में इस तरह के रिमार्क लिखना, एक बहुत ही निन्दनीय और घृणित कार्य है, जो खोसला

[श्री झारखंडे राय]

साहब ने किया है और वह भी अपनी परिसीमाओं से बाहर आकर।

श्री तिवारी ने इस बात का जिक्र किया है कि सुभाष चंद्र बोस उस समय के बहुत से राष्ट्रीय नेताओं के साथ मतभेद था। यह बात देश में सर्व विदित है। लेकिन जब उन्होंने आजाद हिन्द फौज बनाई, तो उन्होंने उसमें फोजी टुकडियों के नाम गांधी ब्रिगेड, नेहरू ब्रिगेड पटेल ब्रिगेड, जतीन ब्रिगेड, चन्द्र शेखर आजाद ब्रिगेड, भगत सिंह ब्रिगेड और रानी झांसी रेजीमैन्ट जैसे नाम दिए। उनका सारा कार्य एक ज्वलन्त देश भक्ति का परिचायक रहा है। इस व्यक्ति की उज्वल एवं आदर्श देश भक्ति के विषय में न पहले दो राये थी और न आज है। उसके सम्बन्ध में ऐसे रिमार्क लिखना उचित नहीं हैं।

अपनी आखिरी फ्लाइट में वे कहां जा रहे थे? जापानी साम्राज्य वाद हार चुका था। एकिसस पावर्स, जर्मनी और इटली पराभूत हो चुकी थी। उस समय उनका लक्ष सोवियत यूनियन था। वह समझते थे कि सैकिन्ड राउन्ड आफ रैवेल्यूएशन की तैयारी में, क्रांति के प्रयास के दूसरे चक्र में, अगर हिन्दुस्तान को उस समय के शासकों के खिलाफ कहीं से सहायता मिल सकती है, तो वह सोवियत यूनियन से से ही मिल सकती है। इसलिए वह लाल चीन के रास्ते, मंचूरिया से होकर सोवियत यूनियन को जा रहे थे। लेकिन यह दुर्भाग्य पूर्ण घटना हुई और वे खत्म हो गए। मैं इस बात का समर्थन करता हूं कि भारत सरकार को उन बातों को रिपोर्ट में से निकाल देना चाहिए, क्योंकि वह परिसीमाओं से बाहर है और आपत्तिजनक अपमानजनक व अनुचित है।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनन्दगांव) मैं भी समर गुह के इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं जिसमें उन्होंने बड़े भावनात्मक ढंग से कहा है कि खोसला कमीशन की रिपोर्ट से वह शब्दावलि निकाल देनी चाहिए जो नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस के सम्मान और प्रतिष्ठा के विरुद्ध है। सदन इस बात को स्वीकार करेगा कि अगर किसी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के द्वारा नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस के व्यक्तित्व पर लाछन आता हो कि वह जापानियों के पपेट थे, या साम्राज्यवादी शक्तियों के प्रतिनिधि थे तो यह न भारत की गरीमा और प्रतितिष्ठा के अनुकूल है और न नेताजी की प्रतिष्ठा के।

स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करने की कई दिशाएं होती हैं। एक दिशा बापू ने दी, एक दिशा नेहरू जी ने दी, एक दिशा टैगोर ने दी, और इसी तरह एक दिशा नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस ने दी। अगर हम इसकी टोटलिटी में देखें तो हम यह पाते हैं कि जिन परिस्थितियों में उन्होंने अपनी सेना का संगठन किया और जिनकी सहायता से वह कार्य किया उस वक्त ही अभिष्ट था, और वही उचित था। उनका लक्ष्य यह था कि वह इस देश में देश की आजादी के प्रति जाग्रत और चेतना की भावना पैदा करना चाहते थे। उनका झंडा तिरंगा था और उनकी सैना में ब्रिगेड आदि के नाम गांधी, नहरू और आजाद आदि देश के नौनिहालों के नाम पर थे। इस देश में जन-जागरण और चेतना लाने के लिए और स्वतंत्रता के आन्दोलन को सहायता देने के लिए उन्होंने सुदूर पूर्व में इस सैना का निर्माण किया था। जिन परिस्थितियों में वे यहां से गए, उनमें उन्होंने कितने संकट सहन किए होंगे और कितनी जोखिम उठाई होगी? राष्ट्रीयता की भावना से प्रेरित होकर भेष बदल कर वे यहां से चले और न जाने कितने दिनों के बाद पहाडियों की घाटियों को लांघते हुए अफगानिस्तान पहुंचे।

उसके बाद उन्होंने विदेशों में इस देश की गुलामी को समाप्त करने के लिए विकार,

कल्पना और संगठन का जो सिलसिला आरम्भ किया, उससे हमको बहुत लाभ हुआ एक तरफ हम ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद लड रहे थे और दूसरी तरफ व भी उसी काम में लग हुए थे। दोनों की दिशाएँ भिन्न हो सकती है लेकिन लक्ष दोनों का एक ही था और वह यह कि देश आजाद हो। यह बात नही थी कि व इस देश में दुश्मनों का या जापानियों का ले आते।

श्री समर गुह के सामने हम यह नही कह सकते हैं कि उनका शरीर नही रहा, लेकिन अगर दुर्भाग्य से ऐसा हो भी ता भी जिस माटी मे वह बने उमी माटी के लिए वह जिये और मरे, उस पर कुर्बान हो गए। उन्होने चेतना का जो उद्घोष किया, उसका हमारे नौजवानो पर बहुत असर पडा।

उनकी मृत्यु के बारे में जाच करने के लिए एक कमीशन बैठे और यह कहे की वह पपेट थे, तो यह इतिहास का तोडना-मरोडना है। इतिहास पर यह जो धब्बा है, उसको निकालना चाहिए। अगर त्याग और कुर्बानी की तुला पर रख कर सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के नेतृत्व और व्यक्तित्व को देखा जाए तो वह किसी से हलके नही पडते है, बल्कि इस देश मे आजादी से पहले के जो 6 चोटी के शीर्षस्थ नेता थे, वह उनमें स एक थे, जिन्होने देश को प्रेरणा दी, भावना और तरुणाई दी। उन्होने जो कुछ किया, गाधी जी की दृष्टी से वह हिंसा हो, लेकिन आजादी प्राप्त करने के लिए एक मार्ग वह भी था जिस पर चलकर भगत सिह और बटुकेश्वर दत्त से इन्कलाब जिन्दाबाद और भारत माता की जय बोलते हुए फान्सी के फदे को चूमा और अनगिनत लोग गोलिया के शिकार हुए।

कुछ लोगों ने अहिंसात्मक आन्दोलन किया और कुछ लोगा ने हिंसा का मार्ग अपनाया मगर उसका लक्ष्य एक ही था—अलग-अलग रास्ते होत हुए भी उन सबका गंतव्य स्थान एक ही था, और वह था देश की आजादी प्राप्त करना। सुभाषचद्र बोस भी उसी लक्ष्य के लिए जिए और मरे। नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस का नाम लेते ही हमारे जवानो को प्रेरणा मिलती है, उनमें तरुणाई आती है, वह गांधी, मोतीलाल नेहरू, लाजपतराय और जवाहर लाल नेहरू की श्रेणी में आते है।

एक ऐसे व्यक्ति के राष्ट्र-प्रेम के बारे में कोई कमीशन सदेह करे और कहे कि वह किसी पार्टीकुलर पावर के पपेट थे, यह बात बिलकुल ठीक नही है। मैं समझता हू कि यह केवल श्री समर गुह की भावना नही है, बल्कि यह तथ्य भी है और सत्य भी है। इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि इन डेरोगेटरी रिमार्कस को निकाल दिया जाए, ताकि लोग नेताजी सुभाष चद्र बोस के स्वच्छ और पवित्र इतिहास के दर्शन कर सके, और उन की नमन करते समय कोई लाछन और कोई धब्बा दिखाई न दे।

इन शब्दो के साथ मैं श्री समर गुह की भावना का समर्थन करता हू।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मे प्रो० समर गुह को हृदय से बधाई देना चाहता हू, क्योकि उन्होने खोसला आयोग के प्रतिवेदन का इतनी बारीकी से अध्ययन करके, उस मे नेताजी सुभाषचद्र बोस के बारे में जो भी अपमानजनक विचार और विशेषण जाने या अनजाने में लिखे है, उन की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है। और यह और भी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि अभी तक जो भी सदस्य बोले हैं, उन सब ने इस बारे में अपनी सहमती व्यक्त की है और श्री समर गुह का बधाई भी दी है।

जब इतिहास प्रत्यक्ष लिखा जाता है, उस समय तरह-तरह की भावनायें और कल्पनायें दिखाई देती हैं। आज जब में श्री मारकंडे

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

राय का भाषण सुन रहा था, तो मन ही मन में प्रसन्नता का अनुभव कर रहा था, क्योंकि प्रत्यक्ष जब यह संग्राम चालू था, तो कौन सुभाषचंद्र बोस के बारे मे क्या भाव रखता था, इसी बात का इतिहास साक्षी है। किन्तु आज इतिहास समाप्त होने के बाद इस देश की जनता निश्चित रूप से इस नतीजे पर पहुंची है कि अगर स्वाधीनता की लड़ाई मे आखिरी और करारी चोट किसी ने दी, तो आजाद हिन्द फौज ने दी।

भारत की वह सैना पकड़ी गई, किन्तु हर एक भारतीय के अन्तस्तल में सोई हुई भारत माता—स्वतन्त्रता—के बारे मे भावना जगा कर, एक सैना खड़ी करके, उस सैना के सामने एक आदर्श रख कर, उस को "दिल्ली चलो" का नारा देकर, प्रत्यक्ष रूप मे हिन्दुस्तान को आजाद करने के प्रयत्न मे एक श्रेष्ठ अग्रणी नेता के रूप में सुभाषचद्र बोस उभरे। इसीलिए उनको नेताजी का सार्थक नाम मिला।

मुझे बहुत दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि खोसला आयोग पर जो जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गई थी, उस जिम्मेदारी का उन्होंने नहीं निभाया। वह सिन्ज आफ आमिशन एण्ड कमिशन दोनो के दोषी हैं। वास्तव मे सुभाष चद्र बोस की मृत्यु पर किसी को भी विश्वास नहीं था। कम से कम हम तो यही समझते थे कि वे गुप्त अंग्रेज के हाथ मे न लगे, केवल इस लिए उन्होंने ब्याज के रूप मे यह सारा नाटक रचा था। किन्तु आज इतने सालों के बाद ऐसा नहीं लगता है। आज इस पर विश्वास करना बहुत कठिन है कि सुभाषचद्र बोस अभी तक जीवित होंगे।

वैसे कई किताबें मुझे पढ़ने को मिली हैं, जिन में यह सिद्ध करने की कोशिश की गई है कि सुभाषचद्र बोस अभी जीवित है। एक ऐसा फोटो भी मुझे दिखाया गया, जिसमें नेहरू जी की मृत्यु के समय सुभाषचद्र बोस उनके पास खड़े हैं। तामिलनाडू के फारवर्ड ब्लाक के प्रमुख नेता, श्री मुथुरमिलाग थेवर हमेशा अपने भाषण में कहा करते थे कि अभी पिछले हफ्ते मुझे सुभाषचद्र बोस की चिट्ठी मिली है। आखिर तक वह विश्वास करते थे कि सुभाषचद्र बोस जीवित है एक बार मैं उनसे मिलने के लिए गया था, किन्तु उस समय वह बड़े बीमार थे और बोलने की स्थिति में नही थे।

ऐसी स्थिति मे इस आयोग पर यह दायित्व था कि वह मूल मे जा कर, तह मे जाकर, अपना निश्चित निष्कर्ष दे कि यदि मृत्यु हुई, तो कहां, किस स्थिति में और किस भूमि पर। आयोग का सारा प्रतिवेदन पढ़ने के बाद भी इस नतीजे पर नहीं पहुंचते है। कई त्रुटियां उसमे रह गई है। जिनका साक्षात्कार उन्हें करना था, उन्होंने नहीं किया। जहां उन्हें जाना चाहिए था, वहां वह नही गए।

इसमे सरकार भी कम जिम्मेवार नहीं है। जो चीजें उसने आयोग को उपलब्ध करानी थी, वे उस ने नहीं कराई, यह श्री समर गुह की धारणा है। मुझे लगता है कि यह ठीक बात नहीं है। अगर कोई काम जिम्मेदारी के साथ सौंपा जाता है, तो उस को पूर्ण करने के लिए जितनी भी आवश्यक चीजें थी वे सब उपलब्ध कराई जाने चाहिए थी। आयोग का प्रथम काम था निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचना, लेकिन वह किसी निष्कर्ष पर नहीं पहुंचा। यह तो सिन आफ ओमिशन हुआ। लेकिन उस का सिन आफ कमीशन यह है कि जिस की बिल्कुल आवश्यकता नहीं थी, अपेक्षा नहीं थी, अर्थात् जापानियो के मन में सुभाषचन्द्र बोस के बारे मे क्या भावना थी, उस को लेकर आयोग का लिखना। यह एकदम गलत है। छत्रपति शिवाजी के बारे मे ग्राट डफ़ क्या लिखता है, यदि इस के आधार पर हम अपना मत बनाना शुरू कर दें, तो इस की उचित

नहीं कहा जा सकता है। इतिहास का आलोडन करते समय हमें ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि सवाल यह नहीं है कि उन के बारे में जर्मनी, जापान या रूस उस समय क्या कहते थे। सुभाषचन्द्र बोस का जीवन हमारे सामने है। आई० सी० एस० की परीक्षा पास करने के उपरान्त उस पर लात मार कर, सविस को छोड़ कर, कुर्बानी का जीता-जागता आदर्श उपस्थित कर के यह देश की आज़ादी के लिए लड़ने वाले सक्रिय संगठन मे सम्मिलित हुए।

लगातार कांग्रेस में होते हुए भी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस हमेशा यह बात जोर देकर कहते थे कि युद्ध शुरू होने वाला है, क्योंकि उन के कहने के पीछे विदेशों मे रह कर प्राप्त किया हुआ प्रत्यक्ष अनुभव होता था।

लेकिन कांग्रेस उस को मानने की स्थिति मे नही थी। इस लिए कांग्रेस में उन का मतभेद हुआ और वह कांग्रेस को छोड़ कर चले गये। लेकिन अन्ततोगत्वा जब प्रत्यक्ष स्थिति पैदा हो गई, तो अकेले होने के बावजूद चारा न रहते हुए उस परिस्थिति से लाभ उठाने के लिए सुभाषचन्द्र बोस देश से बाहर गये। वहां आजाद हिन्द सेना को खड़ा कर के उन्होंने स्वाधीनता हासिल करने में बड़ा भारी योगदान दिया।

अभी मेरे मित्र, श्री मुन्शी ने बताया कि इंगलैंड आसानी से स्वाधीनता देने के लिए तैयार नही था। 1945 के चुनाव के बाद जब चर्चिल अपोजीशन में बैठे थे, तो उन्होंने ऐटेली से पूछा कि आप हिन्दुस्तान को आज़ादी क्यों दे रहे हैं। ऐटेली ने दो बातों का जिक्र किया था आज हिन्दुस्तान जैसे बड़े देश को अपने बल-बूते पर रखने की अपने पास ताकत नही रही है और जिस के बल बूते पर हम वहां राज्य करते थे, उस सेना की निष्ठा आज डह गई है—इंडियन आर्मी इज नो लागर लायल टू अस।

यह किस ने किया? जैसे एक सामान्य झोंपड़ी मे रहने वाले आदमी के मन में यह बड़ा भारी सन्देह महात्मा गांधी ने पैदा किया कि अंग्रेजी राज्य वरदान नही है, बल्कि अंग्रेजी राज्य शैतानी राज्य है, वैसे ही आज़ादी हासिल करने के रास्ते कई होते हैं—देश में अहिंसा से लेकर प्रत्यक्ष रूप में शस्त्राचारी मार्ग तक सभी का उपयोग हुआ है, इस बात को देश के लोगो के समक्ष लाने का श्रेय सुभाषचन्द्र बोस को है। इसलिए देश-गौरव सुभाषचन्द्र बोस जी ने बड़े साहस के साथ, धैर्य के साथ और उस समय जो परिस्थिति थी उस परिस्थिति का योग्यतम उपयोग करते हुए स्वाधीनता को नजदीक लाने में जो बड़ा भारी योगदान किया उस के लिए सारी भारतीय जनता हमेशा के लिए ऋणी है। ऐसी स्थिति में नेता जी के बारे में कोई एक अपमानजनक शब्द निकाले यह सामान्य रूप से हम सहन नही कर सकते। उस दिन जब सभा गढ़ा जी ने उस को फाड़ कर फैंक दिया तो हम कल्पना कर सकते हैं समर गुहा जी अपने नहां थे। यानी राष्ट्रवादी भारत की सारी जनता के एक प्रतीक के रूप मे यह उत्थान उस दिन बता दिया कि यह देश का महान देशभक्त सुभाषचन्द्र बोस का अपमान सहन नहीं करेगा कभी नहीं करेगा। यह आयोग भी इस बात को समझ ले जिस के ऊपर यह जिम्मेदारी दी थी वह भी भारत की इस भावना का समझ ले, सदन की भावना को समझ ले और आज जैसा मैं ने कहा मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि उस तरफ बैठने वालो ने भी इसका समर्थन दिया है। तो मन्त्री महोदय से मैं यही प्रार्थना करता हूं कि यह बहुत

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

अच्छा है, आप भी समर गुहा जी को धन्यवाद देकर विशेषकर नेता जी के बारे में जो भी अपमानजनक शब्द इस खोसला आयोग के प्रतिवेदन में हैं उस को निकाल और फिर एक बार बता द कि देश के बड़ सुपुत्रों का कोई भी अपमान जाने या अनजाने में यह देश सहन करनें के लिए तैयार नहीं है ।

17 hrs.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the resolution is very limited and to this extent that the report of Justice Khosla is deprecatory and it has made slanderous remarks about the great patriot Shri Subhas Chandra Bose and therefore those portions of the Report, particularly, those appearing on pages 7, 30, and 31 should be expunged. Shri Khosla while appreciating the great patriotic role of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, is alleged to have flung certain odious and bitter remarks against him. We have to remember two things—firstly, we should go through the report and find out whether Mr. Khosla himself has made any slanderous remarks or whether he has during the course of enquiry made certain references based on the evidence led before him.

Now, so far as the attitude of Shri G. D. Khosla towards Netaji is concerned, I would like to invite the attention of the Members of this House to page 9, paragraph 2.24 in which he says:

"It will have been observed that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose has, in these pages, been referred to simply as Bose. This has been done not in the interests of brevity or convenience, not to conform to the forensic practice of dispensing with titles and honorific prefixes when speaking of persons whose names figure in judicial proceedings, but because Netaji occupies such an eminent and incomparable position in India's history that he needs no honorifics to emphasise or enhance his intrinsic greatness. Just as titles and trappings of dignity have, in the course of time, been dissociated from the names of Ceasar, Ashoka, Akbar, Nehru and Gandhi, it is enough to say 'Bose', and yet remain completely respectful and conscious of his political greatness and splendour. Nehru in his writings, refers to Mahatma Gandhi as Gandhi. Most writers speak of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as Nehru. These names conjure up a whole complex of ideas, associations and historical events in which the persons so named played their respective roles. The addition of a prefix or a suffix does not add to their importance or augment their glory."

Therefore, my respectful submission before this House is that so far as the expression of opinion about the greatness and the dignity of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose is concerned, Shri Khosla has not in any way yielded in his passion and zeal for the great patriot to anybody else. Therefore, it is mis-reading of the report that Shri Khosla has gone out of his way in making slanderous remarks on certain pages of his report.

Then I invite your attention to page 31. Shri Shah Nawaz Khan was one of the trusted colleagues of Netaji who himself conducted an enquiry before this enquiry was entrusted to Shri Khosla, Shri Shah Nawaz Khan himself appeared as a witness before this Commission of Enquiry presided over by Shri Khosla. I quote from page 31, para 4.56:

"The Imphal campaign was a failure, and this is what Shah Nawaz

Khan had to say about the cause of the failure:

Lastly, and with a clear conscience, I can say that the Japanese did not give full aid and assistance 'to the Azad Hind Fauj during their assault on Imphal."

Then he goes on to say:

"They had found out through their liaison officers that the INA would not accept Japanese domination in any way, that they would fight the Japanese in case they attempted to replace the British."

After the formation of INA under that great patriot there was collaboration between Japanese and the INA and the end objective of these two forces was to drive out the Britishers from India but there arose suspicion between the two forces, The Japanese after driving out the Britishers wanted to occupy the Indian soil and establish their own regime in India Netaji wanted to drive out the Britishers, liberate the motherland and establish full-fledged Indian Government on Indian soil Therefore, the Japanese became suspicious of the intentions and objectives of the INA and therefore when Netaji wanted that the first drop of blood to fall on the Indian soil should be that of the soldiers of INA, the Japanese forces did not want that the credit should go for driving out Britishers and liberating India from the Britishers to INA personnel but to the Japanese Army, In that context on page 7 Shri Khosla has made these observations to which an exception has been taken by the mover of the Resolution.

I quote:

"He insisted that the I.N.A. should form the advance guard, and 'the first drop of blood to be shed on Indian soil should be that of a member of the I.N.A.' This was, however, the proposal of a visionary, of a zealous but impractical patriot,"

One may agree or disagree. But, they are not inherently slanderous. Then, he goes on to say:

"He had only 3,000 trained soldiers ready, and the strength of the Japanese forces in Burma was 2,30,000—The Japanese who were anxious to secure a decisive victory by deploying their most competent men, did not relish the prospect of a small band of I.N.A. men, drawn from the inglorious rout of a defeated army,....."

Now, the task of a historian is not necessarily the task or the duty of a partisan patriot. He has to take things on an objective basis. When he is saying that the Japanese did not want that the men should be drawn from an army which had some inglorious past that does not mean that the remarks or the observations are that of Mr G. D. Khosla. He has put forth how the Japanese looked upon the INA men and in that context, he has said Sir, I am concluding. On page 30, Khosla has quoted certain portion of evidence. He said:

It is on record that when the Indians in South-East Asia spoke of the absentee property of the Indians they were told 'absentee property according to international law is enemy property'. What property do you have here? You are all puppets. You must acknowledge the generosity of the Japanese in entrusting you with the management of absentee property at all... As for Indian prestige, that is secondary to the execution of the Commander-in-Chief's Orders. Puppets? What is the harm in being puppets? You should be proud to be puppets of the Japanese",

These are not the remarks, these are not the observations of Mr. Khosla. They are based on the evidence led before him and if some odious allegations are incorporated in the report based on evidence, then, they do not become...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA. My dear friend

SHRI B R. SHUKLA I will come to you also The question is, whether these are the remarks of Mr Khosla based on his own personal assessment or they are drawn from sources of evidence, which he was pleased to quote Now, as regards Mr

SHRI D N TIWARY Now, I ask one thing whether Khosla was given the task of writing the history of Netaji or he was given a certain assignment to inquire whether Netaji is alive or not? Why should he write these things, which was the term of reference?

SHRI B R SHUKLA The question is, everybody has got his own style of writing and functioning Now, the Resolution before the House is whether certain remarks are slanderous Now, the Members, whether on this side or on that side, are indulging in many things which are not relevant to the Resolution, that Netaji was a great patriot, that he was a great revolutionary and that he organised an army Nobody denies all these things If Khosla was entrusted with the task of enquiring into the cause of his disappearance if certain evidence was led before him and in a certain context, he had to give his findings and then he quotes here and there, that does not mean that he has gone out of his way and that he h some intention to disparage or minimise the greatness of the great patriot

SHRI S M BANERJEE Do you deny one thing? When he was assigned a particular job why d he go out of that?

SHRI B R SHUKLA He has not gone out of that

SHRI S M, BANERJEE (Kanpur): He is a stooge of British imperialism He has the cheek to say this

SHRI B. R SHUKLA With due respect to the hon. members, I may say that except Mr. Guha, most of them have not gone through the entire report. What was the point at issue? Whether Netaji got the plane, whether the plane could be provided, whether the plane could not be provided for his flight?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): He is accusing us of not having the entire rubbish!

श्री समर गुह : मैं आप से विनती करता हू–आप न ता इस वक्त एक ही काटेकस्ट मे कहा हैं यहा पूरी रिपोर्ट आप के सामने है, पूरी प्रोसीडिंग्स आप के सामने है, आप एक पन्ने से भ। कोई ऐसा इस्टेंस दिखाइ। जहा किसी भी विटनेस ने कोई ऐसी गवाही दी हो या कोई ऐसी दलील दी हो, जिस के मुताबिक वे ऐसा कह सकते हों। अगर आप कोई भी ऐसा इस्टे। बता दे तो मैं आप की बात मान लूगा ।

SHRI B R SHUKLA He has his own reasons for being dissatisfied

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I think all of us are going off the line because the Resolution is whether certain expressions should remain part of the Report or not That is what we are discussing I think we should not go to the extent of discussing whether Mr Khosla has done the right thing or the wrong thing Otherwise, it becomes a much bigger discussion

SHRI B R SHUKLA In brief, I have attempted to place before you that these remarks which are said to be slanderous and are sought to be expunged from the Report are not per se slanderous While conducting the inquiry evidence was led before him and on that basis he has come to certain conclusions

SHRI SAMAR GUHA Just cite a single evidence or document which was brought before the Commission to that effect.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will have the right of reply.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: I admire the sentiment, emotion and feeling of the hon. Mover.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is the nation's question.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: But he should not monopolise it and think that he alone has respect for Netaji. I yield to none in my veneration for that great patriot. But the only relevant point here is that these remarks should be understood in the context in which they were made.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH (Parabhani): Whenever an evidence is quoted, should it not be put within inverted commas?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I shall be very brief. I fully appreciate the sentiments and thoughts of my good and dear friend, Shri Samar Guha, who while moving the Resolution has naturally in very emotional terms expressed his great anguish and even anger at the manner in which Justice Khosla went about writing so many things in his Report which had nothing to do with the main terms of reference of the Commission. He was given certain terms of reference, to inquire about the death or otherwise of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. But while going into that question, going into various evidences, whatever he had collected, he seems to have gone much beyond the scope of those terms of reference into passing remarks about one of the country's greatest revolutionaries, which nobody could tolerate,

You will recall that you have more than once said in this very House in recent weeks that we a democratic society, we are an open society and we must take everything in its stride; if people criticise us, we should not be very sensitive or too emotional. We must accept it in good spirit. But it is one thing to accept criticism in good spirit and another to allow somebody who was given a certain specific official assignment to say many things which have nothing to relevantly with the scope of the inquiry. I think this is the real issue as I see it. Therefore, I feel that Netaji's fair name and good name has been unnecessarily and unjustifiably tarnished by this report. Having said that, I also wish to say that even if there are 100 such reports or 1000 such reports which say whatever they like about a man like Netaji, I do not think his memory and his glorious place in the history of modern India would be tarnished by an iota. But that is not the point. Here is something which the Government of India officially asks some individual to go into and then the report comes in a way which is objectionable. We object to this kind of thing. I should be the last man to say: expunge certain things from a certain document because they are not acceptable to some of us. But these are remarks of an extraordinary kind. Therefore, I should conclude by saying that Netaji was a rebel per excellence. I admire his courage. During the hectic days of independence struggle the youthful revolutionary that he was, he had the courage to express his dissent, in relation to persons like Pandit Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi. His was a revolutionary spirit. We cannot tolerate somebody sitting in judgement, somebody writing in his official position, something derogatory. That is why I say that while in a democratie society everbody will welcome criticism, nobody can allow licence in the name of freedom; no scandal can be allowed in the name of freedom. From that angle, I support the resolution of Shri Samar Guha.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is an intriguing point that arises here. This report has been laid on the Table of the House, I understand so. I wish to draw the attention of the Minister to the point that has been made by the Members here that this particular gentleman Khosla has exceeded his terms of reference and has incorporated in the report certain things which are not called for by his terms of reference. Now, if that is the correct position, why did you make it public by putting it on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): We have accepted the findings as regards the death of Netaji Subhash Bose. We have not commented on the contents of the report.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have you accepted only one section of the report...

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Only the conclusions, I said.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have accepted the conclusions of the report. From what you say it appears that you are yourself satisfied that there are certain things which are not within the terms of the enquiry report. When those things are of a slanderous nature, why could not you edit the report? Why did you make it public? That is the question.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I shall reply to that at the time when I reply to the debate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The point is that when it is of such serious nature, when it touches the sentiments of the people of the country, we should be more careful before we make the report public. Now the whole thing is being talked about. We are taking about it. The whole country talks about it. Normally when the Government is not satisfied, it treats it as a confidential thing. Is it not so? Until the report is laid on the Table of the House, it is supposed to be confidential.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): There was a public demand that the report be made public.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When they are convinced that there are certain things which exceeded the brief, certain things which are of a slanderous nature, the Government should have taken note of those things.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I will clarify the position. Many times demand was made in the House by many Members that the report should be made public and laid on the Table of the House. An assurance was given to the House that it would be placed on the Table of the House and accordingly we placed it on the Table of the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Of course, he placed the report on the Table of the House. I know Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit was there at that time and he was asked to place it on the Table of the House. But supposing they had placed it on the Table of the House, should they not have taken care to see that the remarks like 'puppet of Japanese' are removed? Are we not ashamed of this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Ministry should have read it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: They really wanted to ridicule Netaji and malign Netaji. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The ruling party and the Prime Minister...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All the time connecting everything with the Prime Minister. It is not good. It might be a lapse on the part of the

Ministry, it might be a lapse on the part of the Department and it might be a lapse on the part of the bureaucracy. But why connect everything with one particular person?

(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before we proceed further, I want to mention that we had allotted two hours for this resolution and now we have reached the two hour time limit. We have now discussed this resolution for two hours. I would like to have the pleasure of the House as to what should we do now. That is all.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My humble suggestion is that the time should be extended by one hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What I am concerned now is that we have allotted two and half hours for the Private Members Business. We started the Private Members Business at 3.30 and therefore we go upto 6 O'clock. I am concerned only with this particular resolution because we have allotted only two hours and therefore I would like to take the pleasure of the House what do we do with reference to this particular resolution.

AN HON MEMBER: One more hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Very well, we will take up.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, about the Private Members Business, I find here that Mr. Guha began his speech at 3.04 P.M. although the time when Mr. Chandrappan moved his motion for adoption by the House was the time when the Private Members Business began. If you add two-and-half hours from then at 5.34 this business should be completed. You are all in a hurry and in the hurry certain things are said and there is confusion and confrontation. Allow me to understand what you want. When we reach 5.34 we complete 2½ hours of Private Members Business. The question that arises now is we are going to give 1 hour more....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you say 'no' I will take the pleasure of the House again. We have completed 2 hours' discussion on Mr. Samar Guha's resolution. What do you do about it now?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I do not want to stand in the way of anybody's resolution. But would like to make one thing clear. I think the leaders of the opposition as well as ourselves are anxious to take up the no confidence motion at 6 O'clock. If the half-hour discussion can be postponed, this can be adjusted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Provided it is not dropped.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I would not stand in the way of its being revived if the rules provide for it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The least I can do is not to be confused. I would request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs not to bring in extraneous matters at the moment. We shall come to that when we come to that. At the moment, what do you want to do with Mr. Samar Guha's resolution?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I would like to know the pleasure of the Chair. Does the Chair mean that the time may be extended and the extended time will go to the next session or it will be completed today?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to know whether you want to extend

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

the time for Mr. Samar Guha's resolution. Every other thing follows from it. If it cannot be completed today, obviously it will go to the next session. Why do you want to anticipate things? What do you want to do with Mr. Samar Guha's resolution?

HON. MEMBERS: 1 hour more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, this resolution of Mr. Samar Guha will continue to be discussed in the next session, because we have exhausted the two hours and a half allotted for Private Members Business.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Where do I stand?

AN HON. MEMBER: You stand completely demolished.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Allow me to move the resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot do any irregular thing. I would like all Members to help me to run the House.

The rule says:

"The last 2½ hours of the sitting on Friday shall be allotted for the transaction of Private Members Business.'

The intention of this rule as far as I see is 2½ hours on Friday means the end of the day.

Now we ourselves by practice, by convention, have violated this rule. If you go strictly by this rule even Half-an-hour Discussion put after this is irregular.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): This was agreed to.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know. I will come to that again. I will come to six O'clock because everybody talks about six O'clock. There is a great deal of irregularity about six O'clock. I will regularise with the pleasure of this House. Now what do you want to do between now and sir O'clock?

श्री मधु लिमये : इस में तीन विकल्प हो सकते हैं। एक तो यह है कि नेता जी वाले बिल पर बहस चालू रखी जाए।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : वह तो आगे चला गया।

श्री मधुलिमये : अच्छा वह चला गया। दूसरा यह है कि इस अवधि में हम अनटचेबिलिटी वाले बिल को पास कर दे और तीसरा यह है मावलंकर जी वाला आइटम लिया जाए लेकिन सबसे बढ़िया बातयह होगी अगर अनटचेबिलिटी आफेन्सेज बिल को पास कर दिया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Since Mavlankar's motion—Half-an-hour Discussion is listed, it is fair that we give him a chance.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: May I make a submission. Although you have been gracious enough to support my Half-an-hour Discussion, will you kindly consider a suggestion of mine?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is another complication that has arisen. Half-an-hour Discussion should be completed the same day. You cannot partly discuss now and then take it up the next day. We are left with 20 minutes to six. Can you finish it before six?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: That is why I was submitting, although you have been gracious enough to support my Half-an-hour Discussion, I am left with 20 minutes. I would, therefore, make a suggestion and if this House accepts if, if you permit, this Half-an-hour Discussion of mine can be postponed and included in the

next session. I am willing. 20 minutes that we get now can be used effectively and purposefully to pass the Untouchability Bill.

I want an assurance that this Half-an-hour Discussion of mine does not lapse altogether. I would be very happy to have it postponed to the next session.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: You just now said that things are regular upto six O'Clock only. If there is no procedural difficulty, we can discuss it for 20 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am very sorry. I really do not understand this. It is here where the Government should help me.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Put it to the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you all do irregular things, I will have to take a strong decision, which would be unpleasant. In view of the fact that we may not be able to conclude the Half-an-Hour Discussion within the time we have now—we have lost more time and it is only 16 minutes to 6 O'Clock—Shri Mavalankar has made a request that the Half-an-Hour discussion may be postponed, may be taken up at the earliest opportunity next session. The question is what do we do with these 15 minutes now?

SOME HON MEMBERS: Take up the Untouchability Bill.

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

17.24 hrs.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : मैं आपको बता दूं कि क्या चल रहा था। हाफ एन अवर डिसकशन को अगले सेशन में अगर ले लिया जाए तो मावलंकर जी ने कहा है कि उनको कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब ने कहा कि इस बीच मे क्या होगा। हमने प्रार्थना की है कि अनटचेबिलिटी बिल को जैसे उसको ज्वायंट कमेटी ने भेजा है पासकर दिया जाए बिना डिसकशन के। अब आपको इसके बारे मे निर्णय करना है।

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Mr. Speaker, let us be realistic. Many of our members are anxious to speak on it. It is an important matter. You cannot dispose of it summarily in ten minutes. So, you can start with the no confidence motion now. There is no time fixed for it... (*Interruptions*) We have no objection to the postponement of the Half-an-hour discussion, if the member is willing But there is no deadline that the no confidence motion must start only at 6 O'Clock. There is nothing like that. One suggestion is that we take up the Untouchability Offences Bill and pass it in ten minutes. That is not possible. It is an important matter and many of our members want to participate in that discussion It cannot be done in such a short time. So, my humble submission is that you start the no-confidence motion now itself.

श्री मधु लिमये : कल जब हरिजनों और आदिवासियो के ऊपर अत्याचार वाला काम रोको प्रस्ताव मैंने रखा था तब आपने कहा था कि इस पर बहस करने का मौका मिल रहा है, अनटचेबिलिटी बिल आ रहा है। अब हम लोग बहस के अधिकार को छोड कर इस बिल को पास करने के लिए तैयार है और उसी रूप मे पास करने को तैयार हैं जिस रूप में इसको ज्वायंट कमेटी ने भेजा है। हम बहस करना नही चाहते हैं। इसको आप एक मिनट मे पास कर दीजिये। मैं चाहता हूं कि मेरे इस सुझाव पर आप रूलिंग दीजिये।

SHRI SHANKAR DEV (Bidar): It is not the monopoly of the opposition members.... (*Interruptions*) We have

[Shri Shankar Dev]

also got to say so many things.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: We are concerned about the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and their lot and we want the Bill to be passed immediately.

MR. SPEAKER: The Untouchability Bill was to be taken up during the official time. Private Business started and we cannot go back now to official business.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will you please tell us whether the half an hour discussion is private or official business?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी बात आप क्यों ला रहे हैं जो नामुम्किन है । गवर्नमेंट बिजिनेस खत्म हुआ । अब आप फिर पीछे जाना चाहते हैं । नई बातें आप न करें । आपका एटीट्यूड हैल्पफुल होना चाहिये । यह कैसी बात आप करते हैं । प्राइवेट मैम्बर्ज बिजिनेस को खत्म करके दूसरी चीज पर हम आ रहे हैं । अब उसको बीच में क्यों ला रहे हैं ? अनटचेबिलिटी बिल अभी कैसे पास हो सकता है । आप बहस नहीं चाहते होंगे वे चाहते होंगे ।

श्री भोला राउत (बगहा) : यह जो बिल है हम नहीं जानते हैं इस में क्या है । हम इस पर बोलना चाहते हैं । हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं । हम इन अत्याचारों पर बोलना चाहते हैं ।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): It was postponed last session also. It should be passed today. It is important.

MR SPEAKER: After official business, we pass on to Private Business. There was no understanding given that this Bill would be taken up after Private Business, nor was there any agreement.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: No. It is not correct. I raised that point, Shri Banerjee also raised that point, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu also raised that point.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot as a Presiding Officer start this thing and then go back. It is for the House to decide, not for me. I cannot take up any item at any time unless the House agrees.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: We are ready to pass the Bill without speaking on it.

श्री चन्द्र शैलानी (हाथरस) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक पर मेम्बरों को अपनी भावनाएं प्रकट करने का मौका मिलना चाहिये और उसके बाद ही यह पास होना चाहिये । हमको मालूम है कि इसमें बहुत सी बातें हैं । हम इस कमेटी के मेम्बर थे ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री शंकर देव : मैं ज्वायन्ट सलैक्ट कमेटी का मेम्बर रहा हूं, इसमें बहुत सारी चीजें हैं । उनको डिस्कस करने का मौका मिलना चाहिये । यह किसी की मोनोपली नहीं है कि बिना डिस्कशन के पास कर लिया जाये । मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि सब को अपनी ओपीनियन देने का अधिकार होना चाहिये ।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The Opposition is unanimous, without any discussion, in passing this Bill.

(*Interruptions*)

You, Mr. Natwarlal Patel, are not in the opposition...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL (Mehsana): You never bother about it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The atrocities that are committed on the Harijans are on the increase. The Home Minister has given assurances many times that this Bill should be passed... They are going to postpone it.

श्री चन्द्र शैलानी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले उस बिल पर विचार होगा, उस के बाद यह फैसला होगा कि बिल पास होना चाहिये या नही । मेरा विचार है कि जल्दी में, भावावेष में, आकर ऐसा नही करना चाहिये । यह सही है कि आये दिन शड्यूल्ड कास्टस के लोगो पर अत्याचार होते हैं लेकिन इस तरह मे फायदे की जगह उनका नुकसान न हो जाये । इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इस पर 6 घंटे की पूरी बहस होनी चाहिये, क्लाज-बाई-क्लाज डिस्कशन होना चाहिये, अमैंडमैंट्स पर विचार होना चाहिये और उसके बाद ज्वायन्ट कमेटी ने जो मशा प्रकट की है इन बिल मे जैसे रखा गया है, उसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए इसको पास करना चाहिये । जल्दी और भावावेष मे इसको पास नही करना चाहिये ।

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE On this side, we wanted to say that we should pass this Bill without discussion. I still maintain that. Sir, if they really want to speak, let them speak. The hon, Minister came and went away. In the morning, the Congress Members were worried that the Bill should be passed.

(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Patel, who is.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL: Mr. Chavda, nothing is going on in this House, according to our wish. Everything is going on.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Atrocities were committed in his home town.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI NATWARWAL PATEL: You cannot deprive me of my right of speaking on the Bill. You cannot deprive us of a discussion on the Bill. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, my submission is only this. I appeal to the ruling party and to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to really consider even at this stage whether this Bill should be passed. If they do not want to pass it, that is a different thing We want that it should be passed without any discussion.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL: We want a discussion on the Bill. You canont deprive me of a discussion on the Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We are interested in passing the Bill. .. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL: You spent two days on the issue of MISA. You never bothered about the Bill. You are only shedding crocodile tears. You never wanted to pass the Bill

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप देखिये कि स्पीकर को कोई अथौरिटी नही है कि वह जिस आइटम को मर्जी चाहे रख ले और जिस को मर्जी चाहे कर ले । जो आइटम चला गया, उसको दोबारा करना है तो हाउस के फैसले से ही वह हो सकती है ।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: In the morning I raised the matter. I asked: What about the Untouchbility Offences Bill?

अगर प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिजनेस शुरू हो गया तो वह कैसे आ सकता है ?

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot go back to any item unless the House decides it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: In protest, I walk out.

[Shri K. S. Chavda then left the House.]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: As a protest against the Government's attitude towards Harijans, we walk out. *(Interruptions)*

[Shri S. M. Banerjee and some other hon. Members then left he House.]

18 hrs.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हरिजनों और आदिवासियों पर जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, उस के बारे में मैंने एक काम-रोको प्रस्ताव दिया था, लेकिन आप ने उस को यह कह कर स्वीकार नहीं किया कि अनटचेबिलिटी सम्बन्धी बिल आने वाला है । सरकार ने मीसा को प्रेसिडेंस दे कर इस बिल को नहीं लिया, मैं इस के विरोध में सभा-त्याग करता हूं ।

[Shri Madhu Limaye then left the House.]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): To put the records straight, this Bill was on the Order Paper for three days. I was here on all the three days but nobody came forward to discuss the Bill. I had moved it also. Now they have walked out, but this has been on the Order Paper for the last three days.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): It is nothing but cheap tactics of the Opposition.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या डिसकशन के टाइम वगैरह के बारे में कोई फैसला हो गया है ? यह 12 बजे से पहले खत्म करना होगा ।

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: You suggested in the morning that it should end at 12.00 p.m, and that should be observed. The Prime Minister may be called at about 10.30 or 10.45 so that by 12.00 o'clock the debate is over. We accept that suggestion of yours.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

18.00 hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS —*Contd.*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond (Harbour). Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers"

We have to bring in a No Confidence Motion which my friends opposite have been calling 'habitual'. But a friend of mine-also from that end—told me that a No-Confidence Motion was almost like a hand-pipe added to a man-hole,—possibly belonging to the Government. This is done to serve as a warning to this Government because vices, failures, corruption and improprieties are mounting at very great speed. Perhaps never before was there a Government so corrupt, so unscrupulous, so unprincipled, so deceitful and so apt in robbing the exchequer and compensating it by levying more and more taxes every year. Our utterances are not meant merely for Mrs. Gandhi or her Congressmen, but for the people. Surely a time will come, sooner or later, when they will throw out this Government lock-stock and barrel.

We don't expect to defeat them here through press-buttons immediately. Sir, a Coterie occupying the country for 28 years has landed this country into this misery of ours. In any bourgeois democracy, can you show us any other example of a coterie holding the country?

One of the secrets is, "talk of democracy, talk of socialism and do the opposite'. Their own personal interest comes first and the country's interest is always lost sight of, Since 1967, when the Congress opposed forces came on the surface, the erosion of democratic norms and values has been taking place much faster And, today, we see a very special type of Indira's grand socialism. A glaring example of it, I have on hand. On 25-4-1975 in the meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, Mr K K Birla (both have been sailing in the same boat) opened his speech with a full throated compliment to the Prime Minister for her imaginative leadership. And, Sir, Smt. Indira Gandhi, in return, praised K. K. Birla She welcomed the change in the attitude of businessmen towards social objectives of Government's economic policies and complimented them and Mr Birla's speech as by and large constructive' You can judge what sort of socialism she discovered in K K. Birla, of all persons in this country. That is why, she has heavily fallen back on them and people are being exploited, The examples are as follows·—

The aggregate assets of monopoly houses in 1971 were Rs 4,137 12 crores You are moving towards socialism, my young friend! The figure comes to Rs. 4,535 99 crores in 1972; and it again shoots up to Rs. 4,999.07 crores in 1973 In three years the aggregate assets of the monopoly houses increased by Rs. 860 crores.

Look at the profits. Foreign companies: The Indian Tobacco Company 1972-73 Rs 6.65 crores, 1973-74 Rs. 9.15 crores; Dunlops Rs. 2,51 crores in 1972-73, and next year Rs. 5.02 crores. The Indian companies· Mafatlal Rs 1.31 crores in 197273 and Rs. 3.53 crores in 1973-74; there are so many of them; Gwalior Rayon Rs. 4.72 crores in 1972-73 and Rs. 12.26 crores in the next year. We are moving towards socialism under Mrs. Gandhi's leadership at Super Concord speed! There is no doubt about it.

The Congressmen are now desperate and are not afraid of public identification and are fighting with their back on the walls to stick on to power and are selling the interests of the millions to a few for sticking on to power—giving open and hidden massive concessions at the cost of the exchequer, thereby robbing the people in a very fast manner. For almost each and every concession, a substantial monetary concession is there. Such shady big deals—either negotiated or approved or both—have been done by no other person than the Prime Minister herself.

There are hair-raising examples. One recent case is the importation of ethyl alcohol. In 1972-73 the total customs revenue realised was Rs. 857 crores. Exemptions were given for a total of Rs. 344.08 crores. This was revealed because an Under Secretary made the mistake by making it public. Otherwise, it would never have seen the light. Today that amounts to 40 per cent of the net customs revenue of Rs 857 crores. Can you imagine that? Of these two firms, one is a foreign firm, Alkali Chemicals Corporation of India of ICI, hundred per cent British compeny, and the other is Indian, Synthetic and Chemical's of Kilachand They along got—or purchased for consideration—exemptions of Rs. 232 19 crores Can you imagine this? Within one year these two

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

companies were given customs exemtion of Rs. 232.19 crores. It may be even more. How was this engineered? In 1972-73, a proposal was mooted, a conspiracy was hatched—and amounts were paid in advance against promises; elections are coming and the needs are great; here the gap between promise and performance is not much; the gap will have to be filled; otherwise next time it would not come—to bestow a big gain to the conspirators, the monopolists. In all this, the Prime Minister has been involved, I am very sorry to say—of course, for a very hand-some consideration. In 1972.73, these two industrial alchohol—based industrial companies came in for a game or a bargin—a souce of exploitation and for a windfall of money. The source of exploitation would be importation of un-denatured ethyl alcohol. Undenatured, you must understand, is consumable, which could be easily diverted for tremendous profitable products like production of alcoholic drinks, drugs and similar items. On paper artificial scarcity was cooked up, and the Prime Minister's Secretariat, in collusion with the Petroleum Minister and some government officials of U.P. Government and West Bengal leadership—I do not remember whether Mr. Gokale was the Minister at that time—cooked up the figures and a deficit of eight million litres was shown in West Bengal—this is December 1971—January 1972. Artificial shortage was created and they said, 'The factories would stop functioning if you do not allow us to import'. After knowing everything, I am positive and confident that there was no shortage at all, because the opening stock for next year in U.P.. the carry-over stock, was about 84 lakh litres, and the ICI, in its letter dated the 25th April, 1972, have revealed or confessed or admitted that the distilleries in U.P. held adequate stocks of alcohol. There was no stortage. And the Kilachand Synthetic Chemicals at Bareilly had a very urgent need and the Kandla imports had to be arranged, although the imported commodity did not move to the factory, if at all it moved in reality, before 18 months.

They had produced documents. Commodities moved after 18 months. Urgency was great, shortage was genuine. It is most surprising that the Kilachands twice insisted for permission from the Government to re-export or divert the undenatured ethyl alcohol. Diversion, of course, took place, because the habit of drinking is increasing in the country and profits must be made. Figures of storage and movement were cooked up most fictitiously. Even the Petroleum Ministry's letter confessed that these demands were inflated. Direct advantages were received by the parties through over-invoicing. There was lot more of over-invoicing than what was paid for ethyl alcohol to the seller in UK and America. They highly inflated the bills and the money that was in between was retained there in black foreign exchange and it was all tax free. And they could bring anything other than what was prescribed and use the same for purposes other than specified.

Like for manufacture of drinks, the import duty for ethyl alcohol importation undenatured was Rs. 60/- a litre or 200 per cent *ad valorem* wrichever was higher, but what did they pay, Rs. 2/- and something. This is next to nothing. This is how, it worked out to 230 crores of customs duty in one year. Here, of course, the exchequer got next to nothing.

For Kilachands, 10,000 tonnes and 88.2 lakhs of rupees in foreign exchange were released and for ICI, 18 million bulk litres out of a total 25 million bulk liters were allowed. Foreign exchange released figures were not available. Everything was done to rob the country and pay a few people. Everything moved at a

break-neck speed. The ICI representatives met the Petroleum Minister on 25.2.1972 and the very next day, that is, 26.2.1972 the order was out. No other record or minutes of the meeting were kept. That is very interesting. In the case of ICI, I take it that Shri Gokhale was the Minister. I would like to be corrected, if I am wrong. The meeting was held on 25.2.1972 and I think, he had a clear indication from above.

In the case of Kilachands, the meeting was held at the supreme place, in the Prime Minister's Joint Secretary, Mr. Tandon's room. This deal, as the practice is, was finalised there, the give-and-take part of it was decided there, take so much and give so much. In this room, many such deals and plots have been done. The meeting took place on 14.8.1972 at 11.00 a.m, No agenda, no record was drafted for circulation. Everything was secret except for the donor or the donce.

This is very interesting. This speaks for itself because the assessment of requirements of alkali raw material is wholly and finally the business of the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry. They are the final authority. But, in big deals, Prime Minister perhaps does not trust others and, in any case, the Ministers are no more than a mere rubber stamp in this country to-day. So, the avenue was the Prime Minister's Joint Secretary's room. Mr. Janeshwar Misra has brought the letters about the Private Secretary but the Private Secretary is a mere cog in the wheel. That is all. Nothing else, But the prime energy or the power is somewhere else. And no doubt. the Kilachands, the donors, were also present in the meeting. People can draw their own conclusion as to what happend. It also shows how the Prime Minister operates through subordinates over the heads of other Ministries. My information is that from ICI alone was collected a sum of Rs. 3 crores.... (*Interruptions*). I will tell you how much of this was in foreign exchange and how much in Indian currency....

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): The hon. Member cannot make such wild allegations without any basis or evidence. It is absolutely fantastic.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: She will have enough opportunity.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): On a point of order, Sir. There is a rule that no allegation of a defametory or incriminatory nature can be made by a member against another unless he has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purposes of a suitable reply, The hon. Member is making certain allegations. He is making allegations against the Law Minister. He is making allegations against the Prime Minister. As no previous intimation has been given to you and to the Minister, I humbly submit that these allegations should either be expunged or the hon. Member should withdraw them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Prime Minister is here. She is able to reply. Do you want us to reveal what we are going to make in a no confidence motion? If you think so, you are simply living in a fools' paradise.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Mr. Mahajan has raised a very fundamental question which you should dispose of first.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The member is present here. The rule applies only to a person who is not present in the House... (*Interruptions*)

I shall not mention by name. I will go by designation.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: The rule is very clear. He has to go by the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: It is very essential that the Member who levels the allegations takes upon himself the responsibility.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: That is not the rule. May I make my point clear?

Rule 353 says:

> "No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply:"

So, there is no question of the member taking up the responsibility. He has to give previous intimation to the Speaker and the Minister concerned. That is one condition.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He is wasting the time.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: He cannot just make wild allegations like this. These remarks must be expunged and I request you to give a ruling on this point.

श्री मधु लिमये: (बांका) : मेरा भी एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है । इन्होंने जो अभी नियम पढ़ कर सुनाया है उस का मतलब बिलकुल साफ है कि जो इस सदन का सदस्य नहीं है ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति के बारे में आरोप नहीं लगा सकते । उस में शब्द परसन है । यह मेम्बरों के लिए या मंत्रियों के लिए नहीं है । प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां बैठी हुई हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: "No allegation.. shall be made by a member against any person..." So the term 'person' includes Members and Ministers also. So, please don't give me a wrong impression.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: To avoid any quarrel, I will not mention the name. I will go by designation.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): You cannot do that. You cannot go like this.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: He cannot make an allegation without notice. Therefore, I submit that the charges which he has made must be expunged. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Take it that it was out of sheer love; don't take it otherwise. (*Interruptions*).

Another strange thing. The Kilachand of Bombay had very very urgent import, but they did not even place indents with Railways for tank wagons for whole of 1972-73 because in the meantime, I suspect, the imported ethyl alcohol found its way into drink bottles at a profit of 500 per cent on the landed cost. At Calcutta, on less than 28.20 lakh litres had been fraudulently diverted for making alcoholic drinks Now having been caught in one case of Customs Department, about Rs. 25 crores were raised And at what price the Prime Minister settles this, we shall wait and see that, (Interuptions)

श्री विभूति मिश्र : (मोतीहारी) : पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी मे यह बात नही आई थी । पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी में प्राइम मिनिस्टर का नाम नही आया था ।

MR. SPEAKER: The propriety demands that being within his knowledge he should refer to them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am only quoting from the Reports that have been placed on the Table of the House.

हम तो कल मर जायेंगे, आप उस को पढ़िये न। टण्डन साहब से पूछिये मीटिंग हुई थी या नही।

This was done to help Prime Minister's socialist friends and help affient Congressmen and for vote catching. Of course, Nagarwala's money also came from similar source. That was tip of iceberg.

Now I come to another scandal—the rag scandal, import of good woollen garments in garb of rags, one of the biggest frauds perpetuated on people of India in disguise. I went to Bombay Dockyard at a considerable risk. I went to galis and lanes of Ludhiana to find out the facts and I found out the facts. Hundreds of lakhs, I should say, hundreds of crores of rupees were lost in foreign exchange, in customs duty, in Income tax in this shoddy deal. And worst economic offenders made a rich harvest in collusion with the people in power.

18.23 hrs.

[Dr. HENRY AUSTIN *in the Chair*]

One Srikrishna Woollen Mill—a blanket cheat I would call him—for defence supplies—got a national award from the Government even after the publication of the Public Accounts Committee Report asking for vigilence inquiry against him. Most malpractices swell around election year; that you can find out. For example, import of these garments, replenishment—

1969-70	Rs. 34 lakhs
1970-71	Rs. 31 lakhs
1971-72	Rs. 428 lakhs

Necessity is the mother of invention. Need was there. These were meant in theory to be only the raw material of shoddy industry. The shoddy industry's total capacity is 4.425 million kg. on one shift basis and quantity allowed to import in 1972 was 15.01 million kg. and next year it was 17.5 million kg.

These are only paper figures which are far too low. That is because the price of procurement abroad was grossly understated through underinvoicing. That was to suit the S.T.C.'s stipulation who were importers on paper. These importers under the very nose of the Government amassed a great foreign exchange fortune abroad and bought these good garments at a much higher price than shown in the invoices. It even went upto ten times the price. If it is shown at Rs. 2 a k.g. in the invoice, they are paid a price of Rs. 20/-. The price calculation in Indian rupee of Rs. 4.28 crores for one year is only a fraction—may be a very little fraction. But, I must tell you, gentlemen, here that the whole thing is contraband because importation of garments is prohibited under the law. It attracted a total customs duty of over 260 per cent. The price of one year for the import would be about Rs. 54 crores. Not only these smugglers were not prosecuted or, the goods or vessels confiscated but these were released free of duty and penalty on the Prime Minister's personal order—15,000 bales of them. Can you imagine that? No doubt there was some consideration that was there. I do not know the amount involved. The loss to the exchequer was immense and manifold. According to my modest calculation, I have come to the conclusion that the income-tax loss plus penalty comes to Rs. 20 lakhs. Firstly, for 1971-72, alone, the loss of customs duty and penalty was Rs. 125 crores. These garments are very good ones and so they gave a huge profit. This black money that has been generated has been practically left untouched which ran into hundreds and

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

hundreds of lakhs of rupees because, theoretically, these were rags for use in shoddy industry. Hardly anybody entered them as garments in their books of accounts. So, the money was unseen. And, thirdly, the drainage of foreign exchange was very substantial. Underinvoicing was done to the extent that in one year, to my mind, it was to the tune of Rs. 50 crores. This contraband, a big part of it, was generator of so many economic evils. I regret to say, was released under the Prime Minister's orders. She released the economic offenders. Contraband is a smuggled commodity which has been banned to be imported. The Public Accounts Committee took up for consideration para 16 of the Report of C. & A. G relating to irregular release of woollen garments imported under misdeclaration as rags. It was stated by Member (Customs) that decision in this regard taken at the inter-ministerial meetings held in the Cabinet Secretariat was conveyed to the Central Board of Excise and Customs. This had the approval of the Prime Minister. There is no doubt about it. Here everything is allowed for a consideration at the cost of the exchequer and the people.

Handling of sugar tycoons is another scandal. This is a sugar rebate scheme—a benefit intended for growers on paper, was actually meant for producers. For the purpose of levy of excise duty—look at this interesting thing—the tariff on which excise duty was calculated, was fixed at Rs. 320 per quintal in October, 1974 while the free sale market price for that month was Rs. 585/- per quintal. That way we are losing excise duty of almost of Rs. 265/- per quintal. They showed that they are also for a consideration. Otherwise how will the Congress machinery run to win the election? Rs. 60 lakhs are for the support to get 130 candidates elected. So, some money has to be found from whichever source it is available.

Besides, there are recovery figures. This is a fraud of sugar rebate scheme which cost the exchequer Rs. 1231.41 lakhs in 1972-73. The rebate was given to factories which had not produced any sugar at all during the base period. You cannot touch them and, in the name of export promotion—cash assistance—in three years, they doled out Rs. 150 crores and if one goes into it, I can tell you that 3/4th of the money has been swallowed by the exporters who had a share--equity partnership here in front of the poor.

Sir, so far I have talked about one type of corruption, namely, through robbing the exchequer. Now, I come to another type of corruption. Of course, in Shrimati Gandhi's regime it has become an accepted way of life. A Congress Chief Minister of South had to pay Rs. 75 lakhs to his Congress MLAs for his throne. The money was mainly collected by a Central Minister from big landlords. What were the promise given to them? They were promised that no land reform would be made effective.

Now, I come to Shri Bansi Lal, Chief Minister of Haryana which is next-door to Delhi. You cannot check Shri Bansi Lal but if you read Comptroller and Auditor General's report on State Electricity Board it is very revealing. After going through it, I have come to the conclusion that people have been robbed at least at the tune of Rs. 12 crores. In police records Shri Bansi Lal is stated as a man of doubtful character. Police also lists him as belonging to RSS cadre.

Now, a word about Shri Devraj Urs of Karnataka. A number of written complaints by the legislators against him have come but Shrimati Indira Gandhi is sitting over them. As usual the Prime Minister is dragging her feet but as far as Akalis are concerned even one memorandum would be taken cognizance of and it was done within

one day. Today, I am told, the Punjab Revenue Minister has cheated worth Rs. 1,50,000 in foreign exchange and the Enforcement branch has given a report but nothing happens.

Now, I ask Mrs. Gandhi what happened to the Lok Pal Bill?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Sir, I rise on a point of order. Here is a motion of No Confidence against the Government of India. May friend has added to the allegations that he previously made to which objection was taken. He is now going on from State to State and Chief Minister to Chief Minister. The Resolution before this House Is a motion of No Confidence against the Central Government. There are two grounds no which I am objecting. Firstly, the allegations against the Chief Ministers or Ministers of the different States are absolutely irrelevant for the purpose of discussion. Secondly, allegations made against people who cannot defend themselves on the floor of the House and without giving notice to the Speaker and without furnishing details and documents are completely objectionable according to the well laid-down procedures. If those allegations are made they have got to be objected to and they have got to be expunged. Therefore, the Member must be prohibited from making such allegations on the two grounds specified by me and those allegations be expunged from the records.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): May I refresh the memory of the hon. Member that this matter about the transactions of the State Electricity Board had been raised on the Floor of the House and the objection was taken to the fact that the Comptroller and Auditor General of the Government of India was being used to give him a clean chit. The Finance Minister had replied to the debate. Now, the report has been submitted by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and the report says, in effect, that he has swindled money to the tune of Rs. 12½ crores.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, reference has been made to Shri Devraj Urs and other State Ministers regarding which no records have been placed before the House. Secondly, it is absolutely irrelevant to the motion of No Confidence which is against the Central Government. Absolute irrelevance is the ground and prohibition of allegation..

MR CHAIRMAN: You have made your point.

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय, मैं जब तमिलनाडु के दौरे पर गया था तो त्रिचनापल्ली मे भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स के कारखाने में गया था । यह कारखाना केन्द्र के अन्तर्गत आता है । वहां के मैनेजर ने मुझ से कहा कि स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्डस ने 100 करोड़ रु० हमारा नहीं दिया । जब 12 करोड़ रु० की चोरी अकेले हरियाणा में होगी तो भारत इलेक्ट्रिकल्स का दिवाला नही निकलेगा ? क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उन को पैसा देती जायगी ? आप यहां चोरों की वकालत कर रहे हैं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : सभापति जी, मुख्य मंत्रियो के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप लगाये जाते हैं । उन के आधार पर यहां पर प्रश्न करने की इजाजत होती है । सरकार की अ.र से उन के उत्तर दिये जाते हैं । प्रधान मंत्री को स्मृति-पत्र पेश होते हैं । उन का हवाला न केवल सदन मं दिया जाता है बल्कि आप को याद होगा कि कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी की बैठकों में उन स्मृति-पत्रों पर क्या कार्यवाही हुई इस के बारे में सरकार की ओर प्रकाश डाला जाता है । अब जिन प्रश्नों की सदन में चर्चा हो सकती है क्या केवल अविश्वास प्रस्ताव ओर

[अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

विचाराधीन है इसलिये उन मामलों को नहीं उठाया जा सकता है ?

इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इन के पाइंट आफ आर्डर में कोई दम नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have listed to the point of order made by Mr. C. M. Stephen and also the observations made thereon by hon. Members. I would like to point out to Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu that he should observe certain norms which have been accepted by the House, that is, when we bring in the names of persons who are not present here and about whom there have not been any allegations or any discussion here, we should be careful. We are bringing in the names of persons who do not have the opportunity to reply. When you bring in fresh allegations, it will not be in tune with the precedents followed in this House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This allegation was contained in a memorandum which was submitted to the Government of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What about the allegation against Mr. Devraj Urs, Chief Minister of Karnataka? I would therefore, suggest that you should not try to bring in....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The matter was an agenda item in the Home Consultative Committee meeting on 5th. You have seen the wide Press coverage. The Prime Minister is expected to keep the morals of the Chief Ministers in the country in good shape. Therefore, this House cannot be deprived of giving her any requisite advice in performing her duties. Therefore, I am only trying to render a service. I come back to the subject—the Lok Pal Bill. Sir, if it had been kept in cold storage, it would have become a rotten commodity by now. It has been kept in a deep freeze specially built for the purpose. Why is it that the Prime Minister is not included in that? I do not know. Sir, this must have gone into an eternal sleep.

What about the public declaration of Ministers' assets? Why is she dragging her feet? Look at the reply. Is it worth the stationery which has been used for this? On 26th March, in reply to a question, she said:

> "The question of making public the assets and liabilities of Ministers is under consideration. But, pending a decision on this question, it would not be appropriate to disclose the details of the statements such as variations in assets of Ministers after their assumption of office."

Why this sort of reply? I asked her 'Since when it is under consideration?' She said 'It is under consideration for some time. Nobody remembers the exact date.' Very inconvenient thing to remember. One should not remember inconvenient things.

'I do not remember the date of the meeting.' This is also inconvenient, because a specific question has to be given a specific reply. So avoid it this way, putting some grease on your pot and you can easily sleep. That is the tactics she is adopting.

As regards public declaration of assets, I know somebody is possessing a Sable coat which is valued at a million dollars, which used to be worn by the Czars. It may be worrying some. That may be known to many people. I do not know. This is the first time, unfortunately, that in this country the Prime Minister is being seriously charged with malpractices. The Hindalco firm Rs. 5 lakhs cheque has made it crystal clear. Since it has gone to the Privileges Committee, I am not going to make a debate of that now.

Let us take her son's case. We have been trying to raise a debate on Maruti since January 1973. The last debate we had was in December 1972. Only a few years ago, this boy had no assets. He is a millionaire today. I can say that He is owning or controlling, or doing both, how many firms? Maruti Pvt. Ltd., Maruti Technical Services Ltd, Maruti Heavy Vehicles Ltd, Drilling Equipment Pvt, Ltd., and so on and so forth. I do not know the total equity value or authorised capital or paid up capital of the whole thing I have not been able to get hold of that information

श्री राम प्रकाश (गन्नौरा) : म र्हा र

नि ानेम । । नी दफ मा।एगा ?

MR CHAIRMAN Are you on a point of order?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU No he is not I do not expect anybody to be canvassing a point of order

MR. CHAIRMAN That is not the question

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Do not take it seriously

The 'socialist' Birlas have substantial money in all the ventures, how much of course I do not know I am told that this boy has a technical consultancy agreement, with Maruti Technical Services Pvt Ltd, under trade mark 'Maruti' and a lump sum of Rs 5 lakhs was given—I would like to be corrected People are writing to me and telling me repeatedly There is a fee of 2 per cent on net sales which will amount to over Rs 1 10 crores a year when the car comes into full production Of course there is a stipulation of a minimum amount of Rs 2 5 lakhs a year

Therefore, the total remuneration that this young friend of mine is earning at the present moment is about Rs. 24,000 or Rs. 25,000 per month, which used to be the salary of the British Viceroy in this country.

These companies are congregations of economic offenders Economic offenders have been forced to come to these companies and buy shares. In reply to an unstarred question No. 1431 dated 1st August 1973 which was replied on 20th October 1974—it took them one year and two months—it came out there are 8 charges, 4 by CBI and 4 by the Directorate of Enforcement It is continuing The charges include smuggling evasion of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, black money etc

I do not want to talk about the land acquisition affair, which is one of the worst scandals in recent times About 00 acres of fertile land were snatched away most illegally and improperly—I charge the Prime Minister with doing this— at a nett price of about R 9 000 per acre which was worth at least R 75 000 per acre All the poor farmers were deprived of Rs 2 crores And what are the payment terms of the Haryana Government?—How can Bansi Lal be attacked here?—18 years instalment at 7 per cent interest

MR CHAIRMAN You are allotted 45 minutes

SHRI JHYOTIRMOY BOSU One hour

SHRI RAM PRAKASH I was the Minister there at that time I know the price of that land

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Squadron Leader Mahinder Singh officer in charge in the Defence Ministry, two Air Marshals and many other officers also objected 1500 peasants had been uprooted But everything was ruled out

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

The Prime Minister addressing a meeting in Lucknow said 'I am not worried about an inquiry' But when I kept on writing to her she said No, an inquiry cannot be held' They are not even prepared for a debate on the floor of the House I demand a parliamentary probe into the whole affair How can she touch Bansi Lal who did oblige her so much?

MR CHAIRMAN You are allotted 45 minutes If you want 10 minutes more I can give it but I will reduce that time from your reply time

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU What about the points of order raised I do not want any point of order

MR CHAIRMAN I will give you 10 more minute

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Besides this there are many other things about steel, cement dealers deposits, etc The letter of intent was given by the Cabinet Sub-Committee which was presided over by the Prime Minister herself Now of course the duty on car is being reduced by Mr Subramaniam Let us see what happens to that Even the Income tax Act was changed to give some sort of exemption to the royalty that was given to the Technical Services Limited

Another biggest fraud that they have committed is that they have said we have not imported any machinery This is most untrue I have got a photostat of a letter which I shall read out to the House and anybody can examine it if he likes If you want I can lay it on the Table of the House This is from Killick Nixon Limited addressed to Maruti Limited Gurgaon Road Palam Haryana The letter is dated 16 August 1973

> "Attention—Wing Comander R N Chaudhary (Retired)—
>
> We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter No dated 7th instant and also copy of your letter No of 6th instant addressed to M/s. Blue Star Ltd ..."

A dummy company

> " As required by you we enclose a copy of our General Scheduled of rates for attending to clearance and forwarding booking "

If they were not importing, what clearance did they require

> which we shall allow a special discount of 30 per cent on the agency and transportation charges as mentioned in our letter dated 3rd June, 1973 "

Of course they have to allow this if they want to survive

> 'We are still awaiting the documents from Messrs Blue Star Ltd as per our letter dated 2nd August addressed to Messrs Blue Star Ltd, New Delhi
>
> Thanking you and assuring you of our best attention at all times
>
> Your faithfully
>
> Per Pro Killick Nixon Limited
>
> Encl Schedule of rates
>
> Carbon copy to Messrs Blue Star Ltd Machine Tools Dept, Blue Star House 24 Ring Road, Lajpat Nagar New Delhi 21 *ATTENTION* MR K J BHATIA We refer to our letter dated 2nd August 1973 and shall be glad to receive the import documents at an early date to enable us to attend to the customs and clearance formalities So and so Steamer is now expected to arrive here on or about the 15th August 1963 We are enclosing a further copy of our General Schedule of

Rates in case we had overlooked to enclose the same with our letter of 2nd August.

Copy to Messrs. Blue Star Ltd., Instrument Dept., Sahas..Bombay...."

Yet they say that they are not importing and we have to accept. They have been importing machinery.... (*Interruptions*).

श्री [illegible] प्रकाश : मेरा प्वायन्ट आफ आर्डर है । उस टाइम पर यह जमीन की कीमत थी और श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने जो कीमत बताई, वह सही नहीं है । अगर यह बात न हो, तो मैं रिजाइन करने के लिए तैयार हूं वरना ये रिजाइन करें । ये झूठ बोल रहे हैं ।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : तू झूठ बोल रहा है ।

They have become big dealers in licence. Tul Mohan Ram story. What happened when it was brought to the surface? I can claim a little credit for it in March last year. Of course *Blitz* had done a good job. In the Monsoon session Cabinet Ministers say here: they promise that they would get it enquired into and bring it before the House before they go to a court of law. What did they do? In the winter session, on the very first day, if I remember aright on 11th November, they go, rush and hurry to the court to make it sub-judice. You know that I cannot quote things because members of the perusal team are not supposed to quote. I am not quoting. But the term of the reference was given to the CBI to establish the signature of the M.P. referred to. item 27 was to establish that the signature of the M.P.'s in the licence application were forged. That was the job given to the CBI and they had done it very well. Of course I can so many things but it is not very nice. But it has come to such a height today that it is a challenge to the very existence of man in this country. They talk of democracy; they are talking about electoral reforms. I do not want to live in a fool's paradise; all these meetings, I call them Coca-Cola party. On the one hand Anti-defection Bill; on the other engineering defections. Take Nagaland. What have they done? According to the Constitution what is the position of the Governor? On the one hand there is anti-defection Bill and on the other hand they are engineering defection and so the Government failed because they do not want to listen.

As a Congress President, I have heard her. The present Prime Minister did not hesitate—she was not a Minister then, she was the Congress President—to write to Himachal Pradesh Lt. Governor that the Congress candidates' election should be looked after by him using the official position. I want to ask one simple question. What business the Lt. Governor, an official, had to write a letter to the Congress President, a political party leader? While you knew things could go wrong, everything went on well. Even the minimum recommendations made by my friend Mr. Jagannatha Rao three-and-half years ago who headed the Parliamentary Committee, which were cheered by you, had been thrown into the waste paper basket. The minimum they wanted were: Multi-Member Commission, equal time in the Radio for all political parties and an Expert Committee to examine the proportional representation and the List System. Correct me, if I am wrong.

My next point is with regard to the delaying of by-elections and holding the elections and it is a great tricky business. You know in Trivandrum by-election was to be held on 4th January to fill up the seat caused by the demise of Mr. Krishna Menon. At that time she was going to Laccadives. Before that when she arrived at Trivandrum my friend Shri Vayalar Ravi and his party had said "if you

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

go for polls now, you will be defeated". So an order was immediately issued stating that there would be no election then. What has happened to the seat of late Kamal Nath Tewari?

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You instigated the NGOs to go on strike. That was recalled.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, we have seen what they are capable of doing in Barpeta. In West Bengal it is something different. But in West Bengal, reform or no reform, as long as reign of terror is there, no election is possible. It is a good thing that Mr. Morarji wrested it out in Gujarat. This is what the position is today.

Sir, they are talking about Emergency. In regard to Emergency, in the original Proclamation of December, 1971, what was the grave emergency which existed whereby the security of India was threatened by external aggression? I want this this question to be replied to categorically that whether today the grave emergency exists whereby the security of India is threatened by external aggression. They are talking about this and allowing American Army Research Team to make research on biological chemical warfare for the last seven years and they have got all the details required from this country. If you read the Report of the P.A.C. you will find this--the chemical and biological warfare charge is ready not only for us but for our neighbours like Russia and China. They have drawn up the whole scheme but it is too late for you. They have been functioning for the last 7 or 8 years. What the Defence and the Health Ministries are doing? What right have these two Ministers got to sit here? They should have resigned if they have any sense of honour and sense of job.

Mrs. Gandhi talks about grave emergency. Tiru Karunanidhi has rightly pointed out, if the danger is from the sea, as long as the Indian Ocean will remain, emergency will remain and you cannot touch it. There is danger from Pakistan. All right. Here is a recent paper clipping of April, 30 which says: "Prospects of trade between India and Pakistan have improved following the 10-day visit of a Pakistani trade delegation which ends tomorrow morning". Here is the photograph of Prof. Chattopadhyaya with the members of the Pakistani delegation. On the one hand, you talk about aggression. On the other hand, you are having a trade delegation. Madam Prime Minister the other day said—I am reading from this paper clipping—"PM rules out souring ties with US on issue of arms sale to Pindi". So, Pakistan is out; America is out. Who is there? You bring a MISA Amendment to prove that there is threat in Mizoram and Nagaland from China and to keep the emergency alive A very convenient thing We understand it because we have been to Nagaland more than once I do not know which tune you sing. You sing one tune this morning and another in the evening.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Who wrote down that speach for you? Which company?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: C. M. Stephen Cashew Exporters Limited! They want to keep the emergency to have a controlled democracy. It is more stringent than what it was when the Britishers ruled the country and is as bad as it was in the Nizam's time.

I come to erosion of civil rights. You read the judgment given by the Andhra High Court to know what type of democracy is functioning in the country today. Six months have passed and Government have not decided on the judgment. They are still considering it because it is inconvenient for the semi-fascist mental attitude they have got. Permissions are withheld for opposition meetings or are disrupted. You say, that stadium cannot be given to J. P. and that stadium is booked for PM's meeting. The treatment given to J.P. in Calcutta makes us hang our heads in shame. They did not hesitate to throw bricks at him. They did not hesitate to put a girl on the roof of his car! What shameful things! We do not agree with all the things he says, but that does not mean that we shall put a girl on the roof of his car. There are detentions without trial. There is torture and killing in jail so frequently. Read the reports of Amnesty Internationale. There is repression of minorities and Harijans and Tribes. In spite of promises, MLAs are arrested. Communal incidents are increasing. The number of communal incidents was 198 in 1967, 242 in 1973 and 248 in 1974. The performance is superb! In Gujarat, it was 1 in 1867, 17 in 1973 and 25 in 1974. In Maharashtra, the number was 16 in 1967, 23 in 1973 and 36 in 1974. In U.P. it was 18 in 1967, and 42 in 1974. In West Bengal it was 14 in 1967 and 26 in 1974. That is the wonderful performance you have been having.

They talk about right reaction. But fascists are their friends. Mr. Sudhir Joshi of the Shiva Sena was supported by the Congress on the understanding that the Shiva Sena will support Mr. Ramrao Adik, Congress, in the last bye-election to the Lok Sabha. I want to know whether this is true or not. Mr. V. P. Naik, who was a patron of Shiva Sena, used his police to help Shiva Sena to fight Dalit Panther near Delhvi Building. They were caught red handed. The congress candidate Late Bharve thanked Shiva Sena, according to *Marmik* dated 19th March, 1967, which is a Shiva Sena paper.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly cooperate and conclude now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes, Sir They talk about right reaction. I have got a piece of document which shows that money was liberally given to Ananda Marg, 25-A, Southern Park, Calcutta-29. The amount given was Rs. 12.85 lakhs. The amount for which they have given no account comes to Rs. 2,82,855. This is the Government. We understand these things. We understand also the story of Padmabhushan.

19.00 hrs.

The Congress is running with the hare and hunting with the hound. By trickery they cannot go for long. It is better that they may go.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta—South): I have heard the speech of the mover of the Motion to-day—Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu —a Member from the Opposition, who is now not only the liability of the CPIM but liability of the entire House and for the Parliamentary Democracy.

The mover of the Motion, in his usual fashion, whenever he comes on the first day of the House and when he goes on the last day of the House tries to do something for his own satisfaction. The members of the House, therefore, never take him seriously

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Whatever he speaks, he contradicts himself also.

A member, group or the entire opposition, whenever they like to move any No Confidence Motion, they do so not with the intention to establish anything against Parliamentary democracy or the Government or to overthrow the present Government. Directly or indirectly, this No Confidence Motion is nothing but a ritual and this is performed by this or that group. But, unfortunately, this unpalatable task is always given to Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu because the Opposition consider him a liability of this House.

The mover of the Motion—Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu—has categorically made certain points and charges against our Government Of course, our Government will reply in this regard, I would only like to highlight the points that Mr. Bosu has expressed.

I express my deep regret for the inefficiency and immaturity of Mr. Bosu who out of ignorance, not fully knowing what he speaks, does so in this House on No Confidence Motion or any other subject. He has certain favourite words like alcohol, ether etc which are used by him in all his speeches, may be on the Railway Budget or on No Confidence Motion. I do not know whether there is any psychological link of those things with him. I always find that he gets temptation to use these words in all his speeches

In his speech Mr. Bosu has cleverly omitted two great names from the list of corruption—one is the famous Maharani of Jaipur and the other is the Management of Indian Express. He has also spared Shri Jayaprakash Narayan.

He has not said much about the polls in Gujarat because this is not of much gain to him.

He has said 28 years rule of coterie. I know Shri Shyamnandan Mishra will not agree. He will say so from 1969 and not from 1949. Some other friends may say so from the period of say five or ten years. The period will be quoted as it suits to their convenience But I would like to say we rule the country or we get an opportunity to serve the country as per the wish of the people. We are at the mercy of the people and not the Marxists It is the people who sent us here and will do so to-morrow or in future.

You could have smelled the motive of the mover of the motion today. After the Jubbalpore bye-election results there was spirit of exhilaration and jubilation among the opposition parties all over the country. But, after the Madhya Pradesh elections, the opposition is not so happy today They are moving the motion just as a ritual

What we have done during 28 years of Congress rule cannot be questioned or doubted by anybody If not Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu himself, at least his party knows that during the 28 years of Congress rule, the Government did something, especially for the preservation of democracy. The strength of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's party rose from 2 to 15, 15 to 20 and 20 to 25 in this House, which itself is a proof of the existence of democracy in this country, of course with the cooperation of the people.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu said that after 1967 political parties which were opposed to the Congress came to power in some of the States and though they tried to do something they could not perform it. Whose

fault was it? History will keep a record of who was responsible and who was not. It is better to be clear on this point. From C. B. Gupta to Charan Singh and from Charan Singh to Jyoti Bosu, for whose fault were they overthrown? It is not my duty to deal with that.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has chosen to accuse our Prime Minister of addressing the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, which was presided over by Shri K. K. Birla. As we all know, the Prime Minister, apart from being the leader of the Congress Party, is also the head of the Government and, in that capacity, has to perform certain functions and discharge certain responsibilities in the course of running the Government. Though Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has kindly chosen to mention the name of Shri K. K. Birla in this context at the present juncture, he should not forget the past. I would like to remind Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, if at all he is not psychologically at the moment liked up with alcohol or ether bottles etc..... (*Interruptions*). Shri K. K. Birla is the enemy of not only Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, or of Shrimati Indira Gandhi but, as the leader of a monopoly house, is the enemy of all socialist forces. But I would like to remind him, through you, Sir, that Shri K. K. Birla attended the meeting of the Indian Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry in public, in the presence of the people, and the Prime Minister addressed the meeting in public, not *in camera* and whatever she has said appeared in the press. In 1969, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu will perhaps remember that the very same Shri K. K. Birla had a secret meeting in the private chamber of the then Advocate-General of Bengal with Jyoti Basu, when Shri Jyoti Bosu was ruling in West Bengal. At that time the press people wanted to know.... (*Interruptions*). When the press reporters went to Shri Jyoti Bosu and wanted to know what was the conversation between him and Shri Birla, Shri Bosu, who was then Home Minister, not only abused the press people but tried to threaten them through his goondas and the press people had to leave the place. It is on record.

After discussions between Shri Jyoti Bosu and Shri K. K. Birla, what happened? The Hindustan Motors, which is a monopoly house of Birlas, paid the employees some 4 per cent bonus only, after entering into an agreement with the CITU, thus depriving the other trade unions in Bengal the right to fight and to get more for the workers. This is exactly what has happened in West Bengal.

Then he has charged the Central Government that during the Congress regime the monopoly has increased. We do not deny that fact. Our administration has not been efficiently or sufficiently geared to take over everything in the public sector. Yet, we are taking over more units from the monopoly houses. We have made a beginning with coal mines, banks general insurance and the Indian Iron and Steel Company. Slowly and slowly, we are taking steps to take over more and more units in the public sector. Of course, we do not claim that we have completely succeeded, but we have made a beginning. But, is it not a fact that when the party to which Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu belongs was in power in Kerala in 1958 and 1959, Shri Namboodiripad invited Shri G. D. Birla to establish a paper industry in his State and gave him concession after concession in bamboo and other things? I do not say he has done wrong. For solving the unemployment problem he had to do certain things. He is talking of monopolists. Who is against monopoly and who is in favour of monopoly does not come

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out from what a person is doing inside the House, but from what he is doing outside the House. In Texmaco, Hind Motors and Kesoram Mills, which are the biggest units, the performance of his party is ridiculous. The working class there got only 4 to 6 per cent bonus while others are getting 20 per cent. I say with all confidence that a Member of this House, his party, not only collaborates, with monopolists but also surrenders. Lala Charat Ram's Jay Engineering Unit was looked after by his party for eight years and they made an . reement surrendering the right of the working class to launch any movement and to get any benefit for five years, which I have broken last year. (*Interruptions*).

You go no shouting, you betrayers. I make this charge. You bring action against me. This is your nature.

Coming next to Aminchand Pyarelal, another famous personality in the world of monopoly houses, and also a very close friend of C.P.I.(M), is it not a fact that Jyoti Bosu and your party leader Promod Dasgupta favoured APJ by giving a licence to him in Park Hotel for five years. They have committed bank dacoities in public. This is their only picture. I understand their irritation and the reason behind it. I am sorry for it. I repeat I am not disclosing the entire truth, only half of it. If I disclose the entire truth, people may see them with different eyes.

I now come to other issues, the charges which they have made against us. Jyotirmoy Bosu has efficiently elaborated about the Kilachand group case with regard to alcohol. I do not know why he has avoided mentioning the Shaw Wallace group, possibly because it happens that person or a great personality of this country is involved. He has entered the socialist or democratic movement, with the background of having served British monopoly. A person who has served British monopoly may sometimes pose to be a revolutionary indirectly to protect some American or British monopoly. I do not know why he has chosen to avoid it. Before abusing Mrs. Gandhi and her Government, you must know yourself.

Lastly, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has also explained something as to what is going on in the Prime Minister's Secretariat and this Secretariat and that Secretariat. I really praise him for his tremendous talent for collecting information. In the last month we have seen in some foreign journals that the United States require some Information Officers having a big political background. I do not know by taking whom they will fill up their vacancies. Seeing that he is collecting so much information, I really praise the wisdom of Jyotirmoy Bosu and I recommend his name for this purpose.

In this modern age people are specialising in various subjects. Bertrand Russel specialised in philosophy, somebody else in nuclear science or literature, but Jyotirmoy Bosu has chosen to specialise in scandals and nothing more. This scandal specialist of this House, I think of the entire sub-continent, comes to the House always with a scandal. He has talked about Maruti, Tul Mohan Ram, the rag scandal and all these things. Everybody knows that when running an administration, something may be in favour of the Government and something against the Government.

But, Sir, today, I again quote. You might be remembering the great patriot of our nation, Tagore; he was not only a patriot but also a poet Tagore always said that we should judge the history of a country by its

achievements and aspirations and not always by its black spots. In his article on history, he says that should Indians consider how Moghuls and Pathans came, how they fought and came to be killed by each other? But the manner in which our history should be written—how Gange's flows and how stream of people come to build up our country.

Sir, one Tulmohan Ram or one rag scandal cannot frustrate the whole progress, performance and the desire of this Government which began in 1969 and which is continuing since then. The Opposition is not taking the achievements of the Government into account. A responsible Opposition should cite the case of Tulmohan along with that of the Jaipur palace; it should cite the rag scandal and the Hind Motors scandal together; it should cite this scandal and the scandal of the Shalimar together

We have held the price line. Can Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu quote any price index outside India? Let him quote the price index of Ceylon, Pakistan, Burma or of Japan. We can prove that it is only India, among the developing nations of the world which has held the price line in spite of so many troubles and mischievous efforts made by this Opposition and the rightist conspirators here. Is it not praiseworthy? For achieving your political purposes in Gujarat, you abuse us. I understand for your political purposes, you condemn our Prime Minister and all of us. But to raise the image of the nation in the eyes of the world, is it proper for the Opposition everytime to deprecate either inside the Parliament or in the political parties? Japan and Bangla Desh have changed their entire administrative and constitutional arrangement. Ceylone is still facing a crisis. It is only India and India alone, which has been able not only to hold the price line, but has been able to unite thir country, in spite of the conspiracy launched by Opposition groups whether it is in Bihar or in Gujarat. Is it not to the credit of the people? Is it not to the credit of the Congress Party?

We being a responsible Government did desire and wish to have the co-operation of the people. It is the people who gave us their co-operation. We are grateful to them and not to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu and his allies.

We have started operations against the hoarders and the smugglers. We have amended laws, in that direction; we have promulgated MISA in that respect. What campaign did they conduct?

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: I agree with you. If the country is living below the poverty line, it is not only you and I who have to fight for it, but the entire nation should fight for it. But do not forget the contribution made by your leader in our economy, that is, Morarji Desai. History should remember it. Sir, we have fought for it. Galloping inflation has been resisted, if not, wholly, at least to some extent.

Sir, as far as the employees in the factories are concerned, private or public, may be that that they are suffering at the moment, to some extent, by industrial recession, but their emoluments, their wages have largely increased Let us take the case of jute industry. I am only citing one industry where they have been paid Rs 150. I agree with their demands that they should get more; they have crossed the limit of Rs 300. I am not saying that they are satisfied. I only say that the Government is keen to see that the people prosper and all the sectors make progress and

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march towards it. But it requires all the parliamentary co-operation, co-operation of the political forces.

When wheat trade was taken over by the Government in the country two year's back, did Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu and his party go to the villages and ask the middle peasants to talk about it? No. He was saying, "let it be a failure; then we will bring a No Confidence Motion in this House." A constant saboteur, a constant informer, a constant, what I should say, scandal expert, cannot build up a democracy or a temple of that democracy in that fashion of the people's desires and demands.

What I want to submit is—this is his habit and quality—on every occasion, every time, they do it and manage it. He has now brought the No-Confidence Motion against our Government. I am sorry to say, the mover has chosen to bring it—against the mover the people have no-confidence from 1967 and against whose party the people have no-confidence. Unfortunately, he has chosen to bring the No-Confidence Motion against the Government on behalf of the Opposition, the irresponsible Opposition behaving irresponsibility outside the Parliament.

Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has also chosen to speak something about election reforms and our dictatorial pattern of rule in every State, as to what sort of dictatorship we have established in our country. We have neither deprived anybody from going to any part of the country nor we have deprived anybody from addressing public meetings, from organising rallies, etc. The only thing in our country is that there is consciousness of the people. It is not made by law. If anybody wants to create a mischief, the people do not tolerate it. Whenever somebody wants to pitch something against the interests of the people, it is the people who try to resist it. The task of the Government is to maintain law and order. The task of the Government is not to suppress the will of the people, the consciousness of the people, the sentitments of the people. If that happens, the democracy goes automatically.

They have been addressing public meetings in every part of the country. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has been able to go to Nagaland. He frequently goes there. Nobody prevents him from going there. But he has been going on arguing to establish his own mania. In 1968, you remember, the engineers went on strike in Kerala. It is Mr. Namboodripad who invoked the Emergency to arrest engineers. Is it not correct Mr. Bosu? Am I wrong? Sometimes, to maintain law and order, the Government has to do it. I say, Mr. Namboodripad was correct in doing that. The Government has to take a particular stand. It is not dictatorship. When Mr. Morarji Desai was the Chief Minister of Bombay, hundreds of people were shot down. I do not justify it. This is wrong. (*Interruptions*). I am not justifying it. We have not killed anybody by our own private guns. You have allowed the police to be neutral and you have taken the guns of the police in your own hands.. (*Interruptions*). It is the Navnirman Samiti who compelled us to resign. We did not heed anyone. But, unfortunately, they are divided now. Are they with you? No. (*Interruptions*).

Coming to our industrial development, you take up coal production. It is going up. You take our export performance specially in sugar. It is not only a remarkable thing. It is a great thing that we have achieved in the last one or two years. I agree we have to do something

more. I entirely agree that this achievement is not an achievement which the people will appreciate. But we must understand the difficulties. From 1971 to 1975, in spite of all the odds prevailing in the country, the best achievement of this Government today is that India is united and, from Kashmir to Cape Comorin, democracy is evrywhere. That is the best achievement and the symbol of that is that they are sitting opposite peaceful without any injury, without any trouble. Whatever they are doing outside in the name of parliamentary democracy, if that goes against the parliamentary democracy and democratic practices, it is the task of the people to oppose it and it is the task of the people to resist it.

Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is a staunch Marxist. He has chosen to be with J.P. This is another wisdom, not only his but his entire party's. He referred to the Calcutta incident. I have spoken in this House about it. I do not want to repeat it. I want to say to him and through you, Sir, to the friends of J.P. that next time, whenever J.P. goes to Calcutta, please take a signed agreement from them. Otherwise, their habit is to please J.P., come and organise everything but they will betray J.P. Next time, I hope, they will send the people and join hands with J.P. This time, it was not our fault. It was their fault that they did not send the people. Nobody was there to listen to his speeches. So, there should be a signed agreement between J.P. & CPI(M).

I now come to the main issues raised by him. It is a fact, I think, that after independence it is the first time that in the last two years—or if not two, at least one year—this Government is determined to root out corruption at all levels. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and his group and a few of his followers in this House don't try to see corruption from the social point but from the personal point to villify the political parties and the characters of some great leaders.

About Maruti, our Industries Minister and the Defence Minister have, for the last two years been replying to all questions and queries in the House; but even then, they like to build it up as a myth and campaign in all the villages and streets of the country.

I would like to say that to be the son of a great lady or a great man, to be the son of a Prime Minister or a Chief Minister is not a sin. If somebody is capable of establishing himself by his own wisdom and talents, if you say that merely because somebody is related to somebody it should be a bar to his career, I do not know what the future of this democracy is going to be. Of course, if there is a fault, it is the task of the Government to find out.

It may help you to malign the Prime Minister; it may help you to malign a particular political party, but I tell you that history will not corroborate it. You will suffer yourself.

Because the names of the sons and children of the leaders are known to Jyotirmoy Bosu, he can call them names. But we Members on this side don't know even who is Chakravarty, who is Chatterjee, Who is Mohammed and who is Ram Singh. I don't want to bring up those cases because they are insignificant; nor have I developed that taste for scandals which Jyotirmoy Bosu has. I would like to say that this is his practice on every occasion. But this is a practice which will only draw the attention of the people and make

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them see how naked, how narrow and how insincere to the practice of democracy this Opposition is It shows only that and nothing more.

As Chairman of the PAC how much loyalty and how much Parliamentary dignity he maintained is known to the House. I would like to say that such irresponsibility and insincerity is the pity of our Democracy. Today, our democracy's pity is not that the Congress is ruling the country; the democracy's tragedy is that insincere and irresponsible people make irresponsible utterances and claim to be pioneers of democracy. The country's tragedy is nothing else; that is the only tragedy.

(*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: I would like to get the company of this young friend.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Incidentally, Sir, he is not from Rajasthan or Madhya Pradesh and he is a young man, a noble-hearted revolutionary (*Interruptions*). I appeal to this young man that he should help me.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: He is a friend of mine. I am not angry with him. I only want to correct him He has said that we are all electric poles. I agree that we are electric poles But the young friend should know that the electric pole carries current and he will get the shock if he tries to touch us

I appeal to this young friend from Jabalpur, being a revoluntionary in Shri Jayaprakash Narayan's company, being a patron and a pioneer in fighting corruption on behalf of the youth, I make this appeal to him. Let the Government take the responsibility to find out the hidden treasures is Jaipur Palace, but let him take the responsibility to find out the hidden treasure in Gwalior. Nothing more. He belongs to Madhya Pradesh. That is why I say this. Nothing more. I hope he will accept my offer. I will accompany him.

The no-confidence motion which has been piloted today and moved by the hon. Member of the Opposition, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is not only a ritual but I consider it as his usual vomitting or his indigestion. We can prescribe a medicine for this indigestion, not in medical science, but in Parliamentary democracy, and that is, the Party and the entitre House should take some responsibility to cure him immediately. Otherwise, this great talent of this country will country will be lost, and if that is lost, the whole Parliamentary democracy will suffer in future!

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : (जयनगर) : सभापति, जी, यह बहस ऐसे समय मे हो रही है जब कि समस्त एशिया के लिये और एक मानें में अपने देश के लिये एक अध्याय का अन्त हो कर दूसरे अध्याय का प्रारम्भ हो रहा है। बहुत वर्षों के बाद अमरीकी साम्राज्य की सब से बड़ी आक्रमणकारी शक्ति हिन्द चीन मे पराजय खा कर विदा हो गई है और हमारे देश मे जो सड़को पर विधायकों को पकड़ कर, उन की सभाओ पर हमला करना, व्यक्तियो पर हमला करने की पिछले एक साल मे जो शक्ति उभरी थी, वह पीछे हट गई है, अब उस का फैसला राज्यो के चुनावो मे होगा, उस रास्ते पर वे लोग चल पड़े है। मैं समझता हू कि

इस मायने में कि अमरीकी आक्रमणकारी शक्ति की हिन्द चीन में पराजय और हमारे देश में पिछले एक साल में विघटनकारी, जनतन्त्र विरोधी शक्तियों में जो उभार मालूम पड़ता था, उन का पीछे हटना और उन के पराजय के बाद की स्थिति पर यह बहस आज हो रही है ?

इस बहस के दौरान यह आशा की जाती है कि सरकार की मुख्य नीतियों के बारे मे या तो सरकारी पक्ष उस का समर्थन करे या हम उस के बारे मे देखे कि क्या यह देश के हित मे है या नही है—इस मे दो रायें नही होनी चाहिये । जहा तक हमारी विदेश नीति का सम्बन्ध है—हमारे विदेश मंत्री श्री चव्हाण ने कहा था—हिन्द चीन के बारे मे, हमारे देशो पर आक्रमण के बारे मे, कि जो हम ने आशाये जाहिर की थी, जो आशकाये प्रकट की थी, वे सही साबित हुई है । उन्होंने सारे देशो के गौरव और अभिमान को जाहिर किया था, अपने ही देश नही, एशिया के गौरव को जाहिर किया था—इस सदन मे इस बात से कोई भी इन्कार नही करेगा, यदि कोई करना भी चाहेगा तो उस मे इतनी हिम्मत नही होगी । उस के बाद सिक्किम के चोग्याल का मामला हुआ, काश्मीर मे समझौते के जरिये [illegible] पैदा हुआ, अरुणाचल के बारे मे जो अभी जनतान्त्रिक कदम उठाया है—ये ऐसी प्रवृत्तियां है जो हमारे देश को जनतन्त्र की शक्तियों को मजबूत करने की तरफ आगे कदम बढ़ाती है । मैं समझता हू कि ये ऐसे मुद्दे हैं कि जिन मुद्दो पर देश के अन्दर और इस सदन में भी दो रायें होने की गुंजाइश नही होनी चाहिए ।

मगर, सभापति जी, प्रधान मंत्री लगातार कहती आ रही थी कि सारे संसार में मुद्रास्फिति है और इस सदन में जब मैंने टोका था—क्या समाजवादी मुल्कों में भी ऐसा है, तब उन्होंने कहा था—समाजवादी मुल्कों को छोड़ कर सारे संसार में है । तब वे ऐसी बीमारी के रुप मे उस का जिक्र कर रही थी, जिस का इलाज ही नही है । लेकिन अब सरकार दावा कर रही है कि हम ने मुद्रास्फिति पर कुछ लगाम लगाई है, रोक लगाई है । अगर उस बात को सच मान लिया जाये, तो यह बात सही साबित हो जाती है कि मुद्रास्फिति कोई दैवी-दोष नही है, जिस का निराकरण न कर सके । पिछले चार-पांच महीनों मे यह देखा गया है कि स्मगलिंग के खिलाफ थोड़ा अभियान हुआ । मुनाफाखोरी के लिए अभी तक सरकार ने [illegible] बन्द नही किया है, सिर्फ इतना किया है कि सूद की दर [illegible] प्रतिशत बढ़ा दी है और जितनी रकम [illegible] माल के बैंको मे जमा करते है उस का 60 प्रतिशत कर्ज देने का तय किया है । मुझे [illegible] है इस पर भी [illegible] से अमल नही हो रहा है । मुझे तो यह खबर मिली है जितना जमा करते है, उस की पूरी रकम के बराबर कर्ज ले लेते है, लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी जो थोड़े से कदम उठाये है उन के नतीजे सामने आ रहे है । महगाई की वृद्धि मे रोक लग गई है, भावो मे गिरावट नही हुई है लेकिन उन के बढ़ने पर रोक लग गई है। अगर [illegible] करने मे रोक लग गई है तो [illegible] करने से क्या भाव, को कम नही किया जा सकता है । अगर सरकार मे यह हिम्मत नही है तो थोक व्यापार को अपने हाथ मे ले, क्यों नही ले सकती है ? थोक व्यापारी क्या करता है ? एक खुदरा दुकानदार फिर भी कुछ मेहनत करता है, तराजू पकड़ता है गज पकड़ कर कपड़ा नाप कर फाड़ता है । लेकिन थोक व्यापारी क्या करता है ? बैंकों से कर्ज ले ले कर सस्ते दामो पर [illegible], चीनी, कपड़ा और दूसरी आवश्यक वस्तुये खरीद कर बैंकों मे

बन्द कर देता है और बाजारों में कृत्रिम मंहगाई पैदा करता है, सप्लाई और डिमान्ड का कानून लागू करता है और उस के बाद डयोढ़े और दुगने दाम पर बेच कर जनता को लूटता है, सारे मुल्क के चूल्हों पर अपना नियंत्रण रखे हुए है। तो फिर क्यों नहीं इस वर्ग को खत्म किया जाता है? उन में जो योग्य लोग हैं और जिन को काम दिया जा सकता है, नौकरी दी जा सकती है, उन को दूसरे कामों में लगाया जाय। लेकिन जो निरर्थक पैसा है, जिस में लगे हुए लोग देश की ब्लैक मनी को बढ़ाने के जिम्मेदार हैं, उस को समाप्त क्यों नहीं किया जाता। इस लिए आवश्यक यह है कि थोक व्यापार को, कम से कम आवश्यक वस्तुओं के थोक व्यापार को सरकार अपने हाथों में ले। लेकिन पूंजीपतियों का इतना बड़ा आतंक और दबादबा इस सरकार पर है कि इस में यह हिम्मत नहीं है, साहस नहीं है कि वह उन के खिलाफ कोई कदम उठाये खास कर आज जो स्थिति चल रही है उसमें तो इस सरकार के लिए ऐसा करना सम्भव नहीं दिखाई देता है, जब तक कि कोई बड़ा झटका कोई जन-आन्दोलन उसे मजबूर न कर दे। यदि आप के लिए यह सम्भव नहीं है तो क्या यह भी सम्भव नहीं है कि कम से कम बैंकस में जो सरकारी कोष का रुपया है, आम जनता का रुपया है, वह थोक व्यापारियों को न दें। जिन को थोक व्यापार करना हो, वे अपने रुपये से करें। अगर वे ऐसा करेंगे तो जो काला धन उन्होंने छिपा कर रखा हुआ है, वह बाहर आ जायगा, उस से भी देश का फायदा होगा। नहीं करना चाहेगा तो उन की मरजी है। कम से कम इस सदन को तो जरूर उठाना चाहिए आप ने सूद की रकम बढ़ाई है, उस से थोड़ी रोक लगी हैं, अगर उन को रुपया देना बन्द कर दें तो यह कोई मुश्किल बात नहीं है। उन को अपने रुपए से व्यापार करने की आजादी दीजिए। अगर उन को यह आजादी दे दी जाय, तो अभी भी भाव और ज्यादा नीचे आ सकते हैं और इस से तमाम मजदूरों को, चाहे कागज बनाने वाला मजदूर हो, हथियारों का मजदूर हो या बोझा ढोने वाला मजदूर हो, सब को सही दामों पर चीजें मिलने लगेंगी और वे शांति से अपनी जिन्दगी बसर कर सकेंगे।

बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण आप ने किस लिए किया था? थोक व्यापारियों को रुपया देने के लिए बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं हुआ था। सरकार थोक व्यापारियों को पब्लिक का रुपया देकर देश के हित के खिलाफ काम कर रही है और इस का बुरा असर सब को भुगतना पड़ रहा है और आगे भी भुगतना पड़ेगा। सरकार को इस तरफ फौरन ध्यान देना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, इसी तरह से इजारेदारों का मामला है। कई बार समितियां बनीं, सरकारी नीतियों का निर्णय हुआ। पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरु के समय से अब तक जितने प्रधान मंत्री हुए सब ने देश का आवाहन किया कि वे इजारेदारों के खिलाफ हैं—लेकिन नतीजा क्या हुआ—इजारेदार घरानों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है उनकी सम्पत्ति में वृद्धि हुई है, बिड़ला की सम्पत्ति में वृद्धि हुई है तथा खुले आम यह वृद्धि हुई है। यह बात साबित करती है कि यह सरकार नपुंसक सरकार है, इजारेदारों के खिलाफ मोनोपोलिस्ट के खिलाफ बोलने की इस सरकार में ताकत नहीं है या यह साफ साफ बोले कि इस ने उस राष्ट्रीय नीति के खिलाफ जाने का फैसला कर लिया है, उन नीतियों के मुताबिक इजारेदारों को नियन्त्रित करने की इस में शक्ति नहीं है। या तो सरकार अपनी बदली हुई नीति या नीयत का ऐलान करे, नहीं तो अपनी नपुंसकता का ऐलान करे कि उसमें ताकत नहीं है।

बहुराष्ट्रीय अमरीकी कम्पनियां हमारे देश में फिर बढ़ रही हैं। उन की कारगुजारी हम ने त्रिली में देखी है। खुद प्रधान मंत्री ने चेतावनी दी है, मगर फिर भी बम्बई के पास तेल वाले मामले में, जब सारी कामयाबी हम ने हासिल कर ली है, तो सौदेबाजी चल रही है उन को शामिल करने के लिए। इस से हमारी आजादी को खतरा पैदा हो सकता है। प्रधान मंत्री स्वयं इस बात को जानती हैं। पाई साहब ने कहा था कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में इस साल शेयर खरीदने के लिए छूट दी जायेगी। लेकिन पब्लिक सेक्टर ऐसी चीज नहीं है कि कोई मिनिस्टर आवे और किसी करोड़पति के हवाले कर दे। देश इस को बर्दाश्त नहीं करेगा। संसद भी इसकी स्वीकृति नहीं दे सकती कि पुरानी नीति का उलंघन किया जाय। अगर पाई साहब को बहुत मुहब्बत है तो टी० आई० एस० को० को जौइंट सैक्टर में चला दें, टाटा का भी हिस्सा रहे और पब्लिक को भी शेयर दे दें। हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स को जौइंट सैक्टर में दे दें। 21 साल से देश के लोग छोटी कार का इंतजार कर रहे हैं लेकिन भारत सरकार कुछ नहीं कर सकी। मारुती पर बड़ा हंगामा हुआ कि वह बड़ी कार हो गई, सस्ती नहीं रही। देश के बड़े लोग मारुती के नाम पर चोट करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ उस को हड़पने के लिए कोशिश कर रहे हैं, और वह करीब करीब कामयाब भी हो गए हैं। क्या आज ऐसी स्थिति नहीं आ गई कि ऐम्बेसेडर, फियट, स्टैण्डर्ड और मारुती का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लिया जाय। देश में जैसा संदेह का वातावरण पैदा हो रहा है इस में यह बात ठीक है कि नहीं।

बिड़ला के ऊपर बहुत से मुकदमों की जांच चल रही थी। बहुत से अफसर बिड़ला के साथ नरमी करना चाहते हैं। बदामी आदि अफसर जो थे, उन का तबादला कर दिया गया। सेन्ट्रल बैंक के चेयरमैन श्री तनेजा का तबादला कर दिया क्यों कि उन्होंने कुछ कायदे के अनुसार करोड़पतियों को कर्जा नहीं देने दिया और इसलिए उनको हटा दिया गया, पंजाब नेशनल बैंक का मामला, ऐक्सप्रे ग्रुप की बात आई थी, सी० बी० आई० ने सिफारिश की थी कि गोयन्का को कर्जा न दिया जाय, लेकिन फिर भी वित्त मंत्रालय के आदेश से उनको कर्जा दिया जा रहा है। जिस पर तीन, तीन मुकद्में चल रहे हैं, 406, 409, 430 के ऐसे लोगों को कर्जा दिया जा रहा है। यह क्या प्रकट करता है कि इजारेदारों का कितना असर है। माननीय ज्योतिर्मय बसु बहुत सी बातें कर रहे थे, मैं सोच रहा था कि वह गोयन्का का नाम लेंगे। लेकिन उन्होंने नहीं लिया।

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र : और आप ने उनके नाम लिये जिन्हें उन्होंने बताया ?

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मैंने मारुत का नाम लिया और पूरे राष्ट्रीयकरण की मांग की है। जब तक देश में इजारेदारी रहेगी तब तक भ्रष्टाचार रहेगा ही। यह किसी के लिये आविष्कार की वस्तु हो सकती है, लेकिन हमारे लिये नहीं है। कोई भी करोड़ों की सम्पत्ति बिना बेईमानी के नहीं पैदा कर सकता है। यह हमारे लिये ध्रुव सत्य है। जो कहते हैं कि इजारेदारी, पूंजीवाद को कायम रखें वह चाहे या अनचाहे भ्रष्टाचर को चलाने की बात करते हैं। हमने इसीलिये थोक व्यापार और इजारेदारी को खत्म करने के लिये कहा था, और इसलिये कहा था कि बगैर इसके भ्रष्टाचार नहीं मिट सकता है। जो हालत अभी पैदा हो रही है उसमें सरकार मुख्य प्रश्नों पर झुक रही है। जन-विरोधी तत्वों

के सामने सरकार झुक रही है जैसे इजारेदारी, मुनाफाखोरी और बड़े बड़े जमींदारों के सामने सरकार घुटने टेक रही है। अभी हाल में आपने पुन: डिविडेंड पर छूट दी है।

1973 में भूमि सुधार सम्बन्धी कानून लागू करने की बात कही गयी। लेकिन अभी तक सरकार उस दिशा में कुछ भी कारगर उपाय नहीं कर सकी है। क्या आप बड़े भू-स्वामियों के बल पर बूथों पर कब्जा करके जनतंत्र को समाप्त करना चाहते हैं? इस प्रकार आप जनतंत्र पर कुठाराघात करेंगे। क्या आप उनके साथ रहना चाहते हैं? या उनकी फालतू जमीन लेकर गरीबों में बांटना चाहते हैं? आज आप हरिजनों और गरीबों को बेदखल कर रहे हैं और जहां वे खड़े हो रहे हैं कानून को लागू कराने के लिये वहां उनका दमन किया जाता है। मेरे मधुबनी जिले में 10,500 किसान और मजदूर हैं, उन पर मुकद्दमें चल रहे हैं, इसलिये कि हम भूमि सुधार कानून लाना चाहते है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने एक कदम उठाया है जिसके तहत एक एकड़ तक जमीन वालों को कर्ज मुक्त कर दिया तो बड़े बड़े जमींदारों का तबका वहां के मुख्य मंत्री को हटाने की कोशिश कर रहा है। इस षड़यंत्र के पीछे किसका हाथ है इसका पता सरकार को लगाना चाहिये। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने भूमि सुधार के लिये कुछ बड़े बड़े लोगों को नोटिस दिया है जिनमें कुछ मंत्री और बड़े अधिकारी लोग शामिल हैं, इसीलिये माननीय बहुगुणा को हटाने की बात हो रही है। क्या आपने हाथी के दो तरह के दांत रखे हुये हैं कि खाने के और दिखाने के और। इसलिये मेरा आग्रह है कि जो स्थिति पैदा हो गई है देश में उसमें देश के मेहनतकश लोग चुप नहीं रहेंगे। महंगाई के खिलाफ और आवश्यक वस्तुओं के समुचित वितरण के लिये देशव्यापी अभियान ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० और दूसरे संगठन शुरू करने जा रहे हैं। या तो

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

सरकार मुनाफाखोरों के खिलाफ कदम उठाये, और नहीं तो मुनाफाखोरों और चोरबाजारियों के समर्थन में खुल कर न आये, और चुप हो कर बैठ जाये तथा पुलिस राइफल का सहारा मुनाफाखोरों को न लेने दे। अखिल भारतीय किसान सभा और भारतीय खेत मजदूर यूनियन के नेतृत्व में 25 जून से खेत मजदूर और गरीब किसान जमीनों पर कब्जा करने जा रहे हैं, हदबन्दी कानून हम लागू करने जा रहे हैं। और चाहे वह किसी पार्टी के हों, हम उनके समर्थन में कब्जा करेंगे। हम चाहते हैं कि सरकार किसानों का साथ दे। और अगर नहीं देती तो चुप बैठे और राइफल लेकर जमीन चोरों की सहायता में न जाये। आप हमारी भूमि सुधार कानून लागू करने में सहायता दें।

एक साल पहले दल विहीन जनतंत्र का नारा देकर जो दलों को खत्म करने का अभियान शुरू किया गया था उसका श्राद्ध संस्कार गुजरात में शुरू हो गया। मेरा ख्याल है कि माननीय बाजपेयी जी इससे खुश होंगे क्योंकि अन्यथा उनका भी दीया गुल होने जा रहा था। जो फासिस्ट मनोवृत्ति बढ़ रही थी दलों को खत्म करो, तो गुजरात में उसका दाह संस्कार हो रहा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि अमरीकी साम्राज्यवाद और देसी इजारेदारों की जो शक्तियां हमारे खिलाफ काम कर रही हैं उनके खिलाफ हम एक साथ होकर आगे बढ़ें ताकि देश को तेजी से खुशहाली की तरफ ले जा सकें और जनतंत्र को मजबूत कर सकें। इसलिये दल और पार्टी के घेरे से निकल कर हम सबको आगे बढ़ना चाहिये। और इस पृष्ठभूमि में मैं समझता हूं कि जो फासिज्म पर विजय का 30वां वर्ष है और तीसवीं वर्षगांठ हम मनाने जा रहे हैं, यह संसद् के लिये एक गौरव का दिन है और मैं चाहूंगा कि संसद् के सभी लोग मेरे इस विचार से सहमत होंगे कि 30 वर्ष पहले जो फासिज्म पर विजय प्राप्त की गई थी, भारतीय संसद्

इस बात का प्रण ले कि दुनिया में फासिज्म को पनपने नहीं देंगे और न बढ़ने देंगे और जनतंत्र को विजयी बना कर रहेंगे ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मे अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose this Motion. It is a matter of tragedy that the budget session of this House has to end in this pathetic and melodramatic note—anti-climax as far as the Opposition is concerned, abortive of message as far as the nation is concerned and completely devoid of any message for the people of the country as far as Parliament is concerned.

So, Sir, the one hour speech that was delivered by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu was—I need not state it—an exercise of futility—a scurrilous exercise of imaginative tales playing out of imaginative tapes. I, for one, have got a particular reaction to various Leaders of the Opposition. When Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee rises, I listen to him with respect; when Shri H. N. Mukerjee rises, I listen to him with respect and when Shri Samar Mukherjee rises, I listen to him with great respect, that a genuine and sincere revolutionary deserves. But, may I submit that when Mr. Bosu rises, my reaction is one of absolute contempt for a bogus dramatic performance?

Now, Sir, his speech can be divided into two sections—one was the tales from foreign firms that are given here. That part of the speech was read out by him. It is not that he is incapable of making extempore or offhand speeches without any reference to his note. He is capable of doing it. But the sort of stuff he gave to Parliament was obviously something which he owed in contract to somebody to write up before he delivered that to Parliament. The text was handed over to him. And obediently and faithfully he read out the text before the House. The second part of the speech was his own. Therefore, he did not have the necessity to resort to any notes. He spoke out without even referring to notes. The first part referred to charges. He spelt out names of the companies and made allegations against the companies. I would like to know the brief of which company he was holding. (*Interruptions*). Well, Sir, you may be thinking about that. I have got before me the autobiographic aspect of this gentleman. I have with me *Who is Who* of Members of Parliament. In this *Who is Who* we find wreckers of patriots giving narration of the great tales of woe they underwent during the period of Independence Struggle. That is why, when I read Shri A. K. Gopalan's autobiography or Shri Subrata Mukherjee's biography and quite a number of gentlemen's biographies belonging to the CPI(M). I read them with respect. But, here we know we gave a statement about which we all feel hurt. Here is the statement which Mr. Bosu has given.

Sir, his record is magnificent. This gentleman today is fifty-five years. He was born in 1920. Therefore, at the time of Independence he was not a school-boy. He was an adult. He was a youngman who could contribute to the Independence struggle of India. Where was this gentleman then! I will read out. He was granted a Commission during the World War II. (*Interruptions*).

I am reading his own statement. Later as a Battery Captain with the 853 Heavy Anti-Aircraft Regiment and 353 Field Regiment, Royal Artillery, London, 1952—54 worked as Tea Taster, Assessor and Value (trained in U.K.); was senior grade Covenant-

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

ted Officer in British Firms in Europe and India (left in 1959). Kindly remember here that he left in 1959. Upto 1959 and during the pre-Independence he was an ideal representative of foreign firms in U.K., Europe and India.

Then, it is stated, came in contact with the Communist Party of Great Britain in 1952 and with the Communist Party of India in 1955. I seek your permission to stop for a while here. In 1952 he comes in contact with the Communist Party of Great Britain and then he was an artillery officer and all sorts of captain etc. In 1955 he came in contact with the Communist Party of India and then worked as Tea Taster, Assessor and Valuer and was a representative of British firms in Europe and India.

Sir, we have heard of conspiracy cases during the Independence struggle. We discovered that the British people had their agents in the inner circles of the revolutionary movement of this country. Against this background I make an allegation that this gentleman is an agent of foreign firms in the Communist movement of this country and those foreign firms have handed over to him a speech to be made here on the Floor of this Parliament. This he has been doing all along. He pretends to be a revolutionary. In 1955 when he was 40 years old the spirit of revolution dawned on him. Upto the fourtieth year he lives in service. He writes in bold letters.

'Officer in British firms'. 'Covenated Officer'. Not a small officer but, a covenated officer in British firms in Europe and in India Well, Sir, the question is, whose interests was he serving? Was he serving the interests of the foreign firms or was he serving the interest of the Communist Party? Was he a communist man serving the inner circle of foreign firms or was he is foreign agent serving in the cells of the Communist Party? I am putting the question to him.

20.00 hrs.

Now, Sir, I recently read an article about this gentleman. He has got a family house in Calcutta, I was told. That family house is now being used as a hotel, much more than a hotel. The hotel develops into something after ten O'Clock in the night. The charges are high because the service is not ordinary. The service is something which will attune to the nocturnal character of the hotel. This gentleman develops into a revolutionary.

MR CHAIRMAN: Mr. Stephen, let us come to....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: In the whole of his speech, there was no point to reply to Only the obnoxious personality of this gentleman projected out of his speech. Nothing else came out of it. That is how, he has developed. Let us understand this gentleman He speaks about corruption. I leave this untouchable gentleman aside and I proceed to the Marxist Party. I hope, Sir, the CPI(M), with all the differences of opinion we have got with them, has now degenerated to the extent of owning a spokesman like this, a bundle of farcical performance. Let him be left alone.

But, they speak about corruption. Forget not the fact that there was a period when you were in the administration in Kerala. Mr. E. M. S. Namboodripad was the Chief Minister of Kerala. May I just mention, what happened? Certain differences of opinion developed between them in the United Front. They kicked

out the Community Party of India. What did they do? They have done in the same manner in which he is doing. They cooked up certain charges against Shri T. Thomas and Shri M. N. Govindan Nair and on the bases of the charges, on a sudden morning referred the matter to a judge, a judge of their own choice. Subsequently, charges were levelled against Ministers belonging to the Marxist Communist Party, Mr. Embichi Bava, Mr. Willingdon of KTP and Mr. Krishnan who is still a Member of this House and the Assembly passed a Resolution to institute an enquiry against them. Protesting against the resolution of the House that an enquiry be instituted, Mr. E. M. S. Namboodripad resigned and got away. What happened subsequently? The judges who were appointed by them conducted an enquiry. They acquitted, the enquiry commission acquitted, Mr. M. N. Govindan Nair and Mr. T. V. Thomas belonging to the CPI and with respect to the other three gentlemen, an unqualified finding was given that they had committed acts of corruption, misappropriation, nepotism and misuse of official position undeserving of the position they were occupying.

Here, I find, the CPI(M) coming in as votaries against corruption. They know what it is, Sir. We know where to find the worm. If you want to find the worm, go to the pool of dirt, if you want to find a nasty thing, go to the body of the corpse, if you want to find Jyotirmoy Bosu, go and seek a tale of fancied and fabricated corrupton charges because he is the votary of it. He knows how to indulge in it. He has been trained not only for tea testing, but, for manipulating corruption and for profiting in corruption. He is the master of it. Now, Sir, this is the background of the CPI(M). This is the background. May I remind him of one thing more? Mr. E. M. S. Namboodripad had a son. When he was the Chief Minister, that son was apointed in a high position in the transport corporation of Kerala without conforming to the rules. The appointment was challenged in the Courts saying that the appointment was absolutely corrupt. The appointment was struck down and that man had to be removed. This is on record.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): On a point of order.

It is the general rule of this House that when a member of the House levels charges against any person who is not a members of this House, he usually gives prior notice to the Chair, to the Speaker.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Judgment of the court has been quoted.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: He should take the permission of the Speaker, and then only he can make charges against a member who is not present in the House. He is making a charge against Shri Namboodripad.

SHRI BHAGAT JHA AZAD: His son.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: I want a ruling on the point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This point was raised when Shri Bosu made his opening speech and the Speaker made an observation. Kindly refer to it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I accept full responsibility. I will produce the judgment of the court and the report of the Inquiry Commission.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I support Shri Mahajan's point of order with retrospective effect.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That is all I have got to say wth respect to that.

Coming to another thing, I am at a lost to understand the purposes of this no-confidence motion. Let us remember we are in the budget session. We had the opportunity of surveying the activities of Government in a most unrestricted manner in the Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address. Then all these matters were discussed. We had the oportunity during the general budget debate for the same sort of discussion. Then item by item the Demands were taken up and we had the opportunity to put all these cases When the Budget is passed, it is elementary parliamentary procedure and principle that it is a vote of confidence in the Government; when the Motion of thanks to the President is passed, it is parliamentary convention that it is tantamount to an expression of confidence in Government. Finally, when we are about to rise, here comes a no-confidence motion. I thought something would emerge out of it. But it is the same thing. In 1952, when the Prime Minister was President of the Indian National Congress, something happened; therefore, in 1975, the Prime Minister must resign.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Correct your record.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: In 1971 something happened; therefore, in 1975, the Prime Minister must resign. In 1962 something happened; therefore in 1975, the Prime Minister must resign. A very fertile brain indeed! Where are you going, Mr. Bosu? He will run away. That is the character of the man. (*Interruptions*).

I submit nothing new has emerged out of this. I make an allegation here. This no-confidence motion is not without a purpose. The purpose is to stall the Untouchability (Offences) Bill. Now I make this allegation. Let us see how they have been behaving. I do not charge every member of the Opposition with this nefarious motive. But there are persons who had this nefarious motive. For three days now, the Bill was before the House. The Home Minister has been here attending to move the Bill. On the first day, it was stalled by resorting to procedural questions on irrelevant matters. Then the MISA question came, procedural points were raised and another day was lost. Now finally on the last day here comes out of the blooming hat of the embodiment of corruption in this House, the agent of foreign firms, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, a motion of no-confidence. He is under brief, under arrangement with the vested interests of the country, to see that the Untouchability (Offences) Bill is not passed.

He says we are dealing with Mr. K. K. Birla. Mr. K. K Birla is, of course, a human being He may or may not be good. But with whom are you dealing, my dear friend? Look around your new-found friends and elements. You have got on your right the Jan Sangh. Of course, I have the highest respect for their leader, Shri Vajpayee, and many of the friends who are there.

About his party, we have got our assessment; they agree with our assessment; you may disagree. With that also. But your right hand is in their left hand. CPM has got it; the

Jan Sangh is touching the tail of the CPM. We find a magnificient revolutionary going by the name of RSS behind your tail; you have got the RSS and in Kerala you have got the Cong.(O), a new found ally for leading the revolutonary movement of the country, which are the interests they are representing? They asked us about our association. They have now become what? The hallowed red flag which inspite of difference of opinion I must admit, has stood witness to the revolutionary struggles of the workers and toiling masses, that flag is now being lent by the CPM cover the sins of reactionary and rightist forces of this Country.

Now having done that, they want to stall the Untouchability Bill, whose interest was it to stall that Bill? It is the Interest of the Jan Sangh..(*Interruptions*) Only for that purpose at the fag end of the session, they have brought this no-confidence motion which is absolutely abortive.

We have got many serious problems in this country. In the Parliament of India it is the policies of the Government which must be attacked. Mr. Jha made a speech and made certain remarks with which I differ but certainly I must acknowledge that he made relevant remarks, relevant to the no-confidence motion because he made a reference to the policies, what he considers to be aberrations in the policies of the Government. I have got a reply to what he said but I would rather take some other opportunity.

I would try to draw a distinction between the type of speech that was made by Mr. Bhogendra Jha and on the one hand and by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, on the other. (An Hon. Member: He is your ally). The question is whether with respect to the national challenges and dangers which the nation is facing on the economic, political, international and domestic fronts, the Government are or are not trying to grapple with the problems. Any responsible element even in the Opposition should acknowledge that the Government is trying as best as it can; may be they failed, may be they faltered, may be they did not succeed to the whole extent; their endeavour to tackle those problems had brought the situation under control. Acknowledge that and then criticise. Criticism will be listened to with respect. Even in criticising policies, if you make it a daily or yearly practice to indulge in irresponsible talk, it becomes absolutely nothing and nobody is going to listen to that. People of this country are watching on the one hand how the Government is behaving and on the other hand how certain elements in the Opposition are behaving. They will form their judgement. I have absolutely no doubt that the rejection of this no-confidence motion by this House is a rejection not only by this House but is symbolic of the rejection by the entire country also. You have brought the Budget session to anti-clamaxic end, melodramatic performance, a sort of pathetic end. It should have been a source of inspiration, source of message to the nation to go ahead end face the challenges of this country. Mr. Bosu has done the biggest disservice to the country by moving this ilitimed resolution. I am not sorry because nothing better could be expected from that person with the antecedents of Mr. Bosu. I oppose this Resolution.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): सभापति महोदय, घड़ी की सूई पूरी घूम गई है। देश आज फिर से अपने भविष्य के तिराहे पर आकर खड़ा हो गया है। प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि देश में पूंजीवाद चले, या सत्तारूढ़ दल की कल्पना का समाजवाद आये। प्रश्न यह है कि देश में शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से बुनियादी परिवर्तन हों, या देश पूरी तरह से अराजकता की तरफ जाये ?

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

निजी बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करके और राजाओं का जेब खर्च बन्द करके प्रधान मंत्री ने आम आदमी के मन में यह आस्था जगाई थी कि वह उसकी दशा सुधारना चाहती हैं; और यदि एक बार तथाकथित सिण्डीकेट को हटा दिया गया तो प्रगति का पथ प्रशस्त हो जायेगा। किन्तु आज स्थिति क्या है? राजाओं के विरुद्ध विष वमन करने वाली पार्टी गुजरात में अपनी डूबती हुई नैया को बचाने के लिये बड़ौदा के गायकवाड़ की शरण में जाने को सोच रही है।

जहां तक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों का सवाल है, सरकार सदन में यह स्वीकार कर चुकी है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों का सबसे अधिक ऋण बड़े-बड़े घरानों को मिला है। 5 बड़े बैंक घाटे में हैं। यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक के हिसाब-किताब में—मैं उसका एक गुप्त दस्तावेज प्राप्त करने में सफल हो गया हूं—31-12-1973 को जो बैड-डैट्स बतलाये गये हैं, उनकी राशि 1 करोड़ 69 लाख 51 हजार 674 रुपये 32 पैसे है। इस बैंक के पास जो स्टिकी एकाउन्ट्स हैं, उनके बदले में उसे 63 लाख 96 हजार 657 रुपये 29 पैसे का ब्याज मिलना चाहिये था, जिसका घाटा हो गया है। फिर भी यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक के चेयरमैन, जिनका कार्यकाल समाप्त हो गया था, 3 वर्ष के लिये एक्सटेंशन पा गये। किस केन्द्रीय मंत्री का उनकी एक्सटेंशन के पीछे हाथ है? किस कारगुजारी के लिये उनको पुरस्कृत किया गया है? राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को जागीर बना दिया गया है। जनता की गाढ़ी कमाई का पैसा दोनों हाथों से उलीचा जा रहा है।

सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया में स्थिति और भी खराब है। लाखों रुपये का गोलमाल है, धोखाधड़ी है। मैं दो उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। कर्नूल शाखा ने कृषि के लिये 20 लाख रुपये एडवान्स किये, जिनमें से 10 लाख रुपये ऐसे हैं, जिनकी वसूली सम्भव नहीं है। बैंक का खजान्ची कर्जदारों की आर्थिक स्थिति बढ़ा चढ़ा कर पेश करने का दोषी था, मगर उसे सजा देना तो अलग रहा, उसे तरक्की दे दी गई है। वजह यह है कि उसे कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के नियंत्रण में चलने वाली एम्प्लाईज एसोसिएशन का विश्वास प्राप्त है।

वारंगल शाखा में 25 लाख रुपये के कर्ज दिये गये, जिनमें से 10 लाख रुपये डूब गये। बैंक के ऐजेंट तथा एग्रिकल्चरल फिनांस आफिसर के विरुद्ध जांच हुई थी, लेकिन एम्प्लाईज एसोसिएशन के दबाव पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करने दी गई।

अब सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया में हालत यह है कि कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति मैनेजमेंट नहीं करता है, एम्प्लाईज एसोसिएशन करती है। हैदराबाद में जगहें खाली हुईं, प्रार्थना-पत्र मंगाये गये। वे प्रार्थना-पत्र हैदराबाद से मद्रास भेजे गये, मद्रास में निर्णय हुआ, वे फिर हैदराबाद लाये गये और 250 की जगह 300 नये कर्मचारी नियुक्त किये गये हैं, जो किसी-न-किसी रूप में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी से या तो सम्बन्धित हैं, या उसके द्वारा अनुगृहीत है। अगर सरकार जांच करे, तो मैं सारे सबूत पेश करने के लिये तैयार हूं।

"गरीबी हटाओ" का नारा लगा कर लोक सभा में दो तिहाई बहुमत प्राप्त कर लिया गया। बंगला देश की मुक्ति ने प्रदेशों में सरकारें प्रदान कर दीं, लेकिन आज स्थिति क्या है? देश में गरीबी बढ़ी है। प्रदेशों में राजनीतिक अस्थिरता व्याप्त है। उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री को कौन हटाना चाहता है?

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र: गफूर को किसने हटाया?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: गफूर की भी इस समय याद करनी होगी। लेकिन

बहुगुणा के समर्थन में जो स्वर उठा है, वह सत्तारूढ़ दल के किसी सदस्य का नहीं है, श्री भोगेन्द्र झा का है। यह संयोग नहीं है, अन्तर्विरोधों से भरा हुआ दल, सत्ता लोलुपता से ग्रस्त, येन-केन प्रकारेण हुकूमत हाथ में रखने के लिये आज अपने बोझा से दब रहा है। विरोधी दलों को दोष देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। जय प्रकाश नारायण के आन्दोलन को बलि का बकरा बनाना अब विफलताओं पर पर्दा डालने में कामयाब नहीं होगा।

सदन का अवमूल्यन कर दिया गया है, संसद अपनी उपयोगिता और गरिमा खो चुकी है। लोकतन्त्र का एक स्तम्भ, जनता का सबसे बड़ा प्रतिनिधि संगठन आज शोर-शराबे के केन्द्र में बदल कर रह गया है।

प्रधान मंत्री सदन की नेत्री है, मगर वह सदन की कार्यवाही में रुचि नहीं लेती। वह यदा-कदा दर्शन देती है, मगर अधिकांश समय कमरे में बैठ कर सत्ता की कलें घुमाती रहती है।

क्या यह लोकतंत्र है, जिसमें विरोधियों को लाइसेंसकांड पर बहस कराने के लिये अध्यक्ष महोदय की कुर्सी घेरनी पड़ी? क्या यह लोकतंत्र है, जिसमें लाइमेंस कांड के बारे में सी० बी० आई० की जांच के कागजों को देखने के लिये सत्याग्रह की धमकी देनी पड़ी? क्या यह लोकतंत्र है, जिसमें गुजरात में बरसात से पहले चुनाव कराने के लिये श्री मोरारजी देसाई को जान की बाजी लगानी पड़ी?

अभी दो दिन पहले केन्द्रीय सरकार मीसा में संशोधन करना चाहती थी। क्या इसके लिये दो दिन हंगामा कराना और बाद में झुकना जरूरी था? अगर देश के किसी भाग में नेशनल इमेरजेंसी है, व्यापक पैमाने पर उपद्रव हैं, तो क्या विरोधी दलों को विश्वास में लेने की प्रक्रिया का अवलम्बन नहीं किया जा सकता है? सिक्किम के बारे में अपने निर्णय पर मुहर लगवाने के लिये विरोधी दल प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा आमंत्रित किये जा सकते हैं, मगर अखबारों की स्वाधीनता पर अंकुश लगाने का जब सवाल आता है, तो विरोधी दलों को विश्वास में लेनेकी जरूरत नहीं समझी जाती है।

सचाई यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने विरोधी दलों के साथ वार्ता के सारे पुल तोड़ दिये हैं। आज सरकार और प्रतिपक्ष के बीच में कोई सेतु नहीं है? इसका कारण यह है कि सरकार विरोधी पक्ष का समादर करना तो अलग रहा, उसे सहन करने के लिये भी तैयार नहीं है। मतभेद को शत्रुता मानते हैं। लोकतंत्र में मतभेद रहेंगे। मत-भिन्नता को शत्रुता मानकर उसे समाप्त करने की कोशिश की जाती है। देश के किसी भी कोने में कोई भी कांड हो जाये, चाहे वह समस्तीपुर का बम कांड हो, या इलाहाबाद के हाई कोर्ट में पिस्तौल-धारी नौजवान का सहसा प्रकट हो जाना, या दिल्ली में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस की गाड़ी में हथगोले फेंका जाना, सबके लिये विरोधी दल जिम्मेदार हैं।

क्या कारण है कि अभी तक स्वर्गीय ललितनारायण मिश्र के हत्यारों का पता नहीं लगा है? अगर तथा कथित फासिस्ट शक्तियों का उसमें हाथ है, जय प्रकाश नारायण के आन्दोलन से सम्बन्धित दल उसमें जुड़े हुये हैं, तो सरकार उनमें से किसी को पकड़ कर कटघरे में खड़ा करे।

मैं कल पटना में था। मुझे बिहार के एक ऊंचे अधिकारी ने बताया—मैं यहां पर उनके नाम का उद्घाटन नहीं ...
सी० बी० आई० बिहार ...
डाल रही है ...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी

आनन्दमार्ग दोषी है, तो उन लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया जाये ? किसने बम विस्फोट किया है, अभी तक पता नहीं लगा है। वह बाबा कहां गये, जो श्री ललित-नारायण मिश्र के साथ थे और जो बार बार डिब्बे में आकर झाड़-फूंक किया करते थे, और तब से अन्तर्धान कर गये हैं ? उन्हें किसी ने पकड़ा नहीं है ।

उस दिन के उद्घाटन समारोह के 44, 45 फोटो लिये गये थे। मगर उनमें जो आदमी दिखाई देते हैं, अभी तक उन से भी पूछताछ नहीं की गई है। उस दिन के सारे कांड में प्रत्यक्षदर्शी पत्रकार थे । पत्रकार मंच के पास थे, मगर सी० बी० आई० ने किसी पत्रकार से नहीं पूछा । क्यों नही पूछा ? इसका अर्थ यह है कि सी० बी० आई० सचाई का पता लगाना नही चाहता, या वह सचाई जानता है और उस पर पर्दा डालने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है ।

श्री गोविन्द मिश्र एक समाचार-पत्र निकालते है । उसे केन्द्र और प्रदेशों के विज्ञापन मिलते हैं । वह पत्र कभी-कभी प्रकट होता है, मगर जब प्रकट होता है, तो बड़े बड़े विज्ञापनों सहित बाजार में आता है। उस दिन मेरे मित्र श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र ने उचित सवाल पूछा था कि श्री गोविन्द मिश्र उस स्थान तक कैसे पहुंचे, जहां मैटल डिटेक्टर के द्वारा पता लगा कि उनके बैग मे पिस्तौल है ? वहां तो सुरक्षा का कड़ा प्रबन्ध था । वहां बिना पास के कोई जा नहीं सकता था, कई रोकें थीं। सारी बाधाओं को पार करके श्री बहुगुणा के चुनाव में काम करने वाला नौजवान, जो कहता है कि मैं कांग्रेसी हूं, मेरे पूज्य पिता जी कांग्रेसी थे, उस कमरे तक कैसे पहुंचा, जहां प्रधान मंत्री की गवर्नमेंट ... थी ? क्या कोई जवाब है ?

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : एक देवी जी उनको ले जा रही थी ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह सही है । वह उत्तर प्रदेश के सूचना विभाग की अधिकारी थीं ।

तीसरी घटना नई दिल्ली की है । सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस दिन दहाड़े हथगोलों के निशाने बनाए गए । किसने हथगोले फैंके ? हथगोले फेंकने वाला कहां है। रिसर्च एंड एनैलिसिस विंग पर यह सरकार 100 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करती है, इन्टेलिजेंस अलग है। इतने रुपये खर्च करने वाली सरकार अपराधी का पता नही लगा सकी । सब से ज्यादा ताज्जुब आप को यह सुन कर होगा कि दिल्ली की पुलिस के कुछ लोग गए उस चौराहे के पास रहने वाले एक भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्य के घर पर और उनके नौकरों से कहा कि तुम बयान दो कि तुमने उस आदमी को यहां से भागते देखा । वह संसद सदस्य अकस्मात लौट कर घर पर चले आए और बयान नही हुआ । नही तो दिल्ली की पुलिस नौकरों से यह बयान लें जाती कि हमने देखा था । हत्या करने वाले चप्पल पहन कर आया करते है ? हवाई चप्पल पहन कर आए थे और चले गए। दस हजार का इनाम घोषित किया गया है । सरकार अब तक पता नही लगा सकी । किस तरह से बदनाम करने की कोशिश की जाती है यह इस बात से पता लगता है कि यह कहा गया कि हथगोले जिस अखबार के कागज मे लिपटे हुए थे वह बंगला अखबार था। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . .

देश में एक हवा पैदा करने की कोशिश की जा रही है कि विरोधी दलों के द्वारा लोकतंत्र खतरे में है । इसलिए प्रधान मंत्री ने जो असीमित अधिकार अपने हाथ में केन्द्रित कर लिया है वह उचित है । किसी भी लोकतन्त्रवादी देश में वहां के प्रधान मंत्री को

इतने अधिकार कभी नही मिले। प्रधान मंत्री सर्वसर्वा हैं। गृह मंत्री है ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी। मगर गृह मंत्रालय का जो जासूसी विभाग है वह प्रधान मंत्री के अन्तर्गत है। सुरक्षा मंत्री हैं सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह। मगर उनके अन्तर्गत जितना इंटेलिजस है उसका संचालन प्रधान मंत्री करती है। फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर है सुब्रह्मण्यम और रेवेन्यू इंटेलिजेंस प्रधान मंत्री के पास है। एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स का भी यही हाल है। प्रधान मंत्री का सचिवालय एक पैरलल गवर्नमेंट बन गया है और उसके बाद भी प्रधान मंत्री अपने को असुरक्षित अनुभव करती हैं कि लोग मुझे हटाना चाहते है। तो कौन सा गुनाह करना चाहते है ? क्या लोकतन्त्र वादी देश मे प्रधान मंत्री को हटाना पाप है, अपराध है, एक साजिश है ? मैं यह समझने मे असमर्थ हू कि संसद मे इतना प्रचण्ड बहुमत, असाधारण अधिकार संकट काल मे उत्पन्न असीम शक्ति, इन सब के बावजूद प्रधान मंत्री और उनके नेतृत्व मे चलने वाला दल तथा उस दल की बनी हुई सरकार देश के जीवन मे बुनियादी परिवर्तन क्यो नही ला पा रही हैं ? कोई उत्तर है ?

एक माननीय सदस्य आप होने दे तब न ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी हम होने दें ? फिर बलि का बकरा ढूंढ लिया। प्रधान मंत्री कहती हैं कि अपोजीशन कहा है? उसके पीछे जनता कहा है ?

एक माननीय सदस्य सचमुच बात है यह।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सच बात है तो हम रोक थाम नही कर रहे है आप का। फिर कहीं आप का पाप आप के पाव मे जंजीर बन कर जकड रहा है। दोनों बातें एक साथ नही चल सकती।

आज संकट काल को बनाए रखने का क्या औचित्य है ? दिसम्बर, 1971 मे पाकिस्तान का हमला हुआ। शांति हो गई। जीती हुई जमीन हमने वापस दे दी। अपने से अपना भूभाग भी दे दिया। हम बड़े उदार है, भूदानी है। युद्ध बन्दी छोड दिए। शिमला से समझौता कर लिया। पत्राचार प्रारम्भ हो गया है, व्यापार प्रारम्भ होने जा रहा है। अब संकट काल कहा है ? तो कहा जा रहा है कि आर्थिक संकट है। आर्थिक संकट सरकार की देन है। यह कई साल रहने वाला है। तो अब प्रधान मंत्री ने सुर बदला है। कहती है कि खतरा मौजूद है। भारत के चारो तरफ जंगी तैयारियां हो रही है। समुद्र मे भी हमला हो सकता है। कौन करेगा समुद्र से हमला ? रूस तो कर नही सकता। वह तो हमारा मित्र है और हम उसकी मित्रता की कद्र करते हैं। वह संकट के समय हमारे काम आया है। हम उसके आभारी है। यह बात अलग है कि हम उसे अपने घरेलू मामले मे दखल नही देने देंगे और मुझे आपत्ति है कि फासिज्म से लडने के नाम पर दिल्ली मे जो सभा हुई जिसमे मंत्रियो ने भाग लिया, कांग्रेस पार्टी के बड़े बड़े नेता गए, उस मे 32–33 साल पहले जो फासिज्म की लडाई हुई थी उसका ही उल्लेख नही किया गया, रूसी प्रतिनिधि की उपस्थिति मे यह कहा गया कि हिन्दुस्तान के भीतर भी फासिज्म सिर उठा रहा है। हम लडेंगे। अरे, लडना है तो अपने बल पर लडिए। रूस को अपने बीच मे घसीटने की क्या जरूरत है ? यह भारत और रूस की संधि के खिलाफ है। हम रूस को अपने घरेलू मामलों मे दखल देने की इजाजत नही दे सकते।

लेकिन मैं आपसे कह रहा था कि रूस तो हमला कर नही सकता। वह हमारा मित्र है। चीन में इतनी शक्ति नहीं है लौहेना की। फिर चीन से जमीन लनी हुई है।

श्र. अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी

उसके बाद बच गया अमेरिका। क्या अमेरिका से आपको डर है ? जो अमेरिका वियतनाम से, कम्बोडिया से बिस्तर बोरिया बांध कर बेआबरू होकर वापस जाने के लिए विवश हो गया वह इतने बड़े देश को चुनौती दे सकता है ?

फिर अगर कोई वास्तविक संकट आ जाय तो एमरजेंसी का एलान हो सकता है। मगर क्या कारण है ..... (व्यवधा) ..... यह कहा जा रहा है कि हम स्मगलर्स के खिलाफ कार्यवाही चाहते हैं इसलिए असाधारण अधिकार चाहिए। 8 मई को एक सवाल के जवाब में यह बताया गया कि 323 लोग जिन पर तस्करी का आरोप है फरार हैं, अभी तक पकड़े नही गए। आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 2, बिहार में 8, चंडीगढ़ में 1, दिल्ली मे 3, गोवा, दमन तथा दीव में 8, गुजरात में 22, जम्मू काश्मीर में 1, कर्नाटक मे 7, केरल मे 1, महाराष्ट्र में 130, पंजाब में 2, तमिलनाडु मे 31, उत्तर प्रदेश में 5, पश्चिम बंगाल मे 19। राज्य सरकारें इन व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार करने में विफल रही हैं। इतना ही नही उनकी जायदाद भी जब्त नही कर सकी है। आप तस्करों से सच्चाई में लड़ना नहीं चाहते। असाधारण अधिकार लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। इन का परित्याग कर दीजिए।

पहले भी कांग्रेस पार्टी चुनाव लड़ने के लिए चन्दा इकट्ठा करती थी। कम्पनीज को चन्दा देने की इजाजत थी। अब वह इजाजत रोक दी गई है। अब करोड़ो रुपये इकट्ठा किए जा रहे है। मगर किस ढंग से किए जा रहे हैं ? मेरे पास एक नया मामला आया है। मैसर्स जयराम प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, इसके मालिक हैं संत प्रकाश भगवान दास, ये रेलवे को काटन वैस्ट सप्लाई करते हैं। इसमें सप्लाई विभाग भी शामिल है और डाइरेक्टोरेट जनरल आफ डिस्पोजल भी शामिल है। 1971 में 28 लाख 65 हजार 704 रुपये का काटन वेस्ट गवर्नमेंट को दिया। 1972 में 16 लाख का। 1973 में बढ़ कर यह रकम 3 करोड़ 69 लाख हो गई और 1974 में 1 करोड़ 78 लाख हो गई। अभी तक इस कम्पनी से 5 करोड़ 93 लाख 77 हजार 442 रुपये का काटन वेस्ट खरीदा जा चुका है। पहले नियम था कि तीन तीन चार चार महीने मे टेंडर मगाया जायगा। छोटी छोटी कम्पनियों को मौका दिया जायगा। बाद मे यह नियम ताक पर रख दिया गया और एक कम्पनी को मोनोपली दे दी गई। यहवहीबदनाम कम्पनी है जिस ने अफगानिस्तान में फारेन एक्सचेंज दिखा कर पोलिस्टर फाइबर और सिन्थेटिक फाइबर का लाइसेंस प्राप्त किया था। यह क्या हो रहा है देश में ?

दूसरा मामला है लखनऊ की पैरामाउंट इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स का। 69—70 में 2 लाख के इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस इसको दिए गए और 70—71 मे 65 लाख के। वह कम्पनी बोगस साबित हुई। श्री चट्टोपाध्याय का पत्र मेरे पास है जिसमें उन्होंने लिखा है कि हम जांच कर रहे है। लेकिन मुझे सन्देह है कि जांच पूरी होगी क्योंकि हर जाच किसी न किसी उच्च पदासीन व्यक्ति को जोड़ती है और जब जांच किसी बड़े व्यक्ति को जोड़ती है तो फिर जांच स्थगित हो जाती है।

देश में छोटे उद्योग चलते हैं। उनका एक सेन्सस किया गया। 2 लाख 32 हजार 794 छोटे उद्योग हैं मगर उन में से नॉट-ट्रेसेबल हैं 24109 उद्योग और कुछ ऐसे है कि ट्रेसेबल है लेकिन परमानेंटली क्लोज्ड हैं। उनकी तादाद है 53148। ये छोटे उद्योग ऐसे हैं कि जो लाइसेंस पर आयात करते हैं, कच्चा माल लेते हैं और ये उद्योग कागज पर रहते हैं। ये किस की कृपा पर चलते हैं ?

केवल अधिकारियों के अर्थ व गठबंधन से नहीं, कहीं न कहीं राजनीतिक नेता इन उद्योगों से जुड़े हुए हैं, इस लिये ये चलते हैं और देश की जनता पर बोझ बने हुए हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मैं अब समाप्त करना चाहता हूं—प्रधान मंत्री जी ने नवम्बर 27, 1972 को एक पत्र लिखा था—यह पत्र एक संसद सदस्य को लिखा था—

"As you know, there is by now a very well settled procedure to examine such memoranda against a Chief Minister."

प्रोसीजर क्या है ?

"He should furnish his comments to me in confidence in order to enable me to determine whether or not there is a need for a commission of enquiry."

क्या प्रधान मंत्री इसका निर्णय करेगी ?

एक माननीय सदस्य . तो क्या आप करेंगे ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मिश्र जी, हम करने लायक होते तो आप यह सवाल नहीं पूछते । न्याय करना काफी नहीं है, न्याय किया जा रहा है, यह दिखाई भी देना चाहिये । अगर उसी दल के मुख्य मंत्री के विरुद्ध आरोप है जिस दल की प्रधान मंत्री हैं, तो प्रधान मंत्री कैसे जाच कर सकती है ? मैं मिश्र जी को पं० तारिका प्रसाद मिश्र का स्मरण नहीं दिलाना चाहता हू । कोई प्रक्रिया होनी चाहिये, ऐसी प्रक्रिया जिस पर कोई अंगुली न उठा सके, जो आरोप हो उनकी जाच हो । मैं चाहता हू कि आरोप और प्रत्यारोप के लगाने का सिलसिला बन्द होना चाहिये । मगर इसका एक ही उपाय है कि आरोपो पर पर्दा न डाला जाय । इस मामले मे मैं केरल की सरकार की तारीफ करना चाहूगा । उन्होंने कहा कि जो आरोप लगायेगा, वह 500 रुपया जमा करायेगा, उस पर कमीशन बनेगा और जाच होगी । यहां जिन पर आरोप लग रहे हैं, उन को प्रशंसा पत्र प्रदान किये जा रहे हैं राजनीतिज्ञों के बारे मे अविश्वास बढ़ रहा है ।

सभापति महोदय, सारी व्यवस्था टूट रही है, एक शीराजा बिखर रहा है यह सत्तारूढ़ दल पर प्रतिपक्ष का हमला नहीं है, लोकतांत्रिक ढाचा चरमरा रहा है। लोकतन्त्र एक नैतिक व्यवस्था है, अगर इसमे अपवित्रता रहेगी तो सत्य कितना भी महान हो, वह देश में सही परम्परा कायम नहीं कर सकता है और न देश की जनता को अनुप्राणित कर सकता है । इस सरकार की सब से बड़ी विफलता यह है कि इन्होंने देश मे अविश्वास का संकट पैदा कर दिया है और इसी लिये हम अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लेकर आए हैं ।

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Mr. Vajpayee....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is a great discourtesy to him because some Congress Members are going out.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Chairman, let us have a break for five minutes because some Congress Members are going out.

SHRI H. K L BHAGAT: You be there Mr Chairman, Sir, Mr Vajpayee has a powerful voice. He can use a powerful expression like a very powerful juggler. He can very strongly support with his powerful voice and expression a weak and a bad case He can certainly create some kind of an atmosphere when he speaks. But then the atmosphere evaporates and the truth comes out. I entirely agree when he said. "that the clock has taken a full round" and he posed a question. He raises a

[Shri H. K. L. Bhagat]

fundamental question. He says, "why is it not being answered?" And the fundamental question, according to him, is the transformation of the society, what he and some others have been calling it "a total revolution." I entirely agree that the clock has taken a full round and the clock is ticking. The great Messiah of the total revolution, Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan himself says "that the total revolution for Jan Sangh only means that Mr. Advani should become the Prime Minister." The total revolution by other parties which have brought today this Motion of No-Confidence means that their leaders should become the Prime Minister. Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee said, "today, there is a crisis of confidence." I want to tell him one thing with great humility and respect. He is a good gentleman; he is a powerful parliamentarian. Personally speaking, I would like him to continue in Parliament. I believe, this Parliament will become poorer by his going out. I want to tell him that J. P., their Messiah, the harbinger of their new revolution, has expressed total lack of confidence in his party and in all the parties which have today supported this No-Confidence Motion. Could there be a greater proof of the pudding than this?

It is these parties which are responsible for creating a crisis of confidence. If you could not convince J.P., excuse me to say so, you are living in a fools' paradise if you think you could convince anybody else. Who is, therefore, responsible for creating this crisis of confidence in the country?

AN HON. MEMBER: Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: You will continue to suffer from the phobia against Mrs. Indira Gandhi. She will continue to suffer from the phobia with the support of millions of people of India.

Who is responsible for this atmosphere? My respected friend, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, was saying that there is political instability and that there are internal contradictions in the Congress party. Well, there are internal contradictions in the Congress party. There have been contradictions in the Congress party. It is a great party; it suffers from internal problems and contradictions. It is in power in most of the States and at the Centre. Some internal problems and contradictions are very natural. I want to ask him, "You had a little power in a small Corporation. What happened to your party? How is it that the leader of your party had to commit suicide from the top floor of your own Jana Sangh building?"

I have great respect for him; I listened to him with rapt attention. Is it not because of internal contradictions? How is it that your Dal cracked under the weight of its own corruption in the Corporation? You are going to teach us about this It is you who have been trying to create political instability. It is these parties which are trying to create this atmosphere which have brought forward this No-Confidence Motion. It is absolutely an exercise, a tactical exercise, on the last day of the session, of a retreating army. If I may say so, it is like an exercise of a retreating army. I cannot call you an army because most of your generals are without soldiers. It is like firing your last shells. But still I ask you, "Did anyone of you fire any new shell?" No. You talked of Sant Prakash Bhagwandas; you talked of some other people. Your colleague said the same thing in the Rajya Sabha. You have said nothing new today on the No-Confidence Motion. We thought you were going to say something new. We thought you might have some new material. But it is

the same repeat performance of what you have been saying or your colleagues have been saying here and there.

I can understand your frustration. The fact of the matter is that you have brought the No-Confidence Motion precisely for this reason that in this session also you have been a failure. Secondly, you know that your movement to demolish democracy by use of extra--parliamentary means, extra-constitutional means, has been repulsed by the people of India. You know that you have been defeated in this game. You want to hide your failures. I will not say about Mr. Vajpayee. But I will say about some other people who have spoken and, certainly, about Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu who is an expert in using invectives, adjectives and vituperative abuses. He wants to make up everything by the use of these expressions. Mr. Vajpayee said that the Prime Minister controls the intelligence services in the country Then should you control? What is wrong with that? The Prime Minister is the leader of the nation. Mr. Vajpayee, I believe you are a very reasonable person—but sometimes you also indulge in politics; I do not blame you because we are all in politics—you tell me. There is a persistent campaign by a section of the Opposition to denigrate the Prime Minister on this or that excuse. We heard our friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. Like a mini, fictitious James Bond he was talking—a deal took place in the Prime Minister's office at 11.00 a m; Mr. Tandon was there; Rs. 2 crores were settled. Like the proverbial juggler, he turned himself into a pigeon and sat on the dust-bin lying behind the table of Mr. Tandon. What a fantastic, ridiculous and non-sensical thing for an hon. Member of this House to stand up and talk in this way! We have, certainly, the freedom of speech in this House. But our own rules say that we must attack with a basis. During his long, vituperative speech of one hour, there was not even an ounce of evidence in support of his allegations.

Now he has chosen Mr. Tandon as the butt of his attack. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, you have attacked him twice. You did once the other day and you have done it again today. I am really very sorry. I know Mr. Tandon longer than you. Before he came to the Prime Minister's secretariat, he was the District Magistrate of Delhi, and I can say that he is one of the most honest, conscientious and capable officers, and it is very unfair of the hon. Member to attack him in this way...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. If you listen to the tape and go through the record, you will find that I have never accused Mr. Tandon of dishonesty or corruption. I have only said that Kalachand's import licence for ethyl alcohol was finalised in his room—if I remember the date—on the 14th August at 11 00 a.m. I take the responsibility to establish that. The meeting took place. I have never said that he took the money.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: The explanation makes it worse. Now he accuses him saying that he was present, in his presence the deal took place. Yesterday, he tried to raise a question of privilege. I do not want to comment on that. A letter was written by Mr. Tandon, but he said that the letter was fabricated.

Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is a good friend of mine. But all that he does in the House is, I feel, something horribly bad. After listening to him, it appears to me that he has become desperate; I think, he feels that he is not going to be in Parliament next time. That is what I suspect. He has developed that feeling and he is suffering from

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nervousness. That is the reason why he talks like this. Mr. Vajpayee, about you, if you try, you may come, though we will not let you come easily; but if you try, you might come. But it looks to me that, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has lost all confidence.

As I was saying, they try to denigrate the image of the Prime Minister. The image of the Prime Minister in is way, has to be considered dispassionately. Mr. Vajpayee, I am making this appeal to you. The image of the Prime Minister is not only an asset of the Congress Party but an asset of the whole country. A big country like India, with all kinds of diversities, cannot be governed by a mere Prime Minister; it can be governed only by a leader of the nation. The Prime Minister canot become leader of the nation by your calling her so or not calling here so. She has become the leader of the nation by carrying the country through a period of trials and tribulations, in which some of you have also participated. Therefore, to make an attempt in season and out of season to blame the Prime Minister for everything is not correct. Mr. Bosu is making all kinds of senseless, wild, mad and baseless charges, and I am surprised how a responsible Member of this House can make these charges on the floor of this House without an ounce of evidence in support thereof Therefore Sir, what I am respectfully trying to submit is that this Motion of No-Confidence is only a futile exercise. I can understand Shri Vajpayee's frustration. He knows that the so-called total revolution has failed. Mr. Jayaparkash Narayan knows it. He also knows that they do not expect to win the elections.

My dear friend, Shri Vajpayee, was saying, what is this democracy in this country? In order to get elections in Gujarat, Mr. Morarji Desai had to go on fast. I tell you, this is the Indian democracy, the beauty of Indian democracy, the democratic approach of the Government that because of fast of one man against their judgment, against their better sense of thinking, against the conditions in Gujarat, it was agreed. Now all of them realise that Morarji Desai has landed them in a soup. It was the democratic sense of this Government which conceded the elections because of Shri Morarji Desai's fast. This is not an undemocratic approach, but a democratic approach. You were totally wrong, when you say that there is no democracy in this country. You said, that in order to get CBI reports, you had to do so much. I would like to ask Mr. Vajpayee, are you entitled to see the CBI reports? You know, you are not, yet the reports were shown to you. This again shows that there is democracy in this country.

My dear friend, Shri Vajpayee, was saying, where is the danger to this country. He says, America is beaten, Russia is not going to attack us, and Pakistan is, more or less gone and what is the danger? Mr. Vajpayee, you have been in this House and your party through your newspaper has been off and on saying that there is very big danger to this country. If there is no danger, why are you asking for a nuclear bomb?You have been asking for this. I think, if there is any jingoist party in this country—and you have been charging us with jingoism—it is nothing like Jan Sangh. You have been propagating like this that there is great danger. You all go on talking of emergency, as if emergency is some kind of a surge with which you can swim through. What is happening in this country? You have the liberty of the press. Don't you have? See your paper, Motherland. You disowned it, because you found that it was printing rubbish and violence You said, that there is no liberty of the press, but how is it that you are holding meetings everyday

and talking anything sensible, sometimes without sense also? Where is the question of democracy not being there? Where is the question of emergency not being there? All these charges are being made fantastically.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu quoted the report of the Public Accounts Committee. I do not know, what were the findings of the Public Accounts Committee, but if the Public Accounts Committee has made some findings, is Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu responsible for it? Who is respoisible for it? They are the collective findings of the Public Accounts Committee, of which the Congress Members form the majority. He standsup and says something as if he has discovered something. And in certain matters, members of the Public Accounts Committee challenge him. The report will come before the House. Action would be taken and for him to stand and make it the subject matter of No Confidence Motion against the Government is fantastic in the extreme. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu went on quoting. Nobody can stop you, you can go on. God knows, what is correct? Of course, you do not believe in God, you have no fear of God. Therefore, you go on talking fantastic nonsense in this House—excuse me to say—and go on making absolute wild allegations against everybody. Allegations have been sent against Mr. Urs? Then, what allegations are made against anybody and everybody? I do not believe. Some allegations are made against Mr. Bosu. I do not believe in them. I do not take them seriously, personally speaking. For exemple, allegations have been made against Mr. Bosu. Therefore, it is wrong. Allegations have been made against this Government. Therefore, it is correct. You are trying to denigrate democracy. In fact, I honestly believe that the Communist Marxists do not believe in parliamentary democracy. Therefore, you have been doing it as a matter of design.

21.00 hrs.

You are talking of civil liberties, democracy and progress. Mr. Bosu talks of monopoly houses. I ask him: has any one of you—if you have a conscience, answer it. You have put so many questions, you have made so many speeches. I want to ask you. You are all responsible people. Has any one of you raised the question relating to the income-tax raid on the Jaipur palace? Why not Mr. Vajpayee?...

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: They cannot do that.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Not by Mr. Bosu. He is a friend of vested interests. How can you? Your difficulty, I can understand, because, if you ask about Jaipur palace, the question of Gwalior will arise. That is your problem.

Therefore, I ask my friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu—I am not saying anything about Gwalior—how many questions you have raised about how many monopoly houses? How many of them have you explored? Nothing.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Huda is my friend. Please sit down.

Now, Mr. Bosu gets up in this House every time about Maruti. He is suffering from a Maruti-phobia. Absolutely Maruti-phobia. I want to ask him. Is it a small thing that one of our youngmen who happens to be the son of the Prime Minister is manufacturing an indigenous car? If he does not suffer, he should stop it now. He can go and see that the car is already ready and he can have a good ride if he likes. I myself have gone and seen it.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Price—Rs. 30,000.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: The difficulty with him is that he is not prepared to see the truth. Therefore, with respect, I wish to say, that we have not forgotten what they did in Bengal, killed hundreds and thousands of people. The memory is still fresh. I went to Calcutta that the time of the AICC session. I heard all the tales of what you have done there and the horrible atrocities you have indulged in.

The most important thing is that it is a tragedy for this country—Mr. Vajpayee raised a million dollar question— that this revolution is not coming. I am raising a ten-million dollar question—how is it that during these 27 years of the alleged Congress mis-rule, nepotism, corruption and with all your rallies, demonstrations and papers, that an alternate to the Congress is not developing? That is the ten-million dollar question. I tell you that it is not developing because you are not behaving like responsible parties trying to grapple with the problems that face us. During this period, what is your performance? The performance is abuses, tactical exercises, this thing or that thing, trying to hold up proceedings and other things. During the past six months the Government has some creditable achievements to its credit The price rise has somewhat been halted. Inflation has been somewhat controlled. Sikkim has been brought closer to India. We have our Indian satellite in space. We are making progress in oil exploration. Power and energy position has eased. The position regarding availability of essential commodities has somewhat eased. These are the problems of the people. The long queues have disappeared. I know you wanted them to lengthen because that suits you. These are very solid and no mean achievents of this Government. I am sorry, as against this, you see your credit entry. Do you have any credit entry?....

SHRI DARBARA SINGH (Hoshiarpur): No, no.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Have you anything? Abuses, demonstrations, rallies, dharnas, intimidation, bombs, hartals, strikes in this crucial time. That is what you are doing. That is the reason why people are not prepared to accept you as an alternative inspite of being disappointed with the Congress because they do not have faith in you. In the words of Prime Minister 'you forget thinking about Congress, think about yourself'. With these words, I conclude.

*SHRI A. DURAIRASU (Perambalur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, On behalf of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, supporting the No-Confidence Motion under discussion, I wish to express my views.

If the Opposition parties which are in minority in this House want to focus the attention of the people of the country on the faults and failures of the majority ruling party and its Government, the sharpest democratic weapon available to them is this No-Confidence Motion. I need not say that the Opposition parties are as essential to democracy as the ruling party. Yet, Shri Raghuramaiah, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, wanted to scuttle this debate. He was determined to finish this discussion in half-an-hour. When the Opposition leaders raised the question whether this is the manner in which the ruling Congress Party wants to foster democracy in the country, the wisdom dawned upon Shri Raghuramaiah and he grudgingly gave his consent for a six hour debate I wonder how Shri Raghuramaiah thought that discussion, deliberation and decision—the three pillars of democracy—could be held in just 30 minutes.

We in the Opposition know the fate of this No-Confidence Motion.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

This Motion will ultimately be defeated by the brute mjority of the ruling Congress Party. Yet we wanted to discharge our duty enjoined upon his by the Constitution. The exhibition of hesitation on the part of the ruling party today in regard to allotment of time has confirmed our suspicion that the ruling Congress Party has no deep-rooted faith in democrarcy. Yet, we appreciate the belated realisation on the part of Shri Raghuramaiah that this Motion must be discussed in sufficient details. I would like to say that this kind of hesitation on the part of the ruling party in allowing such a discussion should not become a precedent.

During the past 27 years, the Congress Government at the Centre have not implemented the assurances given to the people of the country. The Five Year Plans which are the basis of all economic development have not met with success. The Central Government have belied the hopes and aspirations of the people of the country. The Central Government have also miserably failed in discharging their duty towards the people. It is not that I from the Opposition say all these. The former Minister of Central Government, Shri Mohan Dharia, stated all these things on the floor of this House. There is no wonder if the Opposition Parties express their lack of confidence in this Government through this Motion

Sir, India is acclaimed as the biggest democracy in the world. Shrimati Indira Gandhi's progressive policies are being hailed in many parts of the world. But the real situation inside the country is that the Constitution has become the manifesto of the ruling Congress Party. The constitutional provisions are being utilised for the perpetuation of the ruling Congress Partys hold on the people of the country. On December 3, 1971, the National Emergency was proclaimed on the ground that Pakistan had committed aggression. The war with Pakistan continued only for a fortnight. After that Simla Pact was signed with Pakistan. Normalcy returned to the country immediately after establishing friendly communications with Pakistan. Now even trade relations have been established with Pakistan. Even after 40 months of normalcy within the country and of no immediate threat from outside, the National Emergency is being continued. The fundamental rights of the people have been abrogated. A man who is arrested has no right to justice. The Emergency seems to have become a permanent law of the country, while the common laws seem to have become temporary phenomena. I am afraid that the National Emergency is being persisted with in the interest of the ruling Congress Party. It has become a useful tool for stifling dissent. The members of the Opposition are put behind bars so that the Congress Party can stage a walk-over victory in the coming elections. I would like to know when this constitutional impropriety will end.

Sir, it has to be regretfully mentioned that during the past 27 years of continuous Congress rule the poverty, instead of being eradicated, has become endemic. Not even 25 per cent of the villages in the country have got electricity. In 80 per cent of the villages in the country there is no facility for pure drinking water. The Gulati Commission gave its recommendations many years ago in regard to the drinking water supply to Madras City. The neighbouring States also agreed to the implementation of drinking water supply scheme in Madras City. Now, when the entire Madras City is getting parched, when there is acute scarcity of drinking water in the city, the hon. Finance Minister at the Centre says that drinking water will not come even if adequate money

[Shri A. Durairasu]

is given for implementing the scheme. He wants to get a foothold for the Congress in the City by giving an impression to the people that the Central Government had given money, but the State Government under D.M.K. had not utilised it properly. Our Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, has refuted this sinister allegation by giving facts and figures as to when the Viranam drinking water was sanctioned, when the Central Government released the foreign exchange required for this project, etc. The negligence on the part of the Central Government in implementing the Gulati Commission recommendations and the unconscionable delay in sanctioning financial assistance for Viranam Project have led to the present drinking water crisis in Madras city.

The D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu with its pragmatic approach to the problems did achieve many significant result in seven years, which the Congress Government in Tamil Nadu could not do in seventeen years. Tamil Nadu had Green Revolution. Tamil Nadu was always self-sufficient in foodgrains, but under D.M.K. Government it become surplus in foodgrains. When Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi wanted to rush food grains to drought-afflicted areas in the country, the Central Government become a stumbling block and prevented Tamil Nadu from sending foodgrains to drought-hit areas. Now, the situation is reversed. The whole of Tamil Nadu is facing unprecedented drought on account of the failure of monsoon. The Tamil Nadu Government wanted the Centre to rush foodgrains so that the people of the State could be saved from starvation. If that was not possible for the Centre, the State Government stated that it could be permitted to purchase foodgrains from the surplus states The State Government also suggested that, if necessary, adequate quantities of foodgrains like rice must be imported and supplied to Tamil Nadu. Unfortunately all the urgent pleas of the State Government have fallen on deaf ears of the Central Government. I have to condemn the attempt of the ruling Congress Party to discredit the D.M.K. State Government even for natural causes. Even with the sum of Rs. 7.50 crores sanctioned by the Centre for drought relief in Tamil Nadu, which itself is comparatively small when compared to the drought relief assistance given to other drought-hit States, the Central Government want to pose before the people of Tamil Nadu that the ruling Congress Party is their saviour and not the D.M.K. Government in the State. I am sorry that the misery of the people is also traded for political benefits.

When the Central Government nationalised the major commercial banks in the private sector, when the Privy Purses were abolished, when the General Insurance was nationalised, we from the D.M.K. extended our full support to the progressive measures of the Central Government. Yet the progressive policies of the D.M.K. Government have became an eye-sore for the ruling Congress Party at the Centre. When such progressive measures of the Central Government have not yielded any benefit to the common people, when the common people are disillusioned with the ruling Congress Party, the target of attack for the Congress Party is the Opposition Parties. This approach of the ruling Congress Party is not conducive for the healthy growth of democracy in the country.

Before I conclude, I would refer to the pitiable plight of 15 crores of our countrymen belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Today we saw the sorry spectacle of the Untouchability Offences Bill being postponed by the Government. If untouchability is to be eradicated, the only way out for the Government is to alter the status of the Fundamental Right to Property which has now become the right to exploitation. Then

only the social and economic justice which we talk about in the Preamble of our Constitution can become a reality for these oppressed people. Sir, when the Sikh converts of S.C. and S.T. get all the facilities and concessions from the Government, the Christian converts of S.C. and S.T. are denied these concessions on the ground that they belong to an advanced community. Is this the symbol of our secularism? When the economic backwarness alone should be the criterion for awarding such concessions, why should the Government spear-head such communal feelings?

Sir, in Tamil Nadu, Periyar E. V. Ramaswami Naicker and Arignar Annadurai were the pioneer social reformers. Their dream was that Untouchability should be completely eradicted from the country. Arignar Anna implemented the constitutional provision in regard to Prohibition Today, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu are the two States having total prohibition The Central Government do not want to replenish the loss incurred by these two States on account of introduction of total prohibition. I refer to this to indicate how tenuous is the commitment of the ruling Congress Party to constitutional provisions.

In conclusion, I would appeal to the Central Government that adequate financial assistance must be given to Tamil Nadu for tackling the unprecedented drought prevalent in Tamil Nadu and substantial quantities of foodgrains and essential commodities like rice must be rushed to Tamil Nadu if the people of Tamil Nadu are to be saved from this serious drought. In this human problem, political polemics should not substitute immediate executive action

With these words, I conclude.

श्री मधु लिमये · सभापति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है, सेन्ट्रल हाल इस सदन की लाबी है। वहा उत्तर प्रदेश के एम0 एल0 ए0 अपना गन्दा कपडा धोने का काम कर रहे हैं धोबी घाट खोल दिया है। प्रेस काफ्रेन्स कर रहे हैं . ... (व्यवधान)

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहबाद) सेन्ट्रल हाल कांग्रेस पार्टी का दफ्तर नही है। एम0 एल0 ए0 उस का इस तरह इस्तेमाल करता है, तो मर्यादा का प्रस्ताव आना चाहिये। .. (व्यवधान)

श्री शंकरदयाल सिंह (चतरा) · गदे कपडे की बात दो ही आदमी जानते हैं। . (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये · सभापति महोदय, मेरी बात सुन लीजिये। यू0 पी0 के एम0 एल0 ए0 हमारे साथ बैठ कर काफो पिये, चाय पियें, बात करे। लेकिन धोबी घाट नही बनाना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय मैं दफ्तर मे कहूगा कि इस के बारे मे पता लगाये।

श्री हरि किशोर सिंह (पुपरी) सभापति महोदय, मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ जब श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने यह विश्वास का प्रस्ताव इस सदन मे पेश किया। आश्चर्य इसलिये हुआ कि उन्हों ने इस सत्र के अंतिम दिन यह अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पेश कर जो एक नाटक खेलने का प्रयास किया है, नाटक मै नही कहना चाहता हू, लेकिन इस की आवश्यकता मे मै बहुत कुछ सहमत नही हू। यह हो सकता है कि चूकि यह सैशन बहुत ही शात रूप से, गभीरता पूर्वक चला है, इसलिये इस के अंतिम दिन इन्होंने कुछ आतिशबाजी दिखाने, कुछ कलाकारी करने की जरूर चेष्टा की है। इस से हम लोगों का कुछ मनोरजन भी हुआ है।

मुझे पता नही कि कब से इन्हों ने यह एक प्राईवेट जासूसी एजेन्सी खोल रखी है, या ये किसी कपनी के काफीडेंशिल सेक्रेटरी

[श्री हरि किशोर सिंह]

हैं, या इन्होंने कोई चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट की फर्म खोल रखी है, जिस से इस तरह के लाछन ये सदन के पटल पर रखते आ रहे हैं। खैर, उन की सूचना का कोई भी आधार हो सकता है। लेकिन इस तरह की सूचना, जिस से न सदन की गरिमा बढ़ती हो, न देश का ज्यादा कल्याण होने वाला है, उसे यहा रखने से कोई फायदा भी नहीं होता है।

हमारी हाल ही मे दो उपलब्धिया हुई हैं। एक तो हम ने जो सक्सेसफुली ग्रतरिक्ष मे आर्यभट्ट छोडा है और उस में हमे जो वैज्ञानिक सफलता मिली है, शायद उस से हमारे इन विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों को कुछ नाराजगी हो। दुनिया के अन्य देश, अन्य वैज्ञानिक और बहुत बड़े प्रसिद्ध वैज्ञानिक उस की प्रशसा कर रहे हैं। क्या उन्हें इस से कोई एतराज है? या अभी जो राष्ट्र-मडलीय प्रधान मत्रियों का सम्मेलन भारत की प्रधान मत्री ने जिस सफलता से इस देश का प्रतिनिधित्व किया है, उस से कोई एतराज हो गया है, जिस से वह असंतुष्ट हो कर इस क्षेत्र मे अंतिम दिन मे यह अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लाये हैं?

दूसरी चीज एमरजेंसी के सम्बन्ध मे बार-बार कही जा रही है। अभी हमारे डी० एम० के० के भाई अपना भाषण दे रहे थे। उस से लग रहा था कि वह सरकार को इसलिये नही रखना चाहते हैं कि इस ने एमरजेंसी का प्राविजन लागू कर रखा है और इस प्राविजन के अन्तर्गत कोई अथौरिटेरियन रूल इस देश मे लागू करना चाहती है। हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के बहुत से सक्षम और प्रसिद्ध सदस्य है। जिन देशों मे अथोरटेरियन रूल लागू है अथवा तानाशाही है, उन देशों में क्या होता है? वहा इस तरह की स्वतन्त्रता नही होती है।

हो सकता है कि सरकार मे कुछ कमिया हों उस नियम का दुरुपयोग भी होता हो। इस देश में कुछ सरकारी कर्मचारी ऐसे लोग हैं, जो इस का दुरुपयोग कर सकते हैं। लेकिन उन छोटे छोटे दुरुपयोगों के आधार पर सारी व्यवस्था को अधिनायक-वाद की संज्ञा देने का जो प्रयास किया जा रहा है, वह गलत है। मैं श्री वाजपेयी जी की इस बात से सहमत हू कि आज इस देश मे अर्थ व्यवस्था को संकट पैदा हो गया है। और एक अविश्वास की दृष्टि से हमारी सारी व्यवस्था देखी जा रही है।

हमारी ससदीय प्रणाली बहुत ही सकट-कालीन स्थिति से गुजर रही है, लेकिन उस सकटकालीन परिस्थिति मे देश की राजनीतिक और संसदीय प्रणाली की मर्यादा को कायम रखने के लिये क्या विरोधी दलों की कोई जिम्मेदारी नही होती है? सरकार से गलती हो सकती हैं। जो सरकार दो दशको से सत्तारूढ हो, उस मे कुछ कमजोरिया भी आ सकती हैं, यह मैं मानने के लिये तैयार हू। लेकिन क्या विरोधी दल अपनी उस भूमिका को अदा करने मे सक्षम हो पा रहे हैं, जिस की कि उन से इस देश की ऐतिहासिक परम्परा के अनुकूल आशा का जाती है।

आप की तो हमेशा यह चेष्टा रही है कि किसी न किसी तिकडम के बहाने किसी न किसी गुटबाजी का सहारा ले कर कांग्रेस पार्टी को पराजित कर दे। हर चीज मे यह चेष्टा की जाती है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी को पराजित किया जाये। हर चीज का फायदा राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से लिया जायेगा, तो कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग भी कोई अमरत्मा तो नही हैं जैसे आप हैं, वैसे ही हम भी हैं। जब हम कोई राजनीतिक फायदा उठाते हैं तो आप को ऐतराज क्यो होता है?

इसलिये मैं श्री वाजपेयी जी की इस बात से सहमत हू कि आज इस ससदीय प्रणाली को अविश्वास की दृष्टि से देखा जा रहा है। यह बहुत माने में हमारी बुनियादी

समस्याओं का समाधान ढूंढने में असफल रही है। लेकिन उस असफलता को दूर करने में जितनी सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है, उस से कम विरोधी दलों का भी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। उस विरोधियों की भूमिका में मैं आदरणीय श्री वाजपेयी जी की भूमिका अग्रगणी मानता हूं, क्योंकि आज हमारे श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु का इस में विश्वास नहीं है, लेकिन आप का इस में विश्वास है। आप ने घोषणा की है आपका इसमें विश्वास है। जिस तरह से आपनी घोषणा की है, मैं मानता हूं कि आपका उस में विश्वास है और इस तरह से आप की जिम्मेदारी ज्यादा बढ़ जाती है। उन की कोई ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। उस को तो वे कहेंगे कि यह बूर्जुआ जनतंत्र है, इस को तो टूटना है ही।

हमारे देश में एक मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था है। इस की अपनी सीमायें हैं। मैं इस को एक बहुत अच्छी, एक आदर्श अर्थ व्यवस्था नहीं मानता हूं। अगर इस देश में जनतांत्रिक तरीके से एक ऐसा वातावरण बन जाये, जिस मे इस मिश्रित अर्थ व्यवस्था को खत्म किया जा सके, तो जितनी जल्दी इस को समाप्त कर दिया जाये, उतना मुझे खुशी होगी। लेकिन जब तक यह व्यवस्था है, तब तक उस में पूंजीपति भी रहेंगे।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने बिड़ला ब्रदर्स की बड़ी चर्चा की है। उन्हों ने यह भी आरोप लगाने की चेष्टा की है कि बिड़ला ब्रदर्स और कांग्रेस के लोगों की बड़ी सांठ गांठ है। उन्हों ने के० के० बिड़ला की कड़ी चर्चा की है। क्या मैं श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु और उन की पार्टी से यह पूछ सकता हूं कि श्री नम्बूदरीपाद की प्रथम सरकार के अन्तर्गत केरल सरकार ने बिड़ला ब्रदर्स को जो सुविधायें दी थीं, क्या भारत सरकार ने, या किसी कांग्रेसी राज्य सरकार ने, बिड़ला ब्रदर्स को उस से अधिक सुविधायें दी हैं? अगर श्री नम्बूदरीपाद या केरल सरकार उन को कोई सुविधा दे तो वह सही है, लेकिन अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार या अन्य प्रान्तों की कांग्रेसी सरकारें उन को उस से कम सुविधायें दें, तो वह बहुत गलत हो जाता है।

हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था की जो सीमायें हैं, जो उस का स्वभाव है, जो उस की प्रकृति है, उस को हमें समझना पडेगा। मैं श्री भोगेन्द्र झा से सहमत हूं कि मिश्रित अर्थ व्यवस्था को तुरन्त समाप्त करना चाहिए, क्योंकि जब तक वह मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था इस देश में समाप्त नहीं होगी, तब तक भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त नहीं हो सकता है, भले ही, उस भ्रष्टाचार का आरोप कांग्रेस पार्टी पर लगाया जाये या विरोधी दलों पर लगाया जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समझता हूं कि जो अविश्वास प्रस्ताव इस सदन में आया है, वह निरर्थक है, अनावश्यक है और उस को रद्द कर देना चाहिये।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Mr. Chairman, I can assure you that it is not without some amount of reluctance that we decided to take up this motion of no confidence against the Prime Minister while we have been in the midst of celebrations for the International Women's Year.

AN HON. MEMBER: Very chivalrous of you!

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: When there is conflict between chivalry and duty, a choice has to be made and that is the choice that we have made this morning.

I think that a perennial Prime Minister would be the most uninteresting Prime Minister. It is said that Mr. Chou En-Lai is a perennial Prime Minister, and I think that Mr. Chou 7n-Lai has lost some of his charm, freshness and vitality. Perhaps the greatest tribute that one could pay to democracy or to the Prime Minister in a parliamentary

[hri Shyamnandan ·Misra]

system is that one brings up a no-confidence motion. And the Prime Minister who takes offence at this is really no democrat. This is in fact what we have been witnessing in this country; the Prime Minister has been going round the country and telling people that 'they want to oust me from the present position.'....(*Interruptions*). It is the privilege of the Opposition to oust the Prime Minister. But for the Prime Minister to make a grievance of it is something unheard of in the history of parliamentary democracy. Nowhere a Prime Minister has been making that grievance.

I should like to tell the Prime Minister that it is also the high privilege of the Prime Minister to be the recipient of the brickbats and bouquets from the Opposition....(*Interruptions*).

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Bouquets? Where are they?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: There was another kind of hesitation too on our part. It is all like throwing water on a duck's back. If you collect all the points that we had made during the course of the no-confidence motions in the past and the points which had remained unanswered, you will certainly express surprise at our audacity to bring up a no-confidence motion.

Most of the criticisms have gone incompletely answered or unanswered. This is the way they treat democracy and the criticisms of the Opposition and I am pretty sure that to-night also, the Prime Minister would be completely making a sweep of many of the criticisms that we are going to make here. But why lament for it, why lament that our criticisms are not being met? What has happened to the severe indictment of the hon. Member, Mr. Mohan Dharia? Could there be a more severe indictment than what Mr. Mohan Dharia made when he resigned from the office of the Minister? But have you the courage, I ask you, have you the courage to reply to any of the charges that Mr. Dharia made? Those charges are going completely unrebutted and I can tell you that none of our criticisms can be severer than the criticisms made by the hon. Member, Mr. Mohan Dharia. But the Prime Minister had become so weak that she could not pick up the challenge of Mr. Mohan Dharia. And what I am going to say is what he had said mostly. Had he not said, Mr. Chairman, "we have not fulfilled the mandate, we have not fulfilled the election manifesto that we have given to people during the course of Elections in 1971-72?" Then, why for God's sake do you want to be where you are when you have not been able to fulfil the mandate according to your own Member, when you have not been able to fulfil the promises that you have made to the people—none of the promises? And not only that, Mr. Chairman. The Hon'ble Member, Shri Dharia has also gone on record to say that it is only the collectors of black money who happen to be the leaders of the party at various places. Now, is it S. N. Mishra who has been talking about this? It is your Member who goes round the country saying clearly all that but you don't have the courage to pick up the challenge from him. He has said, I repeat, that those who are the collectors of black money happen to be the bosses of the ruling party at various places.

To repeat what he has said this is the moral degradation that you have brought about in this country. Further I ask you, Madam Prime Minister, could there be a greater immorality than this that you are admitting defectors while the Anti-Defection Bill is on the anvil? The very fact that the Bill has been referred to the Select Committee means that you have agreed to the principle underlying it. But you have been freely admitting people from the other parties. This is the moral standard that you want to set up in this country!

What kind of contrast was offered this morning between the hon. Members on this side and the hon. Members on that side? The depth to which they brought down the level of the debate is something of which one must feel ashamed. Now, here is an hon. Member who spoke in the most amazing fashion. I would like to tell the Prime Minister that such members don't serve her interests when they make an insinuation against any Member that he has been speaking under the influence of liquor. Let us not bring down the debate to this low levels. Such hon. Members here are the star speakers of the Prime Minister The other hon. Member, Mr. Stephen, was going into the biography of the hon. Member Mr. Bosu and three-fourths of his speech was full of that and nothing else But can I ever say, Mr. Chairman, that the hon. Member was speaking under the influence of liquor or they are under the influence of liquor? Now, the story goes the rounds that there is hardly any member, of the Cabinet who has not got this pleasant habit. But leave it aside, whether one has got this habit of liquor or not; but what happened to the promise made in 1968 in Goa—in the All India Congress committee—that prohibition would be completed in seven years' time? But the progress has been in the reverse direction. And yet you are now going to free elections in Gujarat.

You have been committed to Prohibition. But in suite of dismal record in this field, you have taken the courage to go to elections in Gujarat, a State which is firmly committed to the policy of prohibition. Would not people there ask the Madam Prime Minister; where is your policy of prohibition? Where is the resolution of the AICC which had been adopted in 1968?

If you look at the important aspects of the national scenario, you necessarily come to the conclusion that no enemy of the country would have done greater damage to this nation than this Government. Naturally, therefore, the credibility gap between the Prime Minister and the country has widened so much that the Prime Minister had to exclaim the other day that "If I die naturally, people will say that I had killed myself"; This is the kind of credibility she has got now.

One wonders where has gone the fabled confidence and optimism of the Prime Minister? Where has gone the euphoria and the heady experience of the year 1971, 1972 or even 1973?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I invite you to accompany me in one of my tours.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: May I invite the Prime Minister to my State of Bihar which witnessed one of the worst floods sometime back? Has she visited Bihar even once during the last 2-3 years? She went only to the cremation ground to attend the funeral of Shri L. N. Mishra. So she has not visited Bihar for the last two or three years—that is the position.

All the drum beat in the blood of the Prime Minister and her enthusiastic supporters seem to have completely disappeared and we do not know the reason for this sudden cooling down of their fervour.

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

All the great ideals which this nation nurtured and cherished are now reeking like faded violets at the hands of the Prime Minister.

What has happened to non-alignment? It has lost much of its manoeuvrability, if not independence There is hardly any person in the world whom you can convince that your dependence on a particular super-power has not passed the permissible limit. This is the least I can say about it.

What has happened to secularism? What did you find recently in the Jama Masjid area? Even now the arches and gates of Jama Masjid bear the signs of the bullets fired by the local police. The Prime Minister wanted to play the Super Imam in the Jama Masjid. What business had this Government to interfere in the religious affairs of a minority?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Only Mr Kanwarlal Gupta has that right! *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You should be ashamed that the gates of Jama Masjid bear the bullet signs even now. We all know about the interference in the affairs of the Gurdwaras, Certain charges were made only recently in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT OF PEASONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): Only this morning I made a statement that we are not interfering in the religious affairs of any community.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sometime back they talked about the Bihar movement not having the support of the minority when Mr. Ghafoor happened to be the Chief Minister of Bihar. Now the people of Bihar ask you: who has got Mr. Ghafoor, a member of the minority community out of the Government? Is it J.P. or Shyamnandan Mishra? Who has got him out? It is they not us who have seen him out. But it is you who have ousted him and the people of Bihar will oust you I am not against any individual.

(Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I like the interruptions of the Prime Minister. I do not feel unhappy about it I am only reminding her

So, they have ousted him. We were not against Mr. Ghafoor personally. We are against the entire Cabinet We are against you. Are we gunning for you? We are not gunning for you, Madam Prime Minister. We are gunning for the entire lot that you command. Where have they slid into the shadows, the great figures of yesterday? Where are they sulking now, we do not know?

Similarly, they have discredited thoroughly, to their heart's content, the concept of socialism. No one could believe this Government to have any socialist intentions when the process of immiseration of the poor has been so rapid. It has gone to an extent that it had never been in the past.

The disparity between the highest and the lowest is increasing @ 40% a year. This is the statistics which nobody can challenge The prices have been going up @ 30% a year. So, it means that the bottom had been sinking @ 30% a year.

My friend Raja Sahib reminded me of the price situation. Now, they are very gleeful about this. But may I ask each and every hon. member here, have they felt any relief in their own life in so far as prices are concerned?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Certainly.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You are not telling the truth, none of you. But I will come to that a little later.

The price decline has already been halted and the process is reversed, and may I warn you that by the end of June.....

(Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, many a time when I make interruption you feel a little unhappy. Do you think that the point I am making has not got some supporting facts?

What I am trying to say is based on facts and yet these people are smarting under my attack.

Sir, nobody seems to be so excellently equipped to kill the great institutions as the hon. Prime Minister. What has happened to the institution called the Planning Commission? I ask the Prime Minister: "Are you able to devote even five minutes of your time to the business of planning everyday as the Chairman of the Planning Commission?" Nothing remains of planning except the solid building of the Planning Commission, and, of course, its Deputy Chairman. The Prime Minister takes great pleasure in shuffling the pack of the Planning Commission and nothing more than that. So, this is what is happening. The provision—the outlay—that has been made for this year, if you take into account the rise in prices even to the extent of 50 per cent of what it was during the last year, then it is going to be of the same order as the outlay last year. I am asking: are we then planning for stagnation, are we planning for decline and is it what you call economic development?

There has been a change in the structure or composition of our national output, and our country's economy is now in the reverse gear. The share of manufacturing industries is declining and yet there would be some hon. gentlemen on the other side who would go on strutting about in the country and claiming that we are progressing. But, actually, there is development in the reverse. The tertiary sector is claiming more than the manufacturing sector. Investment in equipment and machinery is less than in 1965-66 May I say that the hon Prime Minister has made the country frozen, so far as its economy is concerned, at the level of 1965-66? I throw the challenge that in none of the respects, either in terms of investment or in terms of increase in national income, they can show that the country has moved even a bit from the level it had attained in 1965-66. So, this has been a period of stagnation and even decline.

You have been talking of socialism somewhat stridently. But what has happened to the Monopolies Commission, which is more or less killed.

Even in this Parliament what is the performance of the Prime Minister? According to my calculation, she is not able to devote even a week's time to Parliament, though it has been sitting for nearly six months during the course of the year. Therefore, we have been forced to come forward with a motion that the Leader of the House is not performing her duties or functions.

After having got the massive mandate, the Prime Minister seems to tell the people and Members of Parliament, as Hitler did: "Now, gentleman, you can go home". That is what, in effect, the Prime Minister says to us.

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

Therefore, the conclusion is irresistible, that the institutional decline is total and the personal rule is absolute. Even a dictator is sustained by a much larger hierarchy than the hierarchy here. Thus, you see the misfortune of the most friendless Prime Minister in the world. Has she got a single personal friend? Has she got a hierarchy which even a dictator has?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Are you dreaming or speaking?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He would not understand, because he has now the heady experience of being the deputy leader of the party. A few moments ago, he has been elected to that post

What I am trying to suggest is that the Prime Minister does not treat Parliament properly. Even this morning when we were fighting for this no-confidence motion and for the non-official business, we thought that the Prime Minister would rise to the occasion, but she did not. Ultimately, what happened? Has it been to her advantage? Therefore, I say to the Prime Minister in all sincerity: you have become big, but you have to strive to be great; you can subdue the opposition only by greatness; you cannot do it by any other means.

There is a great similarity—I do not want to suggest to whom it is more flattering, but there is a great similarity—between Mr. Richard Nixon and Shrimati Indira Gandhi. If the balance sheets of the two are juxtaposed, it would be difficult to say who excels whom.

Something has been said about corruption. In fact, the whole country is seething with discontent on account of rampant corruption in the administration in this regime. It seems to be the wonderful principle of this regime "corrupt and rule", as there was wonderful principle of the British "divide and rule". They have been even trying to corrupt the Sarvodaya movement, but with what pathetic results! The Prime Minister's Group in the Sarvodaya Movement has been reduced to a microscopic minority of three whereas J.P. has got an overwhelming majority of 21 on his side.

Then consider in what ridiculous way they treat charges of corruption! When there were charges of corruption against the Haryana Chief Minister, the hon. Prime Minister referred this matter to a Committee of her cabinet. Is that the way you should treat charges of corruption? You make even persons like Mr. Gokhale behave in a manner which does not behave a person of his stature. You make others also dishonest in this process. Nobody would believe the findings of that wonderful sub-Committee.

When a Deputy Minister of the Central Government was allegedly involved in the previous regime in an unsavoury deal, then the matter was referred to the Attorney General. I may not have faith in the present Attorney General. I do not know Mr. Niren De so much. However, the Attorney General is not a member of the Cabinet and the then incumbant went into the conduct of that Deputy Minister.

But this is what the present Prime Minister has been doing—she has been referring the charges of corruption to her cabinet colleagues.

Then there is this licence scandal. We have gone through the 1,200 or 1,400 pages and we owe it to the House to take it up here. We could not get that opportunity during this Session, but we are going to do it, we will take it up in the next, because

the House had given us the assignment and we will have to share with the country and the House what we have been able to find during the course of our study of these 1200 or 1400 pages.

What have they revealed? They have revealed that the officers had said they had "consistently" and "correctly"—these are the words used by them—taken the position that it would not be right to reopen those cases. And yet the Prime Minister has not thought it fit to appoint a Parliamentary Committee.

I had made a charge—and here I am obliged to you also Mr. Speaker as you had taken some interest in the matter and it is through your good offices that I have been able to get atleast some information,—on the floor of the House twice about the Saudi Arabian deal as to why and how the prices offered in this deal were higher than in the Iraq case. My charge remains unanswered. But now I want to tell the House that my suspicions are confirmed by the communication that I have received. It has been said that it is now going to be remitted to the care of the Vigilance Commission in some way. The House will later know more about this. What is involved here is political corruption, I suspect.

Today I have got some information in answer to a question which I had tabled about the fertiliser deal with some countries and I want to warn those people who have been associated with this that I have got more information about this.

What do they say?

"Since these are commercial contracts between the MMTC and the exporting enterprises in those countries, their details are not made public."

But they are known to me and I will tell you after sometime where the money had been deposited.

Finally, no Government, it is clear, had functioned at such a high level of incompetence or at such a level of superlative stupidity in economic matters. In no other field too can this Government claim that it had solved any problems. Therefore, it is our clear, firm and categorical view that if we want this country to prosper, this Government must go. So it is not in a light-hearted spirit that we have brought up these charges.

22.00 hrs.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: You (Shri Shyamnandan Mishra) said just five minutes back, "you did not want to oust me."

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We are not gunning for you personally, madam. What I would like to say is that it will create difficulties for us if you make it a personal issue. There is nothing personal. Everything relates to the policies. We want the vacation of your ruinous policies, and therefore, your ouster also.

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : जनाब स्पीकर साहब, मैं सब से पहले माननीय ज्योतिर्मय बसु को बधाई देना चाहता हूं। विपक्षी दलों का नेतृत्व आप को मिल गया इसके लिए आपको बधाई है। और बधाई है विपक्षी दल को कि बहुत खोज के बाद उनको ज्योतिर्मय बसु जैसा नेता मिला। बाहर में प्रयत्न किया जा रहा था विपक्षी दलों का एक संघ या महासंघ बनाने का। वह सफल होगा कि नहीं यह तो माननीय वाजपेयी जी बता सकते हैं, लेकिन अनौपचारिक तरीके से उस संघ का निर्माण आज कर दिया गया, उसके लिए विपक्षी दलों को बधाई है।

[श्री जगजीवन राम]

डो० एम० के० के एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि लोकतंत्र में अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लाना विपक्षी दल का एक अधिकार है मैं उनके अधिकार में कोई खलल नहीं डालना चाहता लेकिन यह जरूर पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस अधिकार के उपयोग करने की आवश्यकता क्या थी ? अभी जो बजट सेशन चल रहा था, बजट पर बहस हुई। सारे बजट पर साधारण बहस, और मंत्रालयों पर विशेष बहस।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : कुछ मंत्रालयों पर बहस हुई। बाकी सब गिलोटिन हो गया।

श्री जगजीवन राम : ऐसा मालूम होता है कि आपके गणित में 6 घंटे का महत्व 6 हफ्ते के महत्व से अधिक है। अब इस गणित के लिए मैं क्या कर सकता हूं। जो बजट पर यह सारी बातें हो सकती थीं, और नहीं की गईं, यह भी कोई नहीं कह सकता। अंतिम दिन इसलिए लाया गया है कि जैसा अभी अंतिम वक्ता माननीय श्याम बाबू के भाषण से सिद्ध हुआ कि इस को कोई विशेष महत्व की बात नहीं समझा गया। जिस तरह से श्याम बाबू बोल रहे थे उसको सुनने से प्रसन्नता भी होती है, मनोरंजन भी होता है। और जब श्याम बाबू को लगता है कि लोगों का मनोरंजन हो रहा है तो श्याम बाबू का उत्साह भी बढ़ता है।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : और आप का क्या होता है ? आप तो हर लफ्ज पर घूम-घूम कर देखते हैं कि क्या हमारे बारे में लोग सोच रहे हैं।

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं तो यही पूछ रहा हूं कि श्याम बाबू क्या मैं सत्य नहीं कह रहा हूं ?

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र : अपने बारे में देखिये।

श्री जगजीवन राम : बात सही है दुनिया का चेहरा देखने को मिलता है।

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र : अपना नहीं दिखाई देता।

श्री जगजीवन राम : जी हां। वह सब पर लागू होता है। श्याम बाबू ने पूछा आप यहां कैसे हैं ? क्या यह साधारण बात आप नहीं समझ सके ? हम यहां इसलिये हैं कि भारत की जनता चाहती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हम लोग क्यों यहां ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : आप को जनता जहां चाहती है वहीं पर हैं। आप को कुछ शान्ति इसी में हो जाती है, कभी आप सोचने लगते हैं कि वहां भी आप पहुंच सकते हैं जहां भारत की जनता आप को नहीं पहुंचाना चाहती है, और इसी में भ्रान्ति आ जाती है।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : आप पट्टा लिखा कर लाये हैं ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : उस पट्टा और जमदारी का निर्णय मैं नहीं करता, बल्कि भारत की जनता करती है।

तो मैं यही कह रहा था कि भारत की जनता की तकलीफों का बयान किया। वह तो हमें भी मालूम है, उसे दूर करने को हम प्रयत्न करते हैं। लेकिन उन तकलीफों के बावजूद भी—इस बात को आप क्यों भूल जाते हैं—भारत की जनता कांग्रेस के पक्ष में ही राय देती है। आप ने कहा कि क्रेडिबिलिटी खत्म हो गई।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : उन्होंने खुद कहा मैं मर जाऊंगी तो लोग कहेंगे कि खुदकुशी कर ली ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : आप स्वयं को जनता के साथ आइडेंटिफाई कर देते हैं वहीं पर भ्रान्ति आ जाती है । आप कहते हैं कि क्रेडिबिल्टी खत्म हो गई । तो इतना होने पर भी भारत की जनता का विश्वास इसी दल पर है जिस का प्रतिनिधित्व करने का सौभाग्य हमें प्राप्त है ।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : बैलट बक्स बदल दीजिये, गुंडा लाइये, बारपेटा मे जैसा किया ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : और जहां तक माननीय ज्योतिर्मय बसु के भाषण का प्रश्न है वह तो हर दफा जब कभी अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव रखने का उन को अवसर मिल जाता है उन बातों को दोहराते है ।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : रास्ते में जो मैन होल होता है अगर उस का वैंट पाइप नहीं होता तो बदबू होती है । तो यह नो-कान्फीडेंस मोशन आप के गंदे मैनहोल्स पर वैंट पाइप्स की तरह होते हैं ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : मुझे वाक्य पूरा नहीं करने दिया और आप को चुभ गया । आप उन बातों को दोहराते रहते है, वे बातें आप को प्रिय लग रही हैं । यह ठीक है कि किसी को प्रकाश प्रिय होता है, और किसी को अंधकार प्रिय होता है । यह तो अपने चाहने की बात है । इसलिये मैं उन बातों मे नहीं जाना चाहता ।

माननीय वाजपेयी जी का भाषण आकर्षक होता है, धारावाहिक और लच्छेदार । लेकिन उसमें असर कितना है यह वह भी जानते हैं और सुनने वाले भी जानते हैं । लेकिन आज माननीय ज्योतिर्मय बसु का साया वाजपेयी जी पर भी पड़ गया । मैं समझता था कि वाजपेयी जी कुछ ऊपर उठ करके बोलेंगे, लेकिन उन्होंने भी कुछ उस तरह की बात कहीं जिस के आदी माननीय बसु बन गये हैं । इस को मैं वाजपेयी जी के लिये दुर्भाग्य की बात मानता हूं, और सदन के लिये भी । क्योंकि वाजपेयी जी के भाषण को मैं जिस कोटि का समझता था, आज वह उस पर नहीं उतरे हैं ।

जनता ज्यादा परेशान है और इस सरकार के द्वारा उन परेशानियों को दूर करने का यत्न किया गया है, इस को कोई भी समझ दार आदमी स्वीकार करेगा ।

श्री एस०एम० बनर्जी : जनता सो रही है आप भाषण दे रहे है ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : कोई कह रहा था कि मैं जवाब नहीं दे रहा हूं । जवाब नही दे रहा हूं तब तो इतना लग रहा है आप को । जिस वक्त जवाब देने लगूंगा, उस वक्त कितना लगेगा, इस का अन्दाजा किया है आप ने ?

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र : चले जाएंगें तब ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : अभी मत जाइए । अभी जाने के दिन नही आए हैं श्याम बाबू : .....(व्यवधान)..... आप लोगों ने 'जाने' का जो अर्थ लगाया, वह मेरे सामने नही था । आप 'चले जाने' के माइने यहां तक रखें कि 'सदन से चले जाएंगे' । मैंने भी यही कहा कि अभी आप के सदन से बाहर जाने का वक्त नही आया । आप का भी बड़ा कन्ट्रीब्यूशन है लेकिन इस बात को आप क्यों भूल जाते हैं कि इस सरकार की कुछ उपलब्धियां हैं, जिन उपलब्धियों के कारण किसी भी सरकार को गौरव हो सकता है ।

[श्री जगजीवन राम]

विपक्षी दल का एक कार्य होता है, एक रोल होता है और डेमोक्रेसी में उस का रोल सरकार की आलोचना करना होता है लेकिन आलोचना इसलिए करें जिससे कुछ सृजनात्मक तत्व निकल सकें। आलोचना इसलिए न की जाए कि सृजन का हनन हो। इस को तो आप भी स्वीकार करेंगे और राष्ट्रीय तत्वों में विश्वास रखने वाले चाहे वे सत्तारूढ़ दल के लोग हों या विपक्षी हों, सब का लक्ष्य तो एक ही होता है और वह है देश की गरिमा को बढ़ाना, देश को समृद्धशाली करना और उस के लिए गणतांत्रिक प्रणाली से—जिन को उस में विश्वास है—उस तरीके से देश को ले जाना, जिस में हम उस को समृद्धशाली बना सकें।

आप ने बारबार दोहराया कि प्रजातंत्र को हम कमजोर कर रहे हैं। लेकिन श्याम बाबू, क्या आप भूल गये? जिस उदाहरण को आप ने रखा क्या वह ठीक था? आप को भी सौभाग्य प्राप्त था उस कांग्रेस में रहने का, जिस कांग्रेस में आप ने देखा था कि प्रजातंत्र की प्रणाली कितनी सशक्त थी और आज भी है।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : आज नही है।

श्री जगजीवन राम : आज भी है, एक उदाहरण आप ने दिया मेरे मित्र श्री मोहन धारिया को ले कर के।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : आप उन की चुनौती को कबूल ही नही कर रहे हैं?

श्री जगजीवन राम चुनौती को कबूल करने का सवाल ही नहीं है। हमारी आन्तरिक प्रजातांत्रिक प्रणाली की सशक्तता का यह प्रमाण है।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : प्रमाण यही है कि उस के डाइलोग के लिए एडवोकेट किया और निकाल दिया गया मिनिस्ट्री से।

श्री जगजीवन राम : आप जो चुनौती की बात कर रहे थे तो आप समझ रहे थे कि उन के मर्यात श्री मोहनधारिया के खिलाफ कुछ और कदम उठाये जायगे? इसीलिए मैं आप को बता रहा हूं कि कांग्रेस की आन्तरिक प्रजातांत्रिक प्रणाली ने इस देश की और भी राजनीतिक संस्थाओं और राजनीति के बाहर की संस्थाओं को भी प्रजातांत्रिक प्रणाली मानने के लिए उत्साहति किया है।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : ठीक ठीक बताइए कि आप से हरेक बात के बारे में राय ली जाती है? ईमानदारी से दिल की बात बताइए।

श्री जगजीवनराम : ईमानदारी से क्या मैं उस चीज को बता दू आप को जिस के बारे में मैंने यह शपथ ग्रहण की है कि मैं बाहर नहीं कहूंगा।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : यही जानना था हम लोगों को कि आप बताएंगे नही।

श्री जगजीवन राम : आप को कैबिनेट प्रथा के प्रारम्भिक तत्वों का भी ज्ञान न हो तो उस के लिए हम क्या कहे।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र . जवाब मिल गया पूरे का पूरा।

श्री जगजीवन राम : श्याम बाबू, आप को सरकार में रहने का गौरव भी प्राप्त हो चुका है, तो आप को तो मालूम होनी चाहिए यह बात। इसलिए यह प्रश्न तो आप को करना ही नही चाहिए। मैं आज भी कह सकता हूं कि कांग्रेस जितना गणतां-

त्रिक प्रणाली को आज भी निभा रही है, शायद ही कोई दूसरा राजनीतिक दल उतनी हद तक उस को निभा रहा हो ।

वाजपेयी जी ने एक प्रश्न किया गुजरात के चुनावों के बारे में और श्याम बाबू ने भी कहा । अब तो चुनाव आएगा और आप लोग वहां जाएंगे। तब आप को मालूम होगा कि जून में चुनाव कराने का अर्थ क्या होता है जब आप के पैर का पसीना आप के मस्तक पर पहुंचेगा, तब आप मोरारजी भाई को आशीर्वाद जरूर देंगे ।

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र: हम तो उन्हीं परेशानियों में रहते हैं ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : हम ने क्यों वहां जून में चुनाव कराना कबूल कर लिया ? इसलिए कि हम स्वतन्त्रता के एक प्रमुख योद्धा की जान को खत्म नहीं होने देना चाहते थे । लेकिन मैं एक दूसरी बात कहूंगा ।

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र : किस को रोका था, आप जनवरी में कराते, तो मुरझाते नहीं ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : जनवरी में कराते, तो आप को मालूम होना चाहिए कि गुजरात की स्थिति क्या है । ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन वाजपेयी जी को घबड़ाहट है श्री गायकवाड़ के हमारे साथ आ जाने से । वाजपेयी जी, यह तथ्य आप को अब प्रत्यक्ष हुआ क्या ? श्री गायकवाड तो पहले ही कांग्रेस में आ चुके थे ।

श्री श्यामनंदन मिश्र : आप हमारे ही टिकट पर चुन कर और ले लिया आप ने ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : लेकिन वाजपेयी जी के साथ तो आप का गठबन्धन ऐसा हुआ था कि वे आप के ऊपर तो लांछन लगा नहीं सकते थे, वे लांछन हमारे ऊपर लगाने लगे इस में लगता है कि वाजपेयी जी इस आधुनिक इतिहास को भूल गये थे कि श्री गायकवाड़ बहुत पहले कांग्रेस में आ चुके थे और स्मरण दिला दूं कि श्याम बाबू जब शामिल थे, तभी वे गुजरात के कांग्रेस मंत्रिमंडल में मंत्री भी बन चुके थे ।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : उसके लिए हम थोड़े ही कह रहे हैं । हम कह रहे है कि हमारे ही टिकट पर चुन कर आए, तो फिर ऐसी अनैतिकता क्यों दिखलाई ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : अब वह स्थान उन को पसन्द नही पड़ा, तो क्या करते । श्याम बाबू को ऐसा बना, कर रखना चाहिए था कि उन की सौबत उन को पसन्द रहती और वे छोड़ कर न आते ।

इसलिए वाजपेयी जी, आप को तो अनुभव हो चुका है 1971 और 1972 का । साझे की चीज कोई सफल नही हुआ करती और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता इस बात को जानती है । 1971 मे आप लोगों ने गठबन्धन किया था और उस गठबन्धन का क्या नतीजा निकला था, वह आप को मालूम है । अब इस महासंघ का क्या नतीजा होगा, इस का अन्दाजा आप को लग गया । इसलिए श्री गायकवाड़ के नाम पर खेलना चाहते हैं । वहां गुजरात की जनता समझती है और मुझ को इस में संदेह नही है कि जिस तरह से भारत की जनता जानती है कि किस पर विश्वास करने से देश आगे बढ़ सकता है, गुजरात की जनता का भी निर्णय वही होगा ।

अभी डी० एम० के० के एक सदस्य महोदय कह रहे थे कि कांग्रेस ने लोकतंत्र को कमजोर किया । अगर वही सब कुछ कांग्रेस को करना रहता, तो उन को स्वयं अपने हृदय से पूछना चाहिए कि क्या मद्रास में

[श्री जगजीवन राम]

डी० एम० के० सत्ता में आ सकती थी ।

यह सही है कि मद्रास में अनावृष्टि हो जाने की वजह से आज परेशानी है। लेकिन जहां तक हम से बन पड़ा है मद्रास की इस मामले में सहायता की गई है। उन्होंने कहा है कि इस तरह के मामलों में जो दूसरे सूबों को धन दिया गया है उससे कम तमिलनाडू को दिया गया है। उनको मालूम है कि पिछली फाइनेंस कमिशन ने जो प्रणाली स्थापित का दी थी उस प्रणाली के हिसाब से काम किया जा रहा है। लेकिन उसके बावजूद जहां यह समझा गया कि और अधिक धन की आवश्यकता है उसका प्रबन्ध किया गया। यह उस राज्य के प्लान में उसे अग्रिम कर्ज दे कर किया गया। राहत के काम को धक्का न पहुंचे इसका बराबर यत्न किया गया है।

जहां तक अन्न उपलब्ध करने का प्रश्न है, यह मद्रास की सरकार ने कबूल किया है कि केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से तेजी के साथ उनकी मदद की गई है। चावल तो हम उतना नहीं दे सकते हैं जितनी आवश्यकता है लेकिन कुछ चावल भी दिया है। रह गया यह प्रश्न कि और प्रान्तों में वह खरीद कर सकें। पिछले साल जो छूट दी गई थी नई खाद्य नीति में उसकी आलोचना इसी सदन में की गई थी। इस वास्ते उसको हम ने इस साल बन्द कर कर दिया है और हम प्रयत्न करेंगे कि तमिलनाडू को भी जितने अन्न की आवश्यकता है उतना हम—चावल भले ही न दे सकें—गेहूं और कुछ चावल दे कर उनकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति अवश्य की जाएगी।

भारत में हमने यूनियन बनाने का जब निर्णय किया उस वक्त हमारे संविधान के निर्माताओं को भी यह पता था कि केन्द्र में और राज्यों में हो सकता है कि अलग-अलग राजनीतिक दलों के लोग शासन में—सत्ता में— आएं और ऐसा होने पर भी उनके अन्दर समन्वय की भावना विद्यमान रहनी चाहिए और उनके सम्बन्ध मधुर रहने चाहिए। इस चीज को हमने व्यावहारिक रूप में अच्छी तरह से निभाया है और मद्रास में चूंकि डी एम के की सरकार है इस वास्ते उनको मदद पहुंचाने के इरादे में किसी प्रकार की रुकावट न पैदा हुई है और न होगी और इसका प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण तमिलनाडू सरकार को मिल चुका है।

मैं फिर कहूंगा प्रजातंत्र में सत्तारूढ़ और विपक्षी दल दोनों का लक्ष्य देश को ऊपर उठाना होना चाहिए, देश को संगठित और समृद्धिशाली बनाने का होना चाहिए और उसके लिए दोनों को प्रत्यन भी करने चाहिए। श्याम बाबू ने कहा है कि हम कुर्सी खाली करें। हम खाली करें लेकिन कोई बैठने वाला नजर भी तो आए...

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र : इतनी अपने से आपको मुहब्बत क्यों है।

श्री जगजीवन राम : भारत की जनता मजबूर करती है कि हम यहां रहें। यह तो डैमोक्रेसी है श्याम बाबू। जिस दिन भारत की जनता चाहेगी कि आप यहां आएं तो उस में हम खलल पैदा करने वाले कौन हो सकते हैं। इसलिए यह जो अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव आपने रखा है, मैं समझता हूं कि इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं थ। और आप भी दिल में यह समझते होंगे कि इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं थी......

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : हमारे दिल की बात आप को कैसे मालूम हो गई।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: आप अन्तर्यामी मालूम होते हैं।

श्री जगजीवन राम: आप अगर उनके दिल की बात जान सकते हैं तो कुछ मैं भी जान सकता हूं। मुझे लगता है कि श्याम बाबू के दिल में जो था इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव के बारे में उसका असर आपके ऊपर पड़ गया है। अच्छा हो कि आप इसको वापस ले लें।

MR. SPEAKER: Prime Minister will reply at 11 p.m. and after her, Mr Bosu will reply for ten minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRBOY BOSU: No, Sir. I will take more time. I have to reply to the most vicious personal attack of Mr. Stephen.

MR. SPEAKER: In that case, I will call Prime Minister to speak a little earlier.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The Prime Minister can intervene at any stage but the question is that we have reached an agreement that we shall go upto 12 midnight. There is a precedent in this matter. We cannot reconcile to the position that the no-confidence motion can be discussed for anything less than 10-12 hours. It will go upto 12 O'clock.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want more time. Mr Dasmunsi and Mr. Stephen have made false and baseless attack on me. I have to reply each and every word.

MR. SPEAKER: In that case I have to call the Prime Minister early. Mr. Frank Anthony.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have no doubt that I could produce many reasons for dissatisfaction with and even criticism of the Government. I expect that is natural with regard to any Government that is in power for any length of time. Perhaps, the greatest reason for this criticism would be based on run-away inflation. We were all victims of this inflation. If this continued for two or three years, no democracy could survive. But thank God, Government took steps to contain that run-away inflation and the rate has dropped from 32 to 6 per cent. I think, this is a very appreciable and indeed a creditable achievement.

No one can deny that corruption is very widespread—much too widespread for the health of the country and even for the survival of democracy. Somebody has said that corruption is endemic in Indian society. I would prefer not to go along with that but I also believe that no particular party has a monopoly of corruption. In my professional capacity, I continue to have lot of cases of people who are victims of corruption. I am aware that even in State Corporations run by non-Congress Governments, there have been cess-pools of corruption.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as a practising lawyer I know about the extent of constraints on fundamental rights. I quite frankly admit that I have been rather distressed.

And I felt that with the continuance of emergency there has been this blanket suspension of the whole gamut of the most precious of the fundamental freedoms I want to make an appeal to the Prime Minister. I saw a statement of her the other day that the fundamental rights have not, by and large, been suspended. This is not correct. As soon as an emergency is proclaimed, Art. 19 is automatically suspended. When Art. 19 is suspended, it means that the whole gamut of the most precious of the fundamental freedoms are suspended

[Shri Frank Anthony]

—freedom of speech, freedom of expression, freedom of association, freedom to work, all these, are suspended. They are the heart-beat, the life blood, of democracy. We cannot continue to have a blanket suspension of these basic fundamental freedoms. And that is why I have said it and I agree that in certain sensitive and vulnerable areas, emergency, probably, has to continue. The Constitution provides for making the emergency applicable to certain areas and I would ask the Government to consider this seriously. Why not apply the emergency to vulnerable sensitive areas? Don't make it a blanket application. And I feel that that would be welcomed by the country.

Having said that, Mr. Speaker, I come to the crux of the problem That is, democracy requires a viable democratic alternative to the ruling party. That is the minimum postulate of democracy. Unfortunately, there is no prospect of it—a viable democratic alternative to the Congress Party. A good friend and a young friend of mine who belonged to the Independent Group of which I continue to have the privilege to belong, Erasmo De Sequeira, told me a few weeks ago that such a democratic viable alternative was likely to emerge. I told him that I have been much longer in this game than you and you can take it from me that no viable democratic alternative is going to emerge either in this House or in the country because, I have seen for over thirty years, unfortunately for the country, how the Opposition Groups continue to function in this country. No one is prepared to shed his identity—not only as a party, not only as a group but even as a political shaving. That has been the bane of Indian politics—ultra-individualism. Sir, I do not want to say anything about my friend, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. I have the greatest respect for him. I have had occasion to work with him very closely. I was on his Indo-Pakistan Conciliation Committee. I have never questioned his motives. But, at the same time, I question with great respect his political judgment. I resigned from the Indo-Pakistan Conciliation Committee because I felt that no amount of appeasement of Pakistan would bring about rapprochement with Pakistan. This was in 1964 and my opinion about Shri Jayaprakash Narayan was that Pakistan would sooner than later go to war but he disagreed with me. I resigned; within a few months, we were at war with Pakistan. Pakistan went to war. The movement of J.P. has highlighted the irredeemable fragmentation of Indian politics. I would have been the first to welcome J.P.'s coming out and saying 'yes, I am now entering the political lists' because, this is what I shall do and now I am going to lead a viable democratic alternative But, he has not done that. He still stands on the sidelines and tells this country 'I do not want to stand for election; I do not want to do this; I do not want to do that'. Where do you get your viable democratic alternative? As I see it, democracy postulates parties. This talk of partyless democracy, janta candidates, is not only a confession of failure but it is a confession of the utterest political ineptitude also

Democracy postulates parties Parties postulate allegiance to political parties with specific political ideologies and discipline by the political parties How are you going to have loose amarphous arrangement? I do not understand this. All this talk of this partyless democracy is really absurd. How do you accept groups that are not only ideologically irreconcilable but ideologically also utterly hostile to come together and work together? You might get a temporary opportunistic alliance but that is not going to last. It is an invitation to instability. I would subscribe to this more than anything else. What this country needs above everything else is political stability and po-

litical stability postulates at any rate at the Centre a reasonably cohesive political party with a reasonably coherant political ideology. What has happened is this. This country has been able to falsify the prophets of doom, of disintegration. That is only because we have had at least one fairly cohesive political party. I am not a Congressman. I am never going to be a Congressman. I have made some of the strongest criticisms of the Congress Party in this House and I continue to do this. But I realise this. Fortunately for the country, and I say this to the Congressmen with your factionalism if you destroy the ruling party you will destroy the country. Whatever your weaknesses are—there are many—because you had a fairly cohesive stable party with fairly coherent political ideology, you have stood between the country and political instability and political chaos. (*Interruptions*).

When I stood here alone and opposed the formation of Andhra Pradesh I did it because I have always subscribed to the basic postulate that in a sub-continental country like this, the basic imperative is a strong Centre and today that is the most basic of all the imperatives that face our country. The day you have a weak Centre that day Indian history will repeat itself This may not appeal to some of the hon. Members but Indian history has been nothing but a history of tribalisms and a history of dis-integration and that is what we must avoid. We can only avoid it by having a strong Centre.

Now, I want to say a word about *minorities because I have the privilege of speaking for a minority*—although a small minority. When we are asked—somebody has asked me—how do we vote for a 'Janata' candidate. I say: I do not know because the first thing I want to know from a Janata candidate is: What is your political complexion. What are you? I am not talking about your umbrella. Do you belong to a Hindu revivalist party? If you belong to a Hindu revivalist party we dare not vote for you. Do you belong to a Godless ir-religious party? If you do then we cannot vote for you. So, it goes on. So, merely putting this label or a patchwork of a series of political complexions is not going to attract any votes. I do not understand. In a democracy people first want to know what party do you belong to. Do you belong to the CPI(M) or Jan Sangh and that is why in their private moments you see the reservation. Mr. Morarji Desai obviously has his reservations. He does not want to be too closely associated with the Janata party democracy. So, he has projected the Congo. I do not know much about Shri Charan Singh. I have learned a lot about him. He also has complained that the BLD has lost a great deal of ground because it substantially preoccupied itself with this Janata party ideology. So, I say this that I do not understand it at all. I would have understood and appreciated if J.P. had come out and given a lead to democratic alternative. This talk of a Janata alternative is a confession of inaptitude. You may hope under this rickety umbrella all things to all voters but ultimately you may wind up with being nothing to anybody.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले तो मुझे खुशी है कि माननीय श्री फ्रेंक एन्थनी का भाषण सुनने को मिला, क्योंकि यह बहस रात के समय हो रही है। अगर इस समय भी सर्वोच्च न्यायालय खुला होता, तो वकील साहब हम लोगों को इतनी जानकारी देने के लिए यहां न आते, और यह पुअर हाउस उन की बातों से वंचित रह जाता।

मैं श्री जगजीवन राम की बातों को बहुत ध्यान से सुन रहा था। मैं यह समझने की कोशिश कर रहा था कि वह सरकार

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

को कहां बचा रहे हैं। यह सही है कि उन्होंने हम लोगों को बहुत हंसाया है, और उस के लिए मैं उन का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं। लेकिन राजनीति केवल मसखरेपन की चीज नहीं होती है। अगर राजनीति केवल हंसी मजाक का विषय बन कर रह गया, और वह भी श्री जगजीवन राम की शख्सियत के आदमी के द्वारा, जिन का मैं बहुत ज्यादा सम्मान करता हूं, तो मेरे जैसे छोटे लोगों के मन में बहुत चोट लगेगी।

मैं शुरू से ही बहुत ताज्जुब में था कि जब श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने यह प्रस्ताव रखा, तो सत्तारूढ दल के लोगों में एक हलचल मच गई। मैं ने देखा कि श्री रघरामैया भरत नाट्यम की मुद्रा में आप से भी उलझने की कोशिश कर रहे थे, और प्रधान मंत्री वहीं बैठ कर उन को इन्स्टीगेट कर रही थी। मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा था कि जब इतना बड़ा बहुमत इन लोगों का है, तो इतनी घबराहट क्यों हो गई है। लेकिन जैसे ही यह अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव विचारार्थ स्वीकृत हुआ, और मैं सैंट्रल हाल में गया, तो मुझे पता चला कि सत्तारूढ दल का जो चुनाव हुआ है, उस मे कई जय-प्रकाश नारायण समर्थक जीत गए है। (व्यवधान)

इन लोगों को चट्टान चटकती हुई नजर आई। जो लोग अब तक जयप्रकाश नारायण से बातचीत करने के लिए दबाव डाल रहे थे, और जिन के खिलाफ सत्तारुढ दल के लोग उंगली उठा कर कह रहे थे कि देखो, ये क्या काम कर रहे है, उन में से कोई इन लोगों का जेनरल सेक्रेटरी हो गया है, कोई और पदाधिकारी हो गया है। मुझे लगा कि जिस चट्टान पर इस समय इन लोगों को घमंड है, वह चटक सी रही है। मै चाहूंगा कि वह जीत आज कोई नतीजा निकाले।

हम से अक्सर कहा जाता है कि तुम प्रधान मंत्री जी के बारे में ही क्यों बोला करते हो। मेरे बगल में श्री शरद यादव बैठे हैं। एक दिन वह इन लोगों पर गुस्से में आये थे। उन्होंने कहा कि बिजली के खम्बो, हल्ला न मचाओ। मैंने बाद में उनसे पूछा कि उन्होंने ऐसा क्यों कहा। उन्होंने कहा कि ये जो बैठे हैं, ये सब के सब बिजली के खम्भे हैं, असली करेन्ट तो नम्बर एक की सीट से ही आता है।

इस लिए इन लोगों के बारे में मैं क्या बोलूं, काहे के लिए इन पर आरोप लगाऊं। असल मे जहा से करेन्ट शुरू होता है, हमला तो उसी पर करना चाहिए (व्यवधान)।

श्री जगजीवन राम को थोड़ा देर के लिए छोड़ दीजिए। प्रधान मंत्री जी जब चाहे किसी मिनिस्टर को हटा देती हैं, किसी को होम मिनिस्ट्री से जहाजरानी मे, किसी को जहाजरानी से रेल मंत्रालय मे, चाहे किसी को भी एक मंत्रालय से दूसरे मंत्रालय मे भेज देती है। क्या कोई क्वेस्चन करने वाला है कि वह ऐसा क्यो कर रही है? ये लोग इतनी निरीह है कि कभी इस को क्वेस्चन नही करेंगे। इतना ही नही, प्रधान मंत्री किसी भी सूबे के मुख्य मंत्री को जब चाहे हटा सकती है, और जिस को चाहे वहां बिठा सकती है।

तो फिर बाकी लोगों के बारे मे क्या चर्चा करे? प्रधान मंत्री के हाथ मे अपार ताकत आ गई है? जब विरोध पक्ष के लोगों ने लगातार हल्ला मचाया कि वह तानाशाह बनती जा रही है, तब उन्होने और उन के लोगो ने कहना शुरू कर दिया कि हम तानाशाह कैसे हो गए, मोरारजी भाई की मांग के सामने हम झुक गये, हम उन की जान को बचाना चाहते थे। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि मोरारजी भाई के प्राण को बचा कर इन्होंने अपनी सरकार के प्राण को बचा लिया वर्ना इन की सरकार का प्रा

भी उड़ने वाला था। अगर मोरारजी भाई की जान चल गई होती, तो इन की सरकार दो दिन के लिए भी टिकने वाली नहीं थी (व्यवधान)

क्या इ स सरकार को एक क्षण भी रहने का अधिकार है? मैंने पिछले तीन चार दिनों में जो आरोप लगाया है, उस की मैं इस समय चर्चा नहीं करूंगा, क्योंकि वह मामला प्रिविलेज कमेटी को भेज दिया गया है।

यह श्री मधु लिमये का 22 अप्रैल का सवाल है। उस सवाल में उन्होंने पूछा है कि क्या अ... र में कोई व्हीकल डिपो है, जहा मोटर के इंजिनों वगैरह की टेस्टिंग होती है। इस सवाल के जवाब में सरकार की ओर से कह दिया गया है।

"Test report of the VRD does not indicate any such enquiries".

मारुति कम्पन का प्राटो-टाइप इंजिन वहां जांच के लिए गया था। क्या इससे भी बड़ा कोई भ्रष्टाचार हो सकता है?

तस्करो के बारे में यह 25 अप्रैल, 1975 का सवाल न० 7627 है। मैं उस सवाल के (डी) और (ई) हिस्सो को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हू।

"(d) Whether Shri Yashpal Kapur, M.P., also had many interviews with Coolie Mastan;

"(e) Whether the Prime Minister spoke in meeting called in support of the Daman MLA, who is brother-in-law of Sukar Naran Bakhla in the 1972 elections".

माननीय श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी ने इस के जवाब में कहा है:

"(e) During pre-election period in 1972, the Prime Minister had visited Daman as part of her schedule for election campaign and had addressed a public meeting at Daman".

तस्करों के रिश्तेदारों के साथ किस के रिश्ते है, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं (व्यवधान)।

श्री फ्रेंक एन्थनी ने माइनारिटीज के बारे में कहा है। इस बारे मे 7 म, 1975 को सवाल पूछा गया है। उस के जवाब से इस सरकार की तरफ से श्री ओम मेहता ने साफ साफ कहा है कि हमारे पास इस तरह के कोई आकड़े नहीं हैं कि माइनारिटीज के लोगों को नौकरियो मे कितनी जगहे दी जाती हैं। ये लो मुसलमानो के अलमबरदार बना करते है। आज मुसलमान मारे जा रहे है?

हरिजनो के बारे में श्री जगजीवन राम से इतना ही कहूंगा कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू के जमाने मे जब चीन से हमारी पल्टन हारी तो पल्टन के वजीर, श्री मेनन, बर्खास्त कर दिए गये थे, लेकिन जब बंगलादेश मे हमारी, पल्टन जीत गई, तो पल्टन के मंत्री यद्यपि श्री जगजीवन राम थे, लेकिन "भारत रत्न" का इनाम लिया बाम्हन की बिटिया ने, उन को इनाम नही मिला। यह बात तय है कि जब तक जाति-व्यवस्था दिल्ली की गद्दी पर लगी रहेगी, तब तक गाजीपुर का हरिजन जलाया जाता रहेगा ऊंची जातियो के द्वारा अगर इस व्यवस्था को तोड़ना है, तो हिम्मत करके आईये, हम लोग आप का स्वागत करेंगे। (व्यवधान)

सत्तारूढ़ दल इस समय ... का मजाक कर रहा है। हरियाणा में एक विधायक बिना किसी गलती के हमेशा के लिए हाउस से निकाल दिया गया। इन के पास बहुमत है। ये गोली से भी उड़ा सकते हैं।

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

उस के बाद हाई कोर्ट ने कहा कि उस विधायक के इलाके में अभी चुनाव न कराये जायें—उस ने हल्का सा तमांचा मारा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस के बाद जनतांत्रिक मूल्यों का सम्मान करना सीखे।

केरल का स्पीकर बहुमत के हाथों इतना दब गया है कि वहा की सारी का सारी जनतांत्रिक मशीनरी फ़ेल कर गई है। लेकिन उस के बाद भी प्रधान मंत्री जी कहेगें कि मैं जनतंत्र चला रही हूं। आज जब श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु का प्रस्ताव आ रहा था, तो श्री रघुरामैया जिस तरह का ड्रामा कर रहे थे, उस से मुझे डर लग रहा था कि कही पार्लियामेंट मे भी केरल जैसी घटना न हो जाये।

अन्त में केवल एक मिनट मे मैं अपनी बात कह कर समाप्त करूंगा। मेरे पास जयती शिपिंग कम्पनी के डा० धर्म तेजा की पत्नी की चिट्ठी भी है जिस में लिखा हुआ है कि नेशनल हेराल्ड अखबार के लिए के के शाह और उमाशंकर दीक्षित ये लोग प्रधान मंत्री की तरफ़ से गए थे 20 लाख रुपया मांगने के लिए। मैं इस को यहा सुनाना नहीं चाहता हूं। केवल इतना ही कह देना चाहता हूं कि यह सरकार कपट तिकड़म और राजनैतिक बदचलनी की बुनियादी पर खडी है। इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यो से मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव को पास कर के इस सरकार को दफना दें।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (छपरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र जी का भाषण सुन रहा था तो रह रह कर मुझे अपने गाव की एक छोटी सी कहानी याद आ रही थी। एक बार हमारे गाव मे दुर्गादास नाटक खेला गया और हीरो का पार्ट करने के लिए महादेव सिंह को कहा गया कि दुर्गादास का पाठ करो। जब वह रंगमंच पर आए तो मुगल सेनापति ने उनके ऊपर हमला किया। प्रकाश राय जी मुगल सेनापति का पार्ट कर रहे थे। जब तलवार से मार कर उनको गिराने लगे तो पीछे से स्टेज में से कहा गया कि गिर जाइए, तो महादेव सिंह जी ने कहा कि मैं कभी नहीं गिरूंगा। कल से बाजार में हल्ला हो जाएगा कि हमको मार कर गिरा दिया गया। अन्त में हम लोगों को परदा गिराना पड़ा, महादेव सिंह नहीं गिरे।

कहने का अर्थ हमारा यह है कि कभी कभी ऐसा होता है कि जो लोग हीरो का पार्ट करने जाते है वह जोकर का पार्ट करने लगते है। श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र जी जब भाषण देने के लिए उठे तो उनके कद को देख कर ऐसा लगा कि जैसे वह कोई बडा भाषण देंगे। लेकिन उनके भाषण को सुन कर ऐसा लगा कि जैसे कोई जोकर का पार्ट अदा कर रहे हों। इसलिए मैं न ही तो महत्व इनको देता हूं और न ही इनके भाषण को महत्व देता हूं।

दरअसल बात यह है कि अभी कुछ दिनो पहले, शायद एक हफ्ता भी नही हुआ होगा कि 6 विधान सभा के उप-चुनावों का रिजल्ट हमारे सामने आया। उन 6 मे से 5 मे कांग्रेस की जीत हुई। जहां से शरद यादव भूल से चुन कर आ गए थे, जहां से पचास साल से सेठ गोविन्द दास जी चुन कर आया करते थे कांग्रेस के टिकट पर, जहा से शरद यादव पचास हजार वोट से चुनकर आ गये थे वही पर असेम्बली का जो चुनाव हुआ है उसमे सारे जितने भी उनके लोग थे उनकी जमानत जब्त हो गई और शरद यादव की हिम्मत नहीं हुई कि जबलपुर जाते। इसी तरह से उनकी हिम्मत नही होगी कि जहा कहीं भी चुनाव हों वहां जा सकें। अभी हमारे सामने गुजरात का चुनाव आ रहा है। उसको सामने रख कर यह नाटक रचा गया है अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव का और इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूं, आज के बाद फिर तो इस सदन की, लोक सभा की बैठक तो गुजरात

के चुनाव के पहले नहीं होगी, इसलिए यह ड्रामा रचा गया कि वहां तक यह खबर पहुंच जाये । लेकिन मैं अपने साथियों से बड़े अदब के साथ यह कहना चाहता हू कि अभी अभी के उपचुनावों में जो हल हुआ मध्य प्रदेश में, महाराष्ट्र में तथा कर्नाटक मे वही हल गुजरात में भी होगा और आपके उम्मीदवारों के लिए अपनी जमानत बचाना मुश्किल हो जायगा ।

सदन में इधर दो तीन दिनों से जो कुछ हो रहा है वह हमारे सामने है । अगर मुझे दुख और तकलीफ किसी बात से है तो दो बातों से है । एक तो सदन के सामने जो कार्यसूची आ रही थी आज तीन दिनों से उस कार्य सूची मे दो बडे महत्वपूर्ण सवाल आते रहे हैं। एक है अस्पृश्यता निवारण के सम्बन्ध मे जिस सम्बन्ध मे अनटचेबिलिटी के बारे में बार बार विरोधी दल के सदस्य कह रहे थे, उस के सम्बन्ध में जब हम बिल पास करने जा रहे थे तो उसको इन्होंने रोका .... (व्यवधान) ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : अभी पास करो, हम तैयार हैं ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : और दूसरा जो इससे भी महत्वपूर्ण था वह हिन्दी भाषा सम्बन्धी समिति के गठन की बात थी जिस को आज तीन चार दिनों से कार्य सूची पर लाया जा रहा था । जब कभी भी हिन्दी का प्रश्न आता है तो श्री अटल बिहारी जी सब से आगे कूद कर के हिन्दी का नाम लेते हैं । लेकिन इन लोगों ने हिन्दी की इस समिति का गठन नहीं होने दिया । इसके लिए हिन्दुस्तान की जनता आपको क्षमा नही करेगी ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इसके बाद हिन्दी का सवाल लाया जाये और उसको पास कर दिया जाये । हम रात भर बैठने के लिए तैयार है ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मेरे पास समय बहुत कम है, इसी में मैं केवल दो तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूं ।

जो लोग आज अहिंसा की इतनी बातें किया करते हैं उन का अगर आचरण देखा जाये तो हिंसा को जिस तरह से ये बढावा दे रहे है वह हमारे सामने हैं । आज भारत का शान्तिमय वातावरण जो लोग अशान्त बना रहे है जो लोग उसमे हिंसा का जुर्म भर रहे है वही लोग यहा बडी बडी बाते किया करते है । मै आपके सामने उदाहरण पेश करना चाहता हूं । यह शंकर देव जी हमारे सामने उसके उदाहरण है । वर्धा में विनोबा जी के आश्रम मे, सर्वोदय के आश्रम में इंदिरा गाधी सम्बन्धी यह पुस्तिका जब ये वितरण करने के लिए गए तो उस सर्वोदय के आगन मे जो इन को बेइज्जत किया गया, धक्कामुक्की की गई उस से एक हफ्ते तक ये बेचारे इस सदन मे भी नही आए । यह तो इनका आचरण है । मैने इन को उदाहरण स्वरूप आपके सामने रख दिया है ।

राजनीति ही सब कुछ नही हुआ करती । देश उससे बड़ा होता है । अभी अभी आप सभी जानते हैं कि आर्यभट्ट नाम से हमारा उपग्रह अन्तरिक्ष में चक्कर लगा रहा होगा । आर्यभट्ट नाम क्यो पड़ा उसका ? बिहार की भूमि पर आर्यभट्ट नाम का एक महान वैज्ञानिक आज से करीब 1500 साल पहले पैदा हुआ था और उसने यह विज्ञान को देन दी थी, यह अन्वेषण किया था, इसलिए उसके नाम पर आर्यभट्ट इसका नाम रखा गया । और उसी बिहार के श्यामनन्दन बाबू ने जो यहां दिखाया, एक और आर्यभट्ट के नाम से हमारा

[श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह]

मस्तक ऊंचा हुआ, दूसरी ओर इनके भाषण से हमारा मस्तक नीचा हो गया । अब आप समझ लीजिए कि दुनिया में आज भारत का मस्तक ऊंचा हुआ आर्यभट्ट के नाम से .....

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र : मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि बिहार का मस्तक इन्होंने अपने भाषण से आज ऊंचा कर दिया ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : श्याम बाबू का मैं बहुत आदर करता हूं । मैं तो केवल मिलान कर रहा था आर्यभट्ट से इन के बारे में । मुझे यह आशा है, उम्मीद है इन से कि उसी ऊंचाई को ये प्राप्त करेंगे ।

बाबू जगजीवन राम जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि ये चले जायें । मैं नही कहूंगा । मैं नही चाहता कि उसी तरह से ये चले जाये । लेकिन एक आर्यभट्ट दुनिया में हमारा मस्तक ऊंचा कर रहा है और दूसरी ओर आप बिहार का मस्तक कहां ले जा रहे हैं यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो कुछ भी यहां पर कहा गया है सत्य को तिलांजलि देते हुए बहुत सारी बातें हमारे विरोधी दल के आदमियो ने कही है । बार बार उन्ही बातों को दोहराया जाता रहा है । मैं तो केवल यही कहूंगा कि आज अगर देश को आवश्यकता है किसी बात की तो विश्वास की जरूरत है, अविश्वास की जरूरत नही है और जो लोग वातावरण में अविश्वास फैला रहे है जनता भी उनको उसी तरह से अविश्वास की निगाह से देखेगी और कांग्रेस पर जनता ने सदा से विश्वास किया है, वह विश्वास हमें प्राप्त होगा । इन शब्दो के साथ जो प्रस्ताव ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने रखा है जिसकी कोई बुनियाद नही है उसका मैं विरोध करता हूं और उनसे अनुरोध करता हूं, भगवान एक बार उनको कम से कम सदबुद्धि दे कि वह इस प्रस्ताव को वापस ले लें ।

23.00 hrs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Is it your pleasure that all the party representatives should have spoken and only the Socialist Party representative should not speak?

MR. SPEAKER: Your party's time is 3 minutes. You can have your 3 minutes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, the present Congress administration is so corrupt that I do not want to waste the time of the House in unearthing a few more skeletons in the individual cupboards. Therefore, I shall straightway proceed to expose the failures of the policies of the Government on various fronts. I feel deeply perturbed and angered by the total collapse of democracy in the country and the total ruin of the economy. Whether it is the question of having a Sovereign Parliament, a free judiciary, a free and fearless press and mass media like TV and radio and last but not the least the assertion of fundamental rights in an unfettered manner—on all these fronts there is total collapse of democracy. When we found sometime back that there was an instance in which some man was supposed to be throwing a hand grenade at the car of the Chief Justice of India and at the other end, in the Allahabad High Court, someone was alleged to be plotting to murder the Prime Minister by carrying a pistol, I was reminded about the situation in Germany where Hitler told the entire country that "there is an effort to burn the Reichstag and this is a threat to democracy" and therefore, he dissolved the Parliament and parliamentary democracy in Germany was destroyed. When we look at the incidents in our country, we are afraid that probably some people are planning to destroy parliamentary democracy in this country. What a tra-

gedy that we have in this country a sovereign Parliament in which very often the voice of the opposition is sought to be suppressed. It is a tragedy to our democratic institutions that unlike in times of the late Jawaharlal Nehru, the Leader of the House treats the entire Parliament with a feeling of contempt and she does not feel it necessary to remain in the House even when some of the most basic issues are discussed in Parliament. That is the fate of our democratic institutions.

What about a free judiciary? I do not want to spell out the details, but the process began with the supersession of the judges and the appointment of Mr. A. N. Ray as Chief Justice of India I do not want to touch on that question, but we find that after the new policy was adopted by the Congress Party and the Government to bring about supersession of judges, we find that the same chain reaction is continuing in the States. When Chief Justice Mahajan retired as Chief Justice of the Punjab and Haryana High Court, supersession took place. Justice Pandit who was the seniormost and most competent man was superseded because he was in conflict with Chief Minister, Mr. Bansilal. When this supersession took place, the entire legal fraternity of Punjab and Haryana went on one day's strike. That is how free judiciary is being destroyed.

The economy of the country is being completely ruined as a result of the present economic policies of the Government. We find that there is no adequate production in the country. We find that the per capita income of the people is going down. We find that the rate of growth has not adequately risen. As a result of that we find that there is inflation in the country. This morning, while giving reply to one of the questions the Finance Minister said if there is inflation in the country, it is the world phenomenon World phenomenon means the phenomenon of the capitalist world. But what do we witness there? If we go through the various figures of rise in prices, we find in almost all these countries rise in prices ousted by the rise in wages. In our country while the Finance Minister admitted this morning that as compared to 1949 the entire value of the rupee has come down to Rs. 25 3 per cent. We find that when the value of rupee is dwindling commensurately the wages are not rising. No uniform policy of wage structure is being brought out There is contradiction in the policy of the Government. When we discussed public sector, they said the other day that in some of the public sector concerns the profitability is going up. They say that Shipping Corporation of India earned a profit of Rs. 26 crores as compared to Rs. 13 crores earlier. They say profitability is growing. In a number of sectors production has also increased. Inspite of increase in production and profitability, they are not prepared to increase the wages. No uniform wage policy is there. In this connection I would only like to give one instance. In our country we had a remarkable Railway strike which reflected not only the feelings and aspirations and demands of the Railway employees, but the demands of the working class as a whole. What was the attitude of the Government? Which were the forces that welcomes the policy of the Prime Minister? The first paper to congratulate the Prime Minister was The Times. The second one was The Eastern Economist who said that we must congratulate the Prime Minister for taking firm action against the workers. The President of FICCI was the first to congratulate the Prime Minister. These are the forces who congratulated the Prime Minister for pressing the militant and legitimate working class in this country.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

We find that the production in the nationalised institutions is growing. Only the other day members had raised the issue for appointing Government investigating machinery to know who fradulently practised in Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur. But deliberately the Banking Department and other agencies tried to suppress that. One Mr. Ghia who was a responsible officer and who tried to help the investigating Committee charged that he was responsible for exploiting the people and he was suspended and not those who were responsible. When these things are happening, we find that democracy goes suffered and as a result of that there is stagnation in the country and as a result of that we have brought this No Confidence Motion which does not merely want to expose any individual because of omission and commission but we want to condemn the entire Government and demand that the Government must resign.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Prime Minister.

SHRI P. G MAVALANKAR: Sir, I may be given a few minutes

AN HON. MEMBER: Shri Frank Anthony has spoken.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I could never think of Shri Frank Anthony as my leader.

श्री मधु लिमये : जो कांग्रेस को हरा कर आया है उसको मौका मिलना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शुरू में ही कहा था आप दूसरो का टाइम दुगुना, तिगुना ले रहे है, और फिर बाद में सिफारिश करते है कि उनको टाइम दीजिये । आप दो, तीन मिनट में ही कहिये जो कहना है ।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Speaker, the significance of this No Confidence Motion is very clear and obvious.

श्री मधु लिमये : कोमिनेटड आदमी 10 मिनट ले ले और इनको मौका नहीं मिले ।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : माननीय फ्रैंक एन्थनी का नाम नहीं था, कहा से आ गया पता ही नही ।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Speaker, the significance of this No-Confidence Motion, which has been moved by my hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, is obvious and very clear. The reality inside the House today of this vast majority which is there very eager to throw this motion out, that reality in the House is no longer in tune with the reality outside the country. The Prime Minister is smiling. The Prime Minister is in her office for well over 9 years. From 1966 to 1971 were the years of struggle But during the period 1971-75, I want to ask her pointedly, what has she done except consolidating her power and glory instead of doing well to the people of this country. For the last four years, with this tremendous power at her disposal, I want to ask, what specific, concrete achievements are there to the credit of this Government in respect of bringing welfare to the downtrodden millions of this country? Let the Prime Minister and her associates and the vast majority here remember that although they have a majority in this House today, the areas of frustration are increasingly threatening this country and the areas of darkness is widening

Our revered leader, Babu Jagjivan Ram talked about the Gujarat elections. I come from Gujarat and I am saying with a certain amount of confidence; let us wait and see what happens; the time is not far off, hardly a month from now. I know your confidence is the confidence based on the use of black money and governmental power. If you do not have black money in your hands, if you

really have free and fair elections, I assure you that your party will not be even the largest minority party. Only last year they had 140 MLAs out of 168. Now they are asking whether they will get 90. So, from 140 they have come down to 90. They are not sure of a workable majority. That shows that their credibility has gone down terribly. Because of corruption and bribery, inefficiency and neopotism and the deteriorating law and order situation, youth in revolt and the poor in anger, the country is at a critical juncture.

Generation and conversion of black money is one of the greatest achievements of this Government and that black money is corroding our very social and moral fibre. About this money power in elections many examples can be given, but I have no time to go into details, but the only point which the Congress Party has got is to somehow or anyhow win the elections, no matter what happens. They are themselves responsible for bringing democracy to a downfall.

This Government under the Prime Minister's leadership thought of inviting the leaders of the opposition and the Independents for a dialogue on the question of electoral reforms. On the very first day I asked the Prime Minister pointedly if she was serious, if she was earnest about bringing about real reforms. Of course, she replied yes, but what happened at the three meetings? Even for limited accommodation for the Gujarat elections, Government were not prepared to give some of the basic assurances that there would be no official tours by Ministers, including the Prime Minister, no use of Government machinery, no large use of black money etc. If these things are done in Gujarat, I am quite sure the ruling party cannot win. (*Interruptions*).

There were 16 Congress (O) MLAs in the Gujarat Assembly and the Congress Party, before the lists were out, have already taken over one man from the Congress (O), the man from Kaparganj. How? By sheer bribery. And this party is taking of an Anti-Defection Bill.

Therefore, I say that Gujart gives you an oportunity and a chellenge for preserving democracy. It is not given to the ruling party to remain in power for ever. Do you think you must always be in power, that every time you must win? It cannot happen like that. If you think so, then I have a very poor opinion of your idea of democracy. If democracy is to survive, you must see to it that an alternative that can come up is not suppressed by black money and unscrupulous means.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF SPACE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, if I may start with the last speaker's remarks, it was rather astonishing and amazing—I do not know what word to use—to hear the words corruption and our taking people away from one party to another used in connection with Gujarat. Perhaps the hon'ble member remembers that when the movement started in Gujarat, it started because one particular individual—I am not blaming him, nor am I judging bimbera, I am only saying what was said... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: You threw him out. He was the Chief Minister.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: There was one individual who was blamed by the entire Opposition. He was blamed by the press, and various allegations were made against him. Now, we were prepared to look into

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

these allegations provided we had full information. Various individuals came to me and said that they would give the information so that we could enquire into them. We asked this person to resign from Chief Ministership because of the allegations.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So, he was a lily-white!

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I do not know, I am not judging him, I said, but when he resigned and formed another party, he seemed to suddenly become blameless and all these people were making arangements with him and his party (*Interruptions*). I am not giving him a certificate. (*Interruptions*). Because hon. Members are in the habit of misquoting. They imagine that I do the same. I always give what I consider an honest assessment. (*Interruptions*). I should like to say that I had given an earlier assessment of the internal situation. I have heard similar remarks passed in this House before the previous elections also. I gave my assessment then, and I would like to know whose assessment came true? I have given my assessment about the international situation. I have been ridiculed and abused; I have been criticised. But I should like to know whose assessment has come true ultimately? Whatever we have said about any part of the world....

(*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI. Whether it was West Asia, or whether it was Vietnam or....(*Interruptions*).

That is the reason why, no matter what hon. Members opposite may say, India's voice is heard with respect in every part of the globe, in every international gathering. Your saying that it is not true, does not change the truth. (*Interruptions*)

I am prepared to bear and I have borne all types of abuses, false allegations and the sort of language that one sometimes hears in this House. Whenever we try to reply, even in a very small way the entire Opposition gets so upset that they cannot bear it; they could not bear even the mild speech of my colleague Shri Jagjivan Ram.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I do not claim brilliance; I do claim sincerity. I do speak from the heart; I do say what I really think.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I did not make a noise when any Member from the opposite side was speaking. I did interrupt a few times, because Shyamnandan Babu said, he was enjoying it (*Interruptions*) and felt happy! This was the only reason why I interrupted him a couple of times. I did not interrupt anybody else.

These years have been exceedingly difficult not only for our country, but for the whole world, for every country It is not true to say that it is only the capitalist world which is free from these dificulties. We have had leaders from other countries as well. It is not as if they did not talk of these matters. All of them said that the inflation had hit their economies. That is why none of their newspapers nons of those countries, has exploited this crisis to malign the capitalist countries as one might have expected them to do. They appreciated the fact that any kind of instability in Europe, any kind of upsetting of the European economy was bound to affect their economies and their countries.

Today, the world is not divided and isolated into separate islands. It is one world. Some people may say that there is a second world, a third world or a fourth world. It is one world. Each, country has its own policies, difficulties, problems and view points, yet it is one world, and every country is affected by what happens in other countries. It is not true to say that our problems are the same as

those of other countries. It is perfectly true as hon. Members have said that when there was inflation in European countries, they were able to help the unemployed, they were able to give higher wages. But this does not mean that the basic situation is different or that the causes are entirely within our control. I am not saying that we are faultless. Nobody has said that. Nobody has claimed that there would be a miraculous change either in the poverty of India or the economic standards of India or in the lessening of disparities. These are the objectives towards which we are working. We are struggling. We do fall in the struggle, but we also get up again and again and keep going ahead.

Time and again, we have had aggresssion. There are few countries in the world which have faced so many difficult problems and challenges After Independence and more specially in the last few years, India has faced many problems and challenges. Some were due to our own mistakes; some because we did not foresee the difficulties and we could not make a correct assessment. Certainly, we are not faultless; We are human. But many difficulties arose because of events which were beyond our control The hon. Member very grandly asked: What has been achieved in these last few years? Has he forgotten what has been achieved? Have the House forgotten it? Has the world forgotten it? Was it a small thing for us to face the Bangladesh crisis as we did? Was it a small thing to face tremenndous droughts as we did? (*Interruptions*) Certainly, we shall capitalise on any good achievement.

Let us not compare our country with countries which started at higher levels of development. Let us compare ourselves, as Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi or somebody else here said, with countries which are around us. How much democracy do we see here? (*Interruptions*) I am not yielding. poverty is there. It is not a poverty that suddenly errupted. May be, our young people do not know what poverty was like in India before Independence. (*Interruptions*) I have travelled in this country, in the villages and in the cities. I have no hessitation in saying that there is not the sort of poverty which we used to see 10 or 15 years ago. There is absolutely no doubt about it. Anybody, whether he has come from outside or anybody in our own country who has taken the trouble to go round the country will agree. This does not mean that we do not have pockets of poverty and hardship. Of course, they exist. But the question is: Could we have changed this situation in a few years? We simply could not.

Do you think a few years is much in the life of a nation? This nation was under feudalism and it was under colonialism for so long. Immediately after we became free, we had all the troubles of Partition and immediately afterwards we had aggression. It was not an ordinary thing. I should like you to know that even in those countries where a certain amount of equality has been achieved, if you go to see the standard of the people in the interior pockets of those countries, you will see what people eat and how they live.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Korea?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I do not think that the standard there is much higher for all the people. (*Interruptions*) You may like the system that China has. I think, most of us here would not tolerate that system. Specially those who dare to talk about democracy, would they like to have the kind of system that China

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has, where nobody is allowed to speak? I do know something about China and of Vietnam. In fact, I had the great privilege of considering Dr. Ho Chi Minh as a friend. (*Interruptions*) Just shouting like this does not change the situation. I happen to be on my legs. If I have to be hard, I have to raise my voice. It does not mean that those who are sitting should shout at the same time.

As it has been said, this No-Confidence Motion has become a ritual

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र : अच्छा ?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी . अच्छा क्या ? हर दफा नही होता है यह ? किस दफा नही हुआ ?

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : पिछली बार नही हुआ ।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : अच्छा, एक दफा नही हुआ ।

That was the exception; that proved the rule.

Every time they feel that they must have a no-confidence motion at the beginning, somehow every time there is a noise that it is going to take place in the beginning, but I do not know what happens, whether they cannot muster the number of people so quickly or what; this time also we were informed, at least I was informed, that it would be on the 8th, I reorganized my programme to enable me to be here that day; then sudddenly we were told that it was not on the 8th, it was the 9th...

AN HON. MEMBER: Who told you?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The Minister told me. I was given in writing. (*Interruptions*). It is not a figment of imagination.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is our sweet will, our privilege, our prerogative. We do not depend on anybody else. Sir, let your office not act in concert with the Prime Minister's office in may matters; we have many papers being passed on by your office to the Prime Minister's office.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI: This is no consultation. Surely, if there is a motion of no-confidence, it has to be conveyed to the Prime Minister. It has nothing to do with one secretariat or another..(*Interruptions*) I do not know why he is getting so excited. One of the charms of Shyamnandan Babu used to be his sense of humour, but sometimes he seems to lose it, and this is one of those occasions.

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : आप हमें बारह बजे तक मार रही है तो हम भी कसर छोड़ेंगे

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : मैं कोशिश कर रही हूं जल्दी खत्म करूं लेकिन आप करने नही दे रहे हैं ।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : कल रखते, क्या हर्ज था ? ज्योतिषी ने मना किया था ?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी . जी हां । जब निणय हो चुका था कि 9 तारीख को अधिवशन खत्म हो जाएगा, तब आपने हमें बताया ही नही था और अविश्वास प्रस्ताव आप आज ले आए ।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : क्यो बताते ?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : ज्योतिषी की बात कही है, इसलिए मैं कह रही हूं । निणय कैसे होते है इसको आप देखें (व्यवधान)

I have said this many times, but I have to repeat it because the allegations are repeated. What are the norms

which we use in judging whether this is democracy or anything else? I heard one hon. Member there taunting my colleague whether he know of this change or that change whether I changed anybody as I liked? Now, as it has happened, I do consult my colleagues. But if you see how democracy works in other countries including the U.K. which is supposed to be the mother of Parliaments or any other country, does the Prime Minister not reshuffle the cabinet or drop any member of it? Does he consult people to say who will be there? As a matter of fact, my friend here will bear me out. Once we were sitting with a Minister from another country, a democratic European country who exclaimed that such and such Minister in his country had been there for a long time and that he had been changed: when asked after how long, he said that he was there for three years and that his portfolio was being changed. I don't think his opinion was taken for changing the portfolio. When we consider these things, we have to have some norms, how democracy works in other countries. . (*Interruptions*) I do not want to argue on this point, because it is self-evident. There is freedom of speech I think, Mr. Frank Anthony spoke of the Fundamental Rights. .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He was specially sent for over the telephone to make a speech.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Is it not an insult to an Hon'ble Member to accuse him in this manner? He is a senior Member of this House...... (*Interruptions*)

What greater proof is there of freedom of speech, than the meetings that are held and the speeches that are made and what appears in our newspapers and other publications? What greater evidence could one need of freedom of association than is there... (*Interruptions*).

It is only in respect of those people who indulge in violence or some such thing that any action has been taken. If there is any wrong action, we shall certainly correct it. There is no doubt about it. The MISA etc., are not political instruments. The country has gone through and is going through an extremely difficult period. We have not suppressed any agitation.. .(*Interruptions*)

Shri Mavalankar spoke about electoral reforms in Gujarat. You have discussed the matter while I was away and I think, a great deal was decided. A meeting was supposed to be held after my return.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It was never held.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We are not responsible for that. I got a message from the Minister that he had received a letter asking that the meeting be postponed. That is why it was not held. We are not responsible for postponing it... (*Interruptions*)

I am glad that a dialogue has begun and I do hope, we shall try to keep acrimony out of it. There are many areas in which there can be a dialogue and working together and we should always try for it.... (*Interruptions*)

The tasks for the Government are many, but the first and foremost task is to hold this land of great diversity together and to give it stability. This is what we are trying to do. I was not here, when the hon. Member opposite spoke. He tried to say that we were trying to create chaos. Nobody who watches the Indian scene can say that the Government is creating chaos. It is obviously these agitations which started non-violently which have always created

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violence around them. Certain institutions which are responsible for this.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is your Party members, who have been interrogated for Misra's murder, not a single member from the opposition.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The people have given full support to our endeavour to check inflation in spite of tremendous difficulties. We are aware that these measures were unpopular measures. We are aware that they did impose hardship on the workers, the farmers, the salary earners the housewives and everybody. And, yet, I think people tried to see the bigger question that more inflation would create greater difficulty in future and that is why I think they bore these difficulties. We are not complacent. We know that inflationary pressures have not been fully contained, but, unfortunately, already the opposition is bullying us to withdraw some of these measures. But we cannot afford to relax our efforts.

I have already spoken of how economic development has been slowed down because of these forces. Unemployment is there. We do not deny it. But our revised Plan will stimulate industry and overall, production and will lead to the generation of jobs, specially, for skilled hands. If the nation is to find more employment, the wage demands of those already employed will have to be held in check. The opposition encourages workers to demand higher emoluments and, at the same time, they pay lip service to the unemployed.

There is no question of any slackening of our efforts against smuggling and other economic crimes We have to pursue these matters. Sometimes, in the beginning, such news sounds more spectacular and now it has become a little stale, but the work is continuing. I wish the opposition would live not in an imaginary world of its own fabrication but try to see the reality of to-day.

We have been accused of serving the interests of foreign monopolists or the Indian monopolists. There are some advocates of Indian capital and monopolists in this very House and most of them are in the opposition.... (*Interruptions*) They always try to run down our public sector and praise the efficiency of the capitalist system. Our objective is clear and our record is straight. We want to run the economy in such a way that the interests of the masses are safeguarded and the power of monopoly is curtailed whenever it grows.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Therefore, you have killed the Monopoly Commission?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Many tales have been told and many charges have been repeated. I am not going to go into them because the concerned Ministers have replied to them in both Houses. The habit of naming officials is unfortunate. I thought there was a rule that officials who cannot defend themselves here should not be named in the House. Something was said about an official in my Secretariat. If there are certain problems, meetings are held. But it is absolutely untrue to say that any deal was struck with businessmen or any industrialists were present at any meeting in his room or, so far as I am aware, at any other place in my Secretariat...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: So far as you know.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Obviously, I am sure there are occasions when, for instance, members of Chambers of Commerce or other associations come to me in groups everytime they get elected and various other organizations such as labour unions, also come and see me.

Much has been said about the emergency. I think anybody who is following international trends and the news of the world can see that the whole world situation is in a flux and that means that it is a period when anything can happen. Arms have accumulated in our region. There are new pressures in the seas around us and we should not weaken the government at such a time...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You can declare emergency in no time. It does not require a minute.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Our independence of thinking and action are accepted the world over. There is no doubt about it, whatever some people here may say and whatever some people abroad may like to propagate.

A most peculiar point was made by someone saying that although there is the fear—we have never named any country and we just do not know from where a threat may come—it was said, 'Why are we having trade talks with Pakistan?' This seems to be a most peculiar thinking....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: *Kisne Kaha?*

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I think Shri Bosu said it or Shri Vajpayee—I do not know.

We always believe that we must try to be friends with every country and at the same time, we must be prepared for any threat of aggression. ..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Nobody opposed it. Please don't distort and twist things.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Our policy is to continue to seek friendship with all. . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Your policy is to twist things.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Our policy is to continue friendship with all. Infiltration and subversion still continue on our borders and we cannot take chances. The only purpose of the emergency is to guard the country's security. It is preposterous to suggest that we are gaining benefit from it or that legitimate political activity of the opposition is curbed. The House is aware of the desperate attempt made by a small section of misguided elements in Nagaland to seek foreign assistance and to bring foreign arms and foreign intervention in our internal affairs. No Government can disown its obligation and responsibility under the Constitution to uphold the integrity of the country and to provide security to law abiding citizens of Nagaland to maintain peace. We know that the security forces in Nagaland as well as Mizoram are facing an extremely difficult task. They have secured the cooperation of large sections of people—patriotic citizens—in Nagaland and also in Mizoram.

There is a strange talk of semi-fascist terror in Bengal. I think, Shri Das Munsi has dealt with the question. But I can say that there is no terror in West Bengal today, either semi or quarter. But there was a reign of terror in Bengal when the CPM was in power. Women were afraid to move about. Women and youth brought down their rule.

There was also talk of the suppression of tribals and Harijans. No party

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or no Government has tried its utmost as ours to see that a better deal is given to these people. I know that what has been done is not adequate. I am fully aware of the incidents involving loss of their property which we greatly deplore. Some of this is due to the increasing economic tension as well as social obscurantism and certain prejudices. We must all together fight to eliminate this evil from our society. There is greater need for official alertness but it is not true to say that there is unabated repression by the Government. Sometimes officials at lower levels neglect their duties or misuse their authority. But whenever this has come to our notice, we have come down strongly on them.

Sir, as I said I do not want to go into the various allegations because they have been replied to and contradicted time and again. A letter has been tried to be read out and we also have clearly spoken about it. Nothing improper has been done. But I can say that those who pretend to be asleep cannot be woken up. A person who makes false charges knowingly cannot be convinced.

Sir, I have done nothing to be afraid of, nothing to be ashamed of and nothing that has harmed the country. The people know it. They will not be misled by charges made by bitter individuals who are united only in anger and frustration.

Much that should have been done has not been achieved. We fully realise this and we feel humble that such great challenges are still to be overcome. They cannot be dealt with by Government or individuals but by a united move to eradicate all these evils, whether social or economic. Let us fight each other in elections; let us fight each other on matters on which we do not agree not by violence but by peacefully talking together, by meeting together and not by trying to exploit the situation in Parliament and outside Parliament. Let us not use the occasions in such a way as to harm the country and delay the progress of the country.

MR SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, will you be able to finish it in ten minutes?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: In that case, if the House agrees, I shall put the Motion at 12-10.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would require half an hour.

MR. SPEAKER: In that case, I have to put the Motion. If the House agrees, I can give you that much time. It is only seven minutes less. I hope the House agrees that I put the Motion at 12-10.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: At 12-30.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I was expecting that the Prime Minister would take the trouble of replying to my very specific charges in which I had clearly and categorically stated that customs exemption of Rs. 344.08 crores was given to firms and out of which, Rs. 232.19 crores went to two firms. That was given for a consideration shown to the party. There was not a word on that. I take the full responsibility of proving that these two firms were specially favoured; in which customs exemption of this drastic amount was given. So, she cannot answer. Let us do some summing. She cannot answer the specific charges. Because the charges are levelled, I have taken full responsibility in narrating those.

Then, Sir, she preached a lot of sermons. I want to ask the Madam Prime Minister if she will kindly listen to us. She was talking about not having defections. The other day, in Patna, eleven Jansangh M.L.As. were purchased. By whom and at what price? Did they not travel to the ruling Congress Party? Was it not the traffic outward from the Opposition because of money and position?

She talked about global phenomenon, about price rise and erosion of earnings. I do not really see that she understands the problems. But, I have quoted from the Reserve Bank Bulletins to disprove that what she has said is not right. Sir, it shows lack of study and sheer ignorance; she talked about Bangladesh. She should have told the House how much money she got and how much things in kind she got from abroad and how much of that was spent. Then, we should have been a little more knowledgeable about it. But, if they publish-ed all the details then they cannot claim the credit as they have been claiming for years. (*Interruptions*). You come and see all the documents. Don't worry. You cannot hide everything from me. She talked about poverty. She talked about that poverty was much more in British times. But, she conveniently omits that the poverty that was prevalent in 1952, the poverty that was prevalent in 1958 or 1962 and 1965 and what it is to-day is much more for the weaker section of the society. The population living below poverty line is much more than what it was ten years ago or twenty years ago. She knows these things. But, she waived the charges to the class whom she represents. So, she may not look after the weaker sections of the society. She had been talking about the difficulties since Independence. There is a saying that a bad workman always quarrels with his tools.

China got Independence in 1949. To-day they are in a position which is a matter of envy for any nation. I can tell you that to-day you have to beg and fall at the feet of the Americans for importing the most inferior quality of milo, just cattle feed admixture with dhatura for a bare survival of the population. This cattle feed was given to the Indian people. China never imports. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): China did more than what we did.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Not grade II milo with dhatura which is cattle feed.

The other day Prime Minister said in the Governors' conference that the enemies of the Government are the enemies of the country. That is the conception she has got about democracy in this country. Sir, she has not said a word about the specific charges made by me.

She talks about emergency and threat. There is also a news item that things are improving between India and Pakistan. I am very happy but why talk about emergency and threat when you are having trade talks. So is the case with U.S. It is her own statement. Sir, emergency is a tool which she wants to use for political ends. Therefore, I do not want to say much about what she has said because I expected she will say something whereas her speech was nothing but hollow. It was most disappointing. She said that there was no terror in West Bengal. I can produce scores of documents to prove that a reign of terror is let loose in West Bengal. Thousands of people have been forced to leave their places. (*Interruptions*).

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Babuji has talked about सोशलिज्म एंड शूद्र I only want to say that there is lowest per capita income. I want only to say that in how many districts, even after 28 years of Congress rule, literacy is below 15 per cent. I want to ask Babuji in Eastern U.P. which is very adjoining to his State what is the per capita income. In some of the districts it is below Rs 20 per month. Babuji you must be knowing what is Gobraha. People pick up the undigested grains from the cowdung and boil them and eat. It is published in international press. Babuji you should talk like those who have sent you here and not like the people who surround you here.

Mr. Stephen is more loyal than the king. He has called me an agent of foreign firms. This is not the first time that such an allegation has been made against me. In the last Session Shri Ram Gopal Reddy said that I take Rs. 4,500/- per question and he had to apologise. Then late Shri Lalit Narain Mishra said that I take Rs 10,000/- from business houses and I said—what I am saying today—if anybody can prove that as Member of Parliament I have misused my position for bettering any of my ends I shall resign my seat and go away. If you cannot prove it then you resign. You**, Mr. Stephen,.... (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, he must withdraw that word.

MR. SPEAKER: This word will not stand part of the proceedings as it is unparliamentary.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He quoted from Indian Observer. Indian Observer was financed by late Mr. Lalit Narain and the Prime Minister They brought out some issues to malign me. You know, Sir, what Mr. Darlab Singh is. That is the paper which has been prosecuted fifty-eight times. That is the paper which has been talking about the private life of the Prime Minister some years ago. Today she has made up with that paper and wants to malign those whom she could not purchase. I am one of those persons whom she has not been able to purchase. She has been sending emissary after emissary. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will tell you. You do not speak truth.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I have never in my life knowingly said an untruth.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are financing Indian Observer.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am not financing Indian Observer or any other paper for that matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to ask Mr. Stephen a few questions. Sir, I want to say, who in Kerala does not know his intimate relationship with the cashew merchants, tell me. What is his relationship with cashew magnates like Janardhan Pillai of Quilon and so many others. Sir, I want to say also, he has done a benevolent job in joining a mission for cashew purchase that visited.... Of course, there are several incentives for the same. I want to ask him, how much beating did he get in the hands of aluminium workers in Alwaye for his great friendship with their employers? Don't we know these things? Sir, the socialist Stephen is a friend of Chogule because he is the Chairman of the National Shipping Board. Of course, that is also for an incentive. We want to know also, how many times you have given accounts for the numerous souvenirs that you have published? I want to

**Not recorded.

ask you also—we will find out this time—what your own youth congress had been saying regarding your more intimate relationship with businessmen and specially cashew factory owners?

Sir, you have held a commission during the War. Sardar Swaran Singh is proud of his great father who was an army officer. Mr. Kureel who was the President of the U. P. Congress served in the Second World War. Mr. Barupal, I am proud that he was a man who had been a soldier. What is there to hide? We know the cases of those in your Congress Party. We know those things. Don't tell us these things. We know what you are noted for.

The question is, that you are a man of mercenary character.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What is the big question of yours?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That you have no character at all.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): I.... (*Interruptions*).

Who does not know the dark den you are running in Bengal?

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you use such language?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What language has been used? I do not know.

They talked about the Opposition leaders proximity to alchohol. I know how many bathroom drinkers are there right from one corner to the other, and also the State Express cigarette. I know all these things. But, we did not want to stoop down to this level in the debate, which they started, Shri Das Munsi and Shri Stephen. I will tell you, Sir, I will give you the details. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Mr. Bosu will get back all this with compound interest. He will get back.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: We shall watch.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Allegation for allegation. You will get back with compound interest hereafterwards.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I only said what Mr. K. K. Birla has said and what the Prime Minister said to Mr. K. K. Birla. I do not say anything else. Mr. K. K. Birla opened his speech with a full-throated compliment to the Prime Minister for her imaginative leadership and Shrimati Indira Gandhi in return praised Mr. K. K. Birla. She welcomed the change in the attitude of businessmen towards social objectives of Government, economic policies and complimented Mr. Birla's speech by and large as constructive.

This is the brandname of socialism. There should be no anger in that.

They attacked Mr. Jyoti Bosu and Mr. S. K. Acharya, who are neither Ministers nor present in the House.

I will only say that if they had one pair of people in the opposite camp who had the virtues of these two persons, things would have been much better in the party and in the country. I can say this much.

They talked about nationalisation of general insurance. They provoke me. How many jeeps were given by B. K. Shah for the 1971 elections? Is it not 600 jeeps? 600 jeeps! Is it also not a fact that they were given a

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management commission of Rs. 32 lakhs for 15 months?

They talked about privy purses abolition. Is it not a fact that you are giving a transitional allowance of Rs. 10.75 crores? They are all very socialist actions!

They talked about US agents, some jobs going. How many CIA agents are in the Congress Party? I cannot perhaps count with my fingers.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: How many Chinese agents are there?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about Shaw Wallace & Co.? This young person from West Bengal forgets that I was the man who raised a debate on Shaw Wallace & Co. on the floor of the House. Who is Shaw Wallace? One of the major equity owners is a former Congress Finance Minister, Sachin Chaudhuri. He is a Congressman who controls the major portion of the equity.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly conclude now.

SHRI JYOTRMAY BOSU: I will not say much. All that I want to say is that empty vessels sound much If they were worth their salt, they would have replied to my specific charges and allegations. Instead of doing so, they climbed down to maligning people, baselessly and maliciously, without any politics in it. I do not attack anybody in his private capacity; I always attack people in their official capacity, nowhere else.

Therefore, the conduct of most of the people opposite, I am very sorry to say, is most reprehensible.

I press my motion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order....

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): The Untouchability (Offences) Amendment Bill should be passed after this.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall put the motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The motion is lost

Now, this grace extended time is a part of the previous day, the House will be considered as having adjourned *sine die*. And now, we adjourn *sine die*, it is the 9th....

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned *sine* die, and according to the practice it is deemed to stand adjourned *sine die* on the 9th.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned sine die.

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